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THE TIMES

The Times Information Service: Back Page

Cut spending or lose £450m Heseltine tells councils

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Local authorities face a severe loss of grant if they fail to bring down their spending within Government targets, and legislation to curb excessive rate increases if they ignore the Government's wishes, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday.

He announced that budget returns showed a total current expenditure of about £800m, 5.3 per cent, above the target level for English local authorities. Taking wage and price inflation into account, the gross budgeted excess is about £1,250m.

Calling on councils to submit revised budgets in order to comply with the Government's targets, Mr Heseltine said that if they failed he would reduce the total of grant for 1981-82 by about £450m.

Local authorities have been asked to submit revised budgets by the end of July, and it is likely that more than 100, including many Conservative-controlled councils will still be sufficiently over the targets to be penalized.

Threat is not only sanction planned

Mr Heseltine has built in a little flexibility as an encouragement to make reductions. Councils which get within 2 per cent of their target will lose only 25 per cent of the total sum of grant to be withheld, and those within 2 to 4 per cent will lose 60 per cent.

The threat is not the only sanction proposed. Mr Heseltine said that if individual councils ignored the call to comply with the Government's targets, he would consider legislation in the next parliamentary session to prevent them flouting the guidelines.

This could take the form of a ceiling on rate increases, or a ban on the levying of supplementary rates, although he did not spell out the options.

It is nevertheless the most serious warning he has delivered to try to force the high spenders into line.

The Government also to publish a consultative document in the autumn on the alternatives to domestic rates, as the next step towards implementing the Conservatives' promise to abolish them.

The package, announced in the Commons and at a meeting with local government leaders, amounts at present to no more than threats.

Mr Jack Smart, chairman of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said, angrily at the meeting: "We are almost at the end of local government as we have known it for many years. It is impossible for us to meet the targets Mr Heseltine wants. There will inevitably be substantial supplementary rate levies later this year."

If councils lost £4½ in grant, it was the equivalent of an 8p rate throughout the country. In the metropolitan areas, it would mean an additional bill of £35 for domestic ratepayers.

There is the possibility that some authorities, such as those which Labour won in the May elections, will increase their budgets, which could force Mr Heseltine to take stronger action.

Mr Illtyd Harrington, deputy leader of the Greater London Council, said that London stood to lose £37m if savings were not found. The GLC refused to be threatened by Mr Heseltine. He believed that the council would not deviate from the first part of its programme, revenue support for public transport, which Labour has said will cost a supplementary rate of 6p to 8p in October.

Mr Heseltine told local authority leaders at the joint consultative committee on local government finance that the indicated £800m excess was very substantial, but he realized that final spending was usually lower than initial budgets.

"On the other hand, some authorities are indicating that further reductions are becoming more difficult; and some indeed are talking of substantial increases in the current year

"It would therefore be irresponsible for the Government to sit back in the expectation that the budgeted excess will disappear."

Local government had made some progress in reducing spending but further efforts were needed, he said.

More than one third of the authorities had already budgeted within the Government's targets, and half either hit the targets or got near enough to gain partial protection from the loss of grant.

Warning on local discretion

Giving a warning of legislation which would reduce local freedom and discretion, Mr Heseltine emphasized that the basic relationship between central and local government rested on the premise that the Government had the right to lay down overall spending levels. If individual councils refused to comply, that relationship would be fundamentally changed.

The Government was therefore considering measures, including legislation, to bring home to local authorities and their electorates the consequences of high-spending policies.

There was considerable scope for further savings in local government, notably in manpower and administration costs.

Last year Mr Heseltine called for revised budgets for the first time, when authorities had budgeted £740m above that year's targets. The revised budgets showed an excess of £350m and Mr Heseltine withheld £200m.

He said yesterday it appeared that local spending for last year would be £50m to £250m above the targets, and therefore he could not return any of the withheld grant.

Mr Ian McCallum, chairman of the Association of District Councils, said the new financial threats could lead to a further deterioration of services.

Spending axe angers Tory shires, and tables, page 2
Parliament, page 8
Leading article and letters, page 17



A children's posy for Princess Alexandra during her visit to Banbridge.

Runcie condemns the hooded men

From Tim Jones, Belfast

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, told the people of Northern Ireland last night that the churches and their members had an obligation to support the authorities in Ireland against all paramilitary powers.

He was speaking at St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast, at a service attended by Princess Alexandra, who was on a one-day visit to the province.

After a leak on Monday that a member of the Royal Family was to visit Ulster, security was stepped up but the Princess went among the people unruffled by the extra measures. She visited the loyalist towns of Bangor and Banbridge and received an overwhelming welcome.

Both towns were patrolled and cordoned by heavily armed police and no vehicles were allowed to enter without being checked.

Soldiers in combat gear were fanned out on rooftops, but kept discreetly out of sight until the Princess had left.

Only the road blocks and the firepower instantly to hand served as a reminder that to a minority of the population Royalty represents a union with Britain that they do not want.

In the two Protestant towns, the people made no secret of their Britishness. They beamed with pleasure as the Princess passed.

Dr Runcie, who was in Belfast for the consecration of the new north transept of St Anne's Cathedral, preached a message of hope and reconciliation.

He said: "I pray with you that the moral sense and Christian conviction of Irish men and women may never become obscured and blunted by the lie of violence, that nobody may ever call murder by any other name than murder, that the spiral of violence may never be given the distinction of unavoidable logic or necessary retaliation.

Means exist in this society for change to occur peacefully "by the building of trust and confidence between different groups in the community but the efforts that have been made in these directions have been gravely hampered by the destruction and the sordid futility of violence," he said.

Referring to the gunmen on both sides of the conflict, Dr Runcie said some spokesmen for the hooded men seemed to speak as if violence were some kind of scalpel to be wielded by a surgeon in an operation to cut out what they regarded as the diseased part of society and to return a body to health.

"In reality, the instrument, the scalpel, is diseased itself. It spreads infection throughout the body and infects those who take it up."

A policeman was injured outside Londonderry when a landmine exploded near a police Land-Rover and in the city police and soldiers came under fire.

□ The Ulster Defence Association, largest of the Protestant paramilitary groups, yesterday announced that it would be forming a new political party. The decision comes only six days after Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary for Northern Ireland, said he was considering proscribing the group after the discovery of arms at its headquarters.

The UDA claimed it had been considering the move for more than a year.

□ Granada Television said yesterday that it was optimistic that it would be able within a short time to broadcast its *World in Action* programme, "The Propaganda War", which was not shown on Monday after intervention by the Independent Broadcasting Authority (Kenneth Gosling writes).

The content of the programme on Northern Ireland was being studied to determine the best way of meeting the IBA objections.

Correspondence to be released today by the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association after a complaint to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, about television coverage in the province, is expected to disclose the anxiety he feels about the way terrorism seeks to exploit the media.

Mr Haughey's campaign, page 2
Irish economy, page 21

Fight over 50 pc rise for rail chairman

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Government ministers are sharply divided over a £30,000-a-year pay rise for Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail.

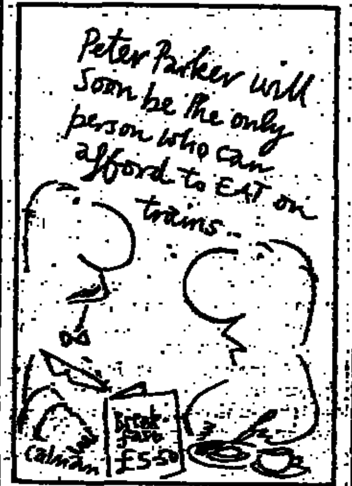
The Department of Transport is supporting a two-year renewal of Sir Peter's contract at £70,000-£80,000 a year instead of his present £48,000, plus freedom to enhance his private sector earnings from about £2,000 to £10,000-£15,000 a year.

The move is being resisted by the Treasury and Civil Service Department, who took over responsibility for nationalized board salaries from the top salaries review body some months ago.

Sir Peter's award, representing a 50 per cent rise when railwaymen are being offered 7 per cent, would set the pace for similar rises for other nationalized chairmen. It would be heavily cut by tax.

Sir Peter, who was earning £65,000 a year in the private sector, became BR chairman five years ago at £22,000. He is due to go in September, along with other board members, unless contracts are renewed soon. Uncertainty over his future and several executive board members is causing considerable embarrassment at BR and putting strong pressure on Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, to secure Government agreement to new terms.

Sir Peter is regarded as a great success and there is strong support for his retention not only from the Department of Transport but also from BR itself and the rail unions with whom he has formed a trusting relationship.



STATE INDUSTRY SALARIES

Salaries of the chairmen of major state industries:

Sir Michael Edwardes (BL)	£65,400
Lord McFadzean (Rolls)	£60,000
Mr Philip Shelbourne (BNOC)	£58,500
Mr Ian MacGregor (Steel)	£48,500
Sir Denis Rooke (Gas)	£48,000
Mr Robert Atkinson (Ships)	£48,000
Sir Derek Ezra (Coal)	£48,000
Sir Austin Pearce (Aerospace)	£48,000
Mr Austin Bunch (Electricity C.)	£48,000
Mr Glyn England (CEGB)	£42,000
Sir John Hill (Atomic En.)	£42,000
Mr Norman Payne (Airports)	£34,000

Mr MacGregor waived a £4,500 increase last year, but has extra payments geared to performance.

He has indicated that for family reasons he is not prepared to stay beyond two years. Indeed he may not stay that long unless he can win agreement from both Government and unions to his proposals for the future of the railways.

The keystone is a £1,000m investment in mainline electrification over 20 years which after an initially favourable reception was referred to the Government's think tank, the central policy review staff, whose urgent report is not expected before the end of this month.

The key question is whether they are prepared to take a positive long-term view of the railways despite gloomy current performance which looks to be heading for a deficit of £100m this year.

Meanwhile the rail unions are adopting an increasingly militant stance at precisely the time that the Government will be looking for major advances in productivity to justify investment funds.

Unions press for investment talks, page 2

Moscow renews attack

Polish party has 'lost control'

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, June 2

In the most vigorous direct attack yet launched on the Polish Communist Party, the Russians today accused Poland's leaders of revisionism and opportunism, declared the party was split into weak and indecisive factions and suggested a bourgeois mentality had corrupted the party and the working class.

A Tass report published in *Pravda* today indicated that the party had lost control of events and was doing little or nothing to oppose the enemies of communism in Poland. It said the party had abandoned a class approach and traditional Marxist-Leninist values, and was intent on building some kind of separate Polish socialism.

These are extremely serious charges, reminiscent of those hurled at the Czechoslovak Communist Party on the eve of the Soviet invasion in 1968. They were described by the independent trade union Solidarity in Warsaw as "a permit for Soviet intervention in Poland."

They come after a week in which the Soviet press has moved steadily closer to outright criticism of the regime of Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party Secretary, and his predecessor Mr Edward Gierek, and suggest the Russians have now lost all faith in the party's willingness or ability to restore orthodox communism on the Soviet model in Poland.

The attacks, read out on television news programmes last night, are the more significant for being based on calls by "loyal" Polish Communists in Katowice who denounced Warsaw's weakness, lack of resolution and adoption of divisive decisions.

The Tass report, however, was intentionally selective. While speaking of meetings held all over the country last week, it gave details only of one held in Katowice and concentrated on remarks made there by a Mr S. Owczar, described as a lecturer at the Silesian Research Institute.

The target of his attack, and by clear implication of Moscow's anger also, was the party's recently published programme which puts forward many democratic reforms for consideration at the July congress. Until now the Russians have not publicly mentioned the proposed changes and arrangements for the freely contested election of party delegates.

Tass quoted Mr Owczar as saying the party document was attempting to explain the political crisis in Poland from political causes. But he went on: "This runs counter to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. Political phenomena ought to be explained by economic causes. That is why one may conclude that in the document there is no class approach to the events now occurring in the country."

The party guidelines talked about class struggle only twice, he said, and did not mention the main causes for the emergence of anti-socialist forces in Poland; revisionism and opportunism in the party brought about by private property corrupting people.

By blaming socialism for Poland's troubles and giving people an idea that the party had outlived its usefulness and needed replacing, Polish Communists might well reach a stage when revisionism and opportunism became firmly embedded in people's consciousness, he added.

It had to be clearly stated that a counter-revolutionary process was at work in the country, and the party had to use all means available in the struggle against it.

Tass quoted him as saying that in the 10 months since last August more damage had been done to the party than in all the 1970s. "Ten months ago the events caught the party unawares. But then we had a party, while now a split has occurred in it, factional groupings have been formed, the Communists have no clear-cut concept or strategy to overcome the crisis."

He particularly criticized the idea that the party's role should be reduced to only serving the working class. A Marxist-Leninist party, he said, had to mould the consciousness of the working class, and this was its vanguard role. Otherwise "bougeois ideology" would start to penetrate into working people, as was now happening.

The one-sided reporting of the Katowice forum, whose hard-line resolutions have been denounced by most of Poland's leading communists, shows that the Russians are still trying to tip the balance in the inner-party struggle in Poland by throwing their weight behind the conservatives. The Tass report is seen by Western diplomats here as yet another attempt to apply pressure on the Polish leadership.

In the range of Soviet anathemas pronounced on errant parties, the most serious is the charge of "revisionism", and one that it not used lightly.

According to the definition in the *Political Dictionary*, edited by Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a senior ideologist and Politburo candidate member, revisionism is "a trend in the working class movement, that, to the benefit of the bourgeoisie, seeks to debate, to emasculate, to destroy Marxism by means of revision, that is, by way of reexamination, distortion and negation of its basic tenets."

There are seven main heresies that the Russians believe qualify for the title of revisionist. They are:

□ Playing down the aggressive essence of imperialism and the danger of a new war prepared by international reaction, and bowing to the capitalist economy and system;

□ Denying the directing and guiding role of the communist parties;

□ Preaching collaboration between classes and the possibility of a gradual transformation of capitalism into socialism as a result of the development of productive forces;

□ Slipping into social democracy and reconciling the principles of communist parties with those of social democratic parties;

□ Denying the universal importance of Lenin's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat;

□ Rejecting democratic centralism and demanding liberty of factions and factional struggles;

□ Rejecting proletarian internationalism and sliding into "national communism." Revisionists deny the importance of the experience of the Soviet party.

UK gold and currency reserves fall heavily

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves dropped by $1,579m (£763m) in May, the biggest fall since March, 1980 — when they plunged by $3,0..m after substantial Bank of England intervention to prop up the pound. The cause this time was a $1,700m repayment — $1,075m ahead of schedule — of the $2,500m Eurodollar loan raised in 1974. Page 19.

Workers warned

Union officials are to warn Ford's 57,000 manual workers that unofficial walkouts hamper their negotiations with management. The warning is expected to come in a letter to all employees, calling for strict observance of agreed disputes procedures Page

Scarman boycott

The Brixton Defence Committee has issued a six-page statement on why blacks should boycott the Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riots on June 15. Page 3.

French leave

The teacher who has become France's first Minister of Free Time described how he would help people to use their time profitably Page 4

Trade talks fail

The European Commission admitted the total failure of its five-year struggle to force Japan to cut back its massive trade surplus with the EEC. Negotiations in Brussels were broken off last night, their results being described as "pretty near zero". Page 19

Likud in lead

A month before the Israeli general election the right-wing Likud coalition has taken the lead in an opinion poll. Page

Chancellor defiant on investment

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is likely to take a tough line against easing the rules for state investment at today's meeting of the National Economic Development Council. He is likely to insist that he has no intention of allowing increases in public investment to be used as a route to back-door reflation.

Sir Geoffrey's hard stance is likely to anger and depress chairmen of state industries.

They are trying to persuade the Government to ease its stringent limits on the amount which they are allowed to borrow, on the grounds that these borrowing limits are stifling investment and holding back economic recovery.

The Chancellor is likely to come under pressure from all sides at today's meeting for an easing in the Government's stand. The state industry chairmen will be backed by the TUC and the CBI in calling for higher levels of public investment.

Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office, has already circulated a paper calling for a better compromise to protect public investment.

But last night, Mr Walter Goldsmith, of the Institute of Directors, said that private industry wanted the Chancellor to stand up to pressure to pump more money into the public sector.

A sign that the Government's stance is unlikely to weaken greatly came yesterday when it was announced that borrowing limits for British Telecom are to be increased by £200m, far ... than the corporation had ... hoping for.

... courage ... willing to encourage ... participation ... greater private participation in ... investment ... some public ... worried the Chancellor is ... changes ... pressure for ... used to ... rules is being ... general easing ... call for a ... economic policy ... government

This he is ... resist. The go-ahead ... gained to ... coming meetings ... forthcoming ... Cabinet will be allowed ... the discussion of economic ... full ... does not signal any weakening ... in his resolve

The Cabinet's first full discussion was originally scheduled to take place tomorrow, but has been postponed to late this month.

New campaign to push Benn for leadership

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn's drive for a more socialist Labour Party are opening up a new campaign to swing the trade unions to the left. They aim to "mobilize the extra-parliamentary power of the working class".

A strategy for a "mass left-wing Labour Party integrally linked to a powerful trade union movement in the fight for socialism" has been drawn up by the Labour Coordinating Committee, a political pressure group that has common links with the Benn leadership campaign group.

In a new policy pamphlet* to be published next week, the committee argues that such a movement is vital not only to defeat the Tories and elect a left-wing Labour government, but to sustain it there. "Without such a government no left-wing government will last for long," it says.

The committee proposes closer liaison between unions and local labour parties, with trades councils affiliating directly to the party; greater use of the TUC regional councils, which organized the People's March for Jobs; workplace party branches; and the formation of new "Broad Left" groups in all unions.

The paper insists: "We need to be able to mobilize the extra-parliamentary power of the working class and its allies to defeat the extra-parliamentary power of the ruling class.

"Despite the recent reverses we have suffered, the potential for such a movement is greater now than at any time in the recent past, although it will not come about without a new and determined approach by the left to the trade unions.

"Our primary aim must be to extend the gains won for the left in the party generally. This obviously includes unions at present unaffiliated to the party, but crucial will be winning back control for the left in the major affiliated unions now in right-wing hands, particularly the AUEW (engineering workers) and the EETPU

The committee is building its own network of trade union contacts at every level in the unions in the hope that such a network will play an important role in "beginning to realize the socialist potential" of the trade union movement.

These groups are to have different roles in different unions, but one common aim will be to promote the "alternative economic strategy" and the other policies of the Labour left that have been won in the party.

The "Broad Left" groups urged by the cordinating committee should be of "the most open sort", operating at all levels and promoting left leaders.

"In non-affiliated unions there should be campaigning for affiliation to the party, even if in many this now seems remote."

The Labour Coordinating Committee, chaired by Michael

Continued on back page, col 7

Rock drummer's £435,526 estate

John Bonham, the Led Zeppelin drummer who died last September after a 12-hour drinking spree, left estate valued at £856,498 gross, £435,426 net, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr Bonham, aged 32, had been a member of the group since its formation in 1968. He was found dead in bed at the £90,000 Windsor home of Jimmy Page, the group's guitarist. He died intestate. Wills, page 18

Hottest Derby favourite for 13 years



Swinburn: first time favourite.

By John Karter, Racing Editor

The Aga Khan's colt, Shergar, ridden by Walter Swinburn, aged 19, will start as the hottest favourite for the Derby since Sir Ivor, successful in 1968, when he lines up against 18 rivals at Epsom today.

Swinburn, the son of a former Irish champion jockey, will be having his first ride in the race, but has steered the horse to two superb victories in his trials this season. Since then nearly everyone, it appears, has been queueing up to "bet on the bay", despite the jockey's inexperience.

William Hill, one of the big four London bookmakers, say that Shergar has been backed almost to the exclusion of everything else and if he wins they face their biggest ever payout of around £500,000. Betting on the race overall is expected to be well up on last year. A Ladbrokes spokesman estimated that they would take some £3m today and that the countrywide turnover would be £20m.

Most twice-a-year punters will almost certainly be placing their 50 pences on Lester Piggott's mount Shotgun. Piggott, who won his first Derby when he was a year younger than Swinburn, will be seeking his ninth success. Willie Carson, riding the Queen's colt Church Parade, will be trying for a third successive win after those on Troy and Henbit.

Derby preview, page 10

Militants prepare for total Civil Service strike

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Militant local leaders in the Civil Service unions who fear a "sell-out" in the Government initiative to settle their pay dispute are making preparations for an unofficial, all-out strike.

That was disclosed last night as Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, who is responsible for the Civil Service, heard arguments from the Council of Civil Service Unions for an improvement in the Cabinet's "final" 7 per cent pay offer.

About a hundred delegates from all over the country are expected in Manchester on Saturday to attend a campaign conference called by regional militants who suspect that a savage compromise on the union's 15 per cent pay claim is in the offing.

They will be urged by Manchester area CCSU leaders to go back to their branches and regional councils and fight for an all-out, indefinite stoppage if the national leadership fails to give such a lead.

The talks yesterday with Lord Soames, described by union leaders as "low key", will be resumed on Friday after a crucial Cabinet meeting tomorrow at which the unions' threat to increase selective strikes from next Monday is likely to be discussed.

Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said: "Everything is delicately balanced". The two hours of talks covered salary rises for this year, prospects for 1982 and thereafter, and restoration of arbitration and pay comparability machinery.

The move for *unofficial strike* action involves local leaders from all nine unions in dispute and comes towards the end of the thirteenth week of industrial action.

The strike resolution adopted by Manchester area civil servants says that the inconclusive talks between the unions and the Civil Service departments force them to hit the public harder, but insists that the Government is to blame.

"Their contempt and the attempts to victimize civil servnts must not succeed", the resolution said. "We therefore recognize that for financial reasons, among others, the campaign will soon be forced to escalate into an all-out strike.

"Manchester declares its readiness to accept such a call but demands that the CCSU leadership, both local and national, campaigns vigorously for the effective delivery of such action by the end of June."

☐ Thousands of passengers were stranded at Heathrow airport yesterday as an air traffic control walkout at the Scottish centre and the oceanic control centre at Prestwick grounded all flights due to cross the Atlantic.

Rail unions press for investment meeting

By Donald Macintyre Labour Staff

The three railway unions are seeking urgent talks with British Rail and the Government on investment amid threats of extended unofficial action against cuts in the passenger network.

The unions agreed at a meeting yesterday to call for talks with Sir Peter Parker, the *chairman of British Rail, before* the end of the week to try to agree on a joint approach, within the next fortnight, to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary *of State for Transport.*

The move came as an unofficial stoppage by National Union of Railwaymen guards based at Guildford caused the cancellation of about 180 of 1,500 services on the Southern Region's south-western division.

British Rail gave a warning last night that further disruption by guards at Waterloo station could affect services even more seriously today.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, said after the meeting with the other two unions that he wanted members not to take unofficial action while the new moves took place. He added, however: "If Mr Fowler tells us to stew in our own juice, what is happening on Southern Region will be chicken feed."

Mr Weighell emphasized that Sir Peter, who shares the unions' long-term wish for improved investment, was a "first-class chairman". But he added: "You drive good men out of public undertakings if you put on these *ludicrous restrictions.*"

Mr Weighell made clear that the unions wanted to see the £920m external finance limit increased by £100m for investment and favoured an early commitment to invest at least £775m on electrification over the next 20 years.

Mr Weighell said yesterday that the *unions were not prepared* to wait longer for the promised second joint meeting with Mr Fowler.

Since that promise in February the *Government has* referred the electrification issue to the Central Policy Review Staff, and ministers are known to be watching pay *negotiations*, which will go to the Railway Staff National Tribunal next week, and for progress on improvements to productivity in the system.

BR is expected to agree to a meeting with the unions and in principle to a fresh meeting with Mr Fowler.

BR management is unlikely, *however, to be as enthusiastic* as the unions in pressing for an immediate meeting with Mr Fowler, and will in any case suggest that it should be under the *auspices* of the joint Railway Staff Council, which met Mr Fowler in February.

BR management is apparently reluctant to make any sudden move that might be read as immediate reaction to unofficial action on the Southern Region, which some officials attribute to concern over loss of earnings, particularly from cuts in weekend services.

Union leaders, whose anxieties have intensified because of the fresh plans for cuts in Inter-City services in October and May, made clear yesterday that they expected a sympathetic hearing from Sir Peter.



Immediate future of Ark Royal assured

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday guaranteed the immediate future of the Royal Navy's latest and most expensive surface warship.

Speaking on Tyneside after the launch of HMS Ark Royal, pictured above, Mr Nott said: "Ark Royal is going forward to completion." But he would not say whether all three new carriers, Ark Royal, Invincible and Illustrious, would enter service.

Mr Nott was replying to speculation which has suggested that the 16,000 tonne anti-submarine carrier would be mothballed shortly after its launching.

HMS Illustrious is also being built on Tyneside by Swan Hunter and is in the final stages of fitting out and will shortly begin sea trials. *HMS Invincible is already* at sea.

Watched by a crowd of about 10,000 people, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother performed the launch of the vessel, the second to carry the name that she has launched.

Union warning against unofficial walkouts

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Ford union officials are to issue an unprecedented warning to the company's 57,000 manual workers that unofficial walkouts hamper their efforts to negotiate with the company.

The warning is expected to come in a letter to all employees calling for strict observance of disputes procedures, which the unions have agreed to send in return for the company's decision to withdraw its short-lived disciplinary code.

Application of the code led to last month's two-week strike by 10,000 workers at the Halewood plant, which caused a further 10,000 lay-offs and lost car production to a showroom value of £64m.

A draft of the letter agreed by the union side of the Ford National Joint Council, which includes plant convenors as well as full-time officials, says that members must demonstrate "our own self-control and acceptance of mutually agreed procedures".

It adds: "Trade unions in negotiatin gon behalf of Ford wodkers are too often inhibited by our failure to honour the agreements we sign on your behalf. We therefore require our members to reinforce our commitment to ensure that our agreements are observed."

Although the exact wording was not settled by the union side, the letter which will be sent to employees during the next week is unlikely to differ widely from the draft, which says that trade unionists cannot ignore "the critis facing the motor industry".

"It adds: "Neither can we dismiss the fact that non obserdvance of the procedures produces damaging effects of lay-offs which result in lost wages and insecurity among our membership."

The union side says that to observe disputes procedures "in no way restricts the right of our members to pursue their grievances until the procedure is exhausted." Nor does it preclude the right to take industrial action if "the problem cannot be resolved at the end of procedure."

Mr Ronald Todd and Mr Jack Whyman, chairman and secretary of the union negotiators, are expected to tour plants reinforcing the message in person at factory meeetings.

Mr Todd is also likely to amphasize the need to observe procedure at a meeting of works committees in London on June 12.

Although the company will wait to monitor the effects on unofficial stoppages, the Ford management is likely to read the move as the first concerted attempt by the unions to persuade their members to stick by procedures.

Employers to be consulted on sick pay scheme

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday confirmed that employers are to be consulted soon both on the method of compensating them for taking over responsibility for sick pay from the state, and on the proposals to allow workers to provide their own sick notes when their illness lasts less than a week.

He told the Commons Select Committee on Social Services that employers' objections to the original proposals to make them responsible for the first eight weeks of sick pay hed been mainly over the manner of compensation proposed for their extra wage costs. That had been a matter of study and discussion, and he hoped to publish a consultation paper for employers soon.

The new proposals were considered by a Cabinet committee on Monday, and are now being redrafted before the final version is published. Mr Jenkin indicated that the proposals, which where disclosed in *The Times* on Monday, remain broadly as drafted by his department when he told the committee that the saving to the public sector borrowing requirement would be £25m, the amount outlined in the Cabinet paper.

He told the committee that the new flat rate sick pay for employees under the scheme has been revised upwards from the original £30 a week to £37, and that it would probably be raised again when it is introduced in 1983. He agreed when his predecessor as secretary of state, Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich, North, said that the new scheme should not make families suffer.

Mr Jenkin said the level of child benefit made it more reasonable for employers not to have to pay sick benefit for their employees' children. A flat-rate level would mean that employees would not have to disclose their family circumstances to their employers.

Choose me for unity, Silkin says

By Richard Evans Political Staff

Mr John Silkin, the third man in the Labour Party's deputy leadership election, gave a warning last night of the "dangers" of Mr Wedgwood Benn or Mr Denis Healey wining the contest.

He said in an interview on BBC television's *Platform One* programme that the party was rapidly polarizing between left and right with Mr Benn and Mr Healey.

"What is emerging and this *is what I am frightened of, is* that in the event of either of those winning they are making it impossible to reconcile those who have been defeated to the *winning cause.*"

He said there was a great deal of fear that what could emerge was a monolithic party where people demanded strict adherance to certain policies and any objectors had to get out.

Commons sketch

Star turns by Foot and Thatcher

From Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

All the ingredients for a parliamentary thriller of Agatha Christie proportions were on the House of Commons agenda yesterday.

What with Mr James Prior on unemployment, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Michael Foot on almost everything under the sun, Mr Michael Heseltine on how to clobber local authorities, Mr Gerald Kaufmamn on witch-hunts and Mr Frank Allaun on the wickedness of the press barons, there was something *for all tastes.*

But if anyone was expecting the Prime Minister to stagger to the dispatch box with a dagger imbedded between her shoulder blades, or that Mr Prior would suddenly defect to the People's March for Jobs, they were soon to be disappointed.

Even Mr Heseltine appeared remarkably cool under fire, and the only hint of revolt came when Mr Julian Amery, the Ark Royal of the Conservative Party, demanded an explanation from Mrs Thatcher over her reorganization of the Ministry of Defence.

But to those who follow the *small print* of ministerial statements there was a distinct note of pessimism to be detected in the latest version of the state of the recession.

Before the recess the oft repeated view in Treasury circles was that the recession had bottomed out, that an upswing was on the way and that there was light at the end of the tunnel.

To the more cynical of Opposition MPs, that was interpreted as meaning that the economy had reached rock bottom and could not possibly get any worse. To the Tories, however, those prophecies boosted morale and sounded as though the worst was over.

But yesterday the Prime Ministerial version was that the recession was just about reaching bottom, or in other words we were still heading downwards.

As Labour MPs moved in for the kill, Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, Tory MP for Darwen and well versed in parliamentary tactics, came to the rescue of his Prime Minister with a well timed question about the Sultan of Brunei and the future of the Gurkhas.

Mr Prior and Mrs Thatcher, gave no hint of anything but brotherly or sisterly love within the Cabinet.

When Mr Foot asked what she thought of Mr Prior's "extraordinary statement" that unemployment was nothing to do with him and the Government, the Prime Minister pointed out that in this *country a higher proportion* of people were in jobs than anywhere else in Europe except Denmark.

Mr Prior assured the House that the Cabinet *was in full* agreement about its policy.

It was left to Mr Heseltine and Mr Kafman to live up to the horrifictrailers for today's events. Mr Heseltine *tends to* do for Labour MUPs what a red rag does for a bull and Mr Skinner usually has apoplexy at the sight of the Secretary of Stae for the Environment.

The thought of this golden-haired monster trying to stop local aunorities spending large sum of other people's money semed to drive Mr Skinner into an uncontrollable fury.

"Heil Heseltine", he shouted. ther Labour MPs took up thicry. "Commissar", they yelle, and "subsidizing Eton".

Mr Kafman, Opposition spokesman on the environment, becme equally excited, then seemd to be trying to disappear eneath the dispatch box as MrHeseltine reminded him that he was a junior minister i the department of the Evironment when Anthony Crosland, then the Secretary f State also tried to curb loca government spending.

Parliamntary report, page 8

Haughey still ahead, and helped by a song

From Christopher Thomas, Portarlington, co Offaly

Politics, religion and music overlap in Ireland in an intriguing and complex web. The *current top-selling Irish record*, for example, is a eulogy of Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister.

Sung to a traditional Irish folk *melody*, it proclaims: "From southern glens to western shores, the ancient cry of freedom roars. From Northern hills to Leinster's door, we will *rise and follow Charlie.*"

The Morrissey's, a trio of banjo, guitar and bass, sang it live in the sleepy but growing village of Portarlington, in Co Offaly. They were still breathless from rushing from the last venue, and they were soon bundled into the car for the dash to the next town on the Prime Minister's itinerary.

Mr Haughey always looks out of place at these affairs. The millionaire politician, with his graceful ways and expensive tastes, looks incongruous in a crowd of farmers in gumboots, mothers overflowing with babes in arms, and the tipplers standing at the door of The Arches in the village square.

According to the latest opinion poll, published in *The Irish Times*, he is slightly ahead of Dr Garrett FitzGerald, his main rival, in personal *popularity*. Mr Haughey's Fianna Fail party has lost much ground to Fine Gael in recent weeks, according to the poll, but remains ahead.

Nominations for the June 11 election closed at noon yesterday anthe candidates for the 166 sets were divided as follows: Fianna Fail 138, Fine Gael 12, *Labour Party 16, Sinn ein Th Workers' Party 15*, the Nation H-Block Committee 9, the Sialist Labour Party 7, Indepdent Fianna Fail 5, and the Cmunist Party of Ireland 2. Varus independents totalled 30.

TheNational H-Block Committe has applied for televisiond radio time on behalf of th nine prisoners *held in* Nortn *Ireland* who are candtes. But the panel of spolmen put forward includes two Provisional Sinn Fein mers.

Son 31 of the Broadcasting ct prohibits the use of stanents or interviews by Prsional Sinn Fein representas. RTE, the radio and telsion network, has agreed thany "recognizable, clearly deable group" with more th seven candidates can have a ngle two-minute political bdcast *on television*, and one odio during the campaign.

rs Bernadette McAliskey, w wanted to stand for elect *but was prevented by the* inant Sinn Fein faction on committee' seems a likely ice for the broadcasts.

The National H-Blocks Commee *nominations include* that oMr Vincent Doherty, who w contest Mr Haughey's Nth Central Dublin consuency.

Economy's uphill struggle, page 21

Spending axe angers Tory shires

By David Nicholson-Lord

A ripple of anger and affronted loyalty ran through many staunchly Conservative shire halls yesterday as the Heseltine axe on overspending councils began its ponderous and much-awaited descent.

According to the leaders of several Conservative-controlled counties which will suffer under the axe, it is an arbitrary, *brutal and blunt-edged weapon*, making no distinction between friend and foe or between low-spending authorities who have long sought to limit spending *and their profligate Labour* counterparts.

In Buckinghamshire (Conservative majority, 24) Mr Roger Parker-Jervis, the council chairman, described the prospect of having to make further cuts as totally unrealistic, while Mr Martin White, the chief executive, said they would not be *practicable even if libraries, old people's homes* or whole services were closed down.

A similar response came from Cambridgeshire, another Conservative authority *among* the highest overspenders. Mr Robert James, vice-chairman and leader of the council for seven years until last month, was enthusiastic in his support for Mr Heseltine's aims but described arbitrary targets as nonsense.

He added: "We do not want to fall out with the present Government, but we have been driven to *it*. We are already one of the lowest spending authorities in the country. We have done our share and we can go no farther."

Cambridgeshire's irritation, like that of Buckinghamshire and many other bitter Conservative councils, rests partly on the selection of *1978-79* as the "base year" against which the required cut of 5.6 per cent is measured.

The county began its cost-cutting exercise four years beforehand, in 1974-75, so that by 1978-79 there was precious little left, in councillors' eyes, to cut.

A measure of its economies is the fact that it is now spending 2 per cent less a head of population than seven years ago, much of that achieved in the earlier years.

During that period the county's population rose by 11.5 per cent, among the fastest rates in the country and similar to the trend experienced in other overspending Conservative shires like *Norfolk and Buckinghamshire.*

Yet that growth, and the extra services and facilities it requires, are not allowed for in the Government's guidelines, the authorities argue.

This year Cambridgeshire's rate precept has risen by 8.5 per cent, below the inflation rate. To comply with *government guidelines it would have* to lop some £14m off its roughly £155m budget.

In bald terms, the county says, that would mean dismissing a thousand teachers, 150 policemen, 60 firemen, 400 manual and about 200 white-collar workers. "Obviously", an official observed, "that would have a devastating *impact on services*".

How authorities will fare in grant cuts

The following table shows how the spending target for each council compares with its budget and whether the authority is protected against a cut in rate support grant.

Targets and budgets at *November, 1980, prices*

	Volume target (m)	Budgeted volume (m)	% above target	Protection against grant cut
LONDON				
City of Ln	£21.892	£29.473	34.6	N
Camden	£44.443	£55.204	24.2	N
Greenwh	£31.368	£34.480	9.9	N
Hackney	£37.550	£39.705	5.7	N
Hamsmth	£36 134	£36.526	1.1	P
Islington	£38.803	£41.112	6.0	N
Kensgton	£28.104	£26.904	-4.3	F
Lambeth	£57.298	£62.111	8 4	N
Lewisham	£42.053	£45.535	8.3	N
Southwk	£53.628	£53.591	-.1	F
Tower Hs	£39.647	£45.748	16.4	N
Wandswth	£50.578	£43.494	-14.0	F
Westmstr	£48.441	£48.492	.1	P
Barking	£44.569	£46.087	3 4	P
Barnet	£78.039	£75.894	-2.7	F
Bexley	£60.939	£60.908	-.1	F
Brent	£88.598	£96.452	7.6	N
Bromley	£76.194	£75.824	-.5	F
Croydon	£85.862	£85.860	—	F
Ealing	£89.381	£89 258	- 1	F
Enfield	£68.173	£71.737	5.2	N
Haringey	£62.524	£65.382	4.5	N
Harrow	£53.190	£55.550	4.4	N
Havering	£68.428	£68.355	-.1	F
Hillngdn	£70.370	£69.193	-1.7	F
Hounslow	£59.476	£65.042	9.9	N
Kingston	£35.885	£34 401	-4.1	F
Merton	£47.393	£45.365	-4.3	F
Newham	£74.222	£82.340	10.9	N
Redbrdge	£57.244	£59.621	4.2	N
Richmond	£41.970	£41.922	-.1	F
Sutton	£41.034	£42.636	3.9	P
Walthm F	£68.060	£74.805	9.9	N
ILEA	£598.800	£634.980	6.0	N
GLC	£362.533	£368.139	1.5	P

METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES				
GT MAN	£221.190	£243.184	9.9	N
Bolton	£61.968	£67.509	9.0	N
Bury	£42.643	£46.971	10.1	N
Manch	£168.267	£181.891	8.1	N
Oldham	£54.505	£56.587	3.8	P
Rochdle	£56.728	£63.254	11.5	N
Salford	£67.094	£67.265	.3	P
Stockport	£66.551	£70.260	5.6	N
Tameside	£57.351	£60.000	4.6	N
Trafford	£54 308	£54.357	.1	P
Wigan	£75.651	£80.550	6.5	N
MERSEY	£154.914	£174.246	12 5	N
Knwsly	£52.543	£55.113	4.9	N
Liverpl	£155.405	£169 600	9 1	N
St Helens	£49.699	£51.154	2.9	P
Sefton	£69.221	£69.961	1.1	P
Wirral	£86.451	£87.224	.9	P
S YORK	£125.500	£147.780	17.8	N
Barnsley	£57.906	£60.609	4.7	N
Doncaster	£78.828	£78.541	-0.4	F
Rothrhm	£64.428	£64.290	-0.2	F
Sheffld	£140.215	£155.146	10.6	N
TYNE & WEAR	£116.632	£126.139	8.9	N
Gateshd	£54.471	£58.225	6.9	N
Newcstle	£86.601	£92.302	6.6	N
N Tyne	£52.413	£53.190	1.5	P
S Tyne	£45.244	£46.748	3.3	P
Sundrlnd	£74.932	£81.996	9.4	N
W MIDS	£198.413	£217.957	9.9	N
Birm	£280.032	£291.812	4.2	N
Coventry	£82.057	£87.237	6.3	N
Dudley	£58.285	£63.879	9.6	N
Sandwell	£77.480	£84.752	9.4	N
Solihull	£46.553	£46.086	-1.0	F
Walsall	£63.976	£76.767	20.0	N
Wolvhmtn	£65.498	£74.846	14.3	N
W YORK	£168.706	£191.122	13.3	N
Bradford	£126.287	£126.831	.4	P
Calderdle	£50.995	£51.304	.6	P
Kirklees	£95.033	[illegible].727	12.6	N
Leeds	£159.614	[illegible]	[illegible]	N
Wakefld	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COUNTIES				
Avon	£238.082	£246.289	3.4	P
Beds	£143.136	£148.617	3.8	P
Berks	£168.376	£178.370	5.9	N
Bucks	£136.288	£153.455	12.6	N
Cambs	£140.907	£154.812	9.9	N
Chesh	£260.527	£274.405	5.3	N
Clwyd	£176.906	£187.006	5.7	N
Cnwll	£103.643	£112.747	8.8	N
Cumbria	£135.684	£141.298	4.1	N
Derbys	£237.435	£249.427	5.1	N
Devon	£230.652	£246.314	6.8	N
Dorset	£139.819	£139.800	—	F
Durham	£170.875	£182.049	6.5	N
E Sussex	£160.993	£162.425	0.9	P
Essex	£347.743	£372.434	7 1	N
Gloucs	£129.503	£133.975	3.5	P
Hants	£366.394	£376.378	2.7	P
Here & Worc	£154.393	£166.183	7.6	[illegible]
Herts	£255.590	£263.410	3.1	N
Hmbrs	£238.545	£250.152	5.[illegible]	N
IOW	£28.243	£30.925	[illegible]	N
Kent	£366.473	£385.535	[illegible]	P
Lancs	£365 855	£384.282	.4	N
Leics	£217.127	£222.38[illegible]	6.0	N
Lincs	£143.706	£151.[illegible]	—	F
Norfolk	£165.643	£175[illegible]	2.1	P
Northnts	£133 213	£1[illegible]	5.1	N
Northbld	£83.588	[illegible]84	5.5	N
N.Yorks	£177.238	[illegible].360	1.9	P
Notts	£263.89[illegible]	[illegible]1.578	6.4	N
Oxon	£129.8[illegible]	[illegible]08.115	3.7	P
Salop	£95[illegible]	£274.841	3.8	P
Som	£10[illegible]	£147,227	5.1	N
Staffs	£2[illegible]	£244.437	2.7	P
Suffolk	[illegible]04	£128.096	8.2	N
Surrey	[illegible]010	£156.267	6.4	N
Warwck	[illegible].859	£136.383	4.2	N
W Sussex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]n against cuts: N, none; P, [illegible] F, full.

Pay dispute to halt ambulances

By a Staff Reporter

Ambulance men are to stage a series of 24-hour stoppages, but with emergency cover, after *pay talks with National* Health Service management broke down yesterday.

The national officers of the four unions representing the 17,000 ambulance men are to ask their executives to approve the action next week. Approval is virtually certain.

A date for the first stoppage will then be set. It will be the ambulance men's first national action since the winter of discontent in 1978-79.

Mr Robert Jones, secretary of the union side, said that if the management suspended any members the unions would immediately review the position.

The breakdown came after the management kept to the offer of a 7½ per cent increase over 15 months, which the unions' membership had already rejected. That offer is *within the government's 6 per* cent cash limit for NHS pay.

The management did, however, offer a joint review of terms and conditions of service "to determine how far *they* meet the needs of the ambulance men in the 1980s".

Mr Jones said: "Our reaction is one of absolute and bitter disappointment that the management have not taken the message that an offer of 6 per cent is not adequate."

To maintain the level of the last independent award, in 1979, an increase of £15.40 was needed, not the £5.94 on offer.

Ambulance men have been pressing for a big rise, and for recognition as an emergency service, like the firemen and police. Mr Jones said that the management had recognized the ambulance service as part of the NHS emergency service, but there had been no commitment on pay.

The action would involve the whole ambulance service in 24-hour stoppages, but with emergency services still provided. The tactics would be decided on a day-to-day basis.

Telecom men's 11% 'top deal in public sector'

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

One of the final settlements in the current pay round which could embarrass the Government gives telecommunications engineers an 11 per cent rise and further payments for productivity.

The deal, for 130,000 members of the Post Office Engineering Union, which was agreed by the union's conference in Blackpool yesterday, guarantees an extra 2 per cent for improved efficiency, with further payments available if agreed productivity targets are exceeded.

Delegates, who approved the deal by a 6-1 majority, were told by Mr Bryan Stanley, union general secretary, that the 11 per cent award was the highest increase in basic rates won by workers in the public sector in the present pay round, for which the Government set a 6 per cent limit.

He claimed that the basic *increase was higher than deals* agreed by the miners and electricity, gas and water workers, which have been regarded as pace setters in public sector pay.

The 11 per cent includes consolidation into basic rates of 2 per cent bonus payments agreed in earlier negotiations.

The new [illegible] per cent productivity payments will be paid in stages in December and June, half being consolidated into basic rates for next year's pay settlement.

Mr Stanley said: "We are not cock-a-hoop over this deal. We would have liked to have *got more, but we could not this* year, and we think this is the best settlement in the nationalized industries".

The handful of opponents to this year's deal claim that the leadership was wrong in suggesting the offer was better than those agreed for other public sector workers with *industrial muscle, and* urged that the union should press for a 20 per cent increase with no productivity strings.

Under the deal the minimum *salary, excluding new productivity payments*, of a technical officer will rise from £6,187 to £6,868, and the weekly minimum for a grade 2a technician goes up from £101.56 to £112.73.

Attemps by the Broad Left within the union to gain control of the POEU executive failed when final results showed that the right wing had maintained its 14—9 majority.

☐ *A similar pay deal is being* recommended to the annual conference of the Society of Post Office Executives, which opens tomorrow in Harrogate

Mother's plea on lost girl

Mrs Rita Hamilton, the mother of Ann-Marie Hamilton, aged five, missing from her home in Bradford since last Sunday, yesterday appealed to anyone who might be sheltering her for her return. More than 200 *policemen* searched the area.

Det Supt John Stainthorpe, who leads the search, said: "There is nothing to suggest she has been abducted or murdered, but they are possibilities we are considering seriously".

Wire snare stays legal

The use of free-running wire snares is to continue to be legal in Britain. An amendment to outlaw all snaring except under licence was rejected by the Commons Standing Committee on the Wildlife and Countryside Bill yesterday by nine votes to seven.

Government proposals already in the Bill will ban the use of self-locking snares.

However, according to Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, who took the unusual step of producing exhibits of an illegal and a legal snare, the difference between the two was so small that the police will not be able to tell them apart

The Weather appears today on the back page

Gossip led cleaners to court

By a Staff Reporter

Seven woman cleaners at the Department of Health and *Social Security in Birmingham* claimed supplementary benefit from the department while they were working there, the city's magistrates were told yesterday.

The women, who worked for a contract cleaning company had been heard gossiping about how easy it was to "fiddle" the system, the court was told.

They admitted a total of [illegible] charges of making false declarations by not reporting their earnings while claiming supplementary benefit and asked for a further [illegible] offences to be considered. They were fined a total of £7[illegible] plus costs and compensation.

The women, all from Birmingham, were: Valerie Wilkins, [illegible] Gilbert Road, Edgbaston; [illegible] Price, of Roman Way, Ladywood; Carla Spittle, [illegible] Gorsley Place, Woodgate Valley; Carol Butler, of [illegible]brand Road, Lea Bank; Blanche Nembhard, of Farm Croft, Ladywood; Lorna Mowatt, of Pershore Road, Balsall Heath; and Shirley Powell, of Hous[illegible] Croft, Castle Bromwich.

TIPSY SWEDES

Stockholm, June 2.—Every fourth man and every fifth woman in Sweden have, or have had, alcohol problems, according to Dr Borje Lassenius, chief psychiatrist at the Sundsvall Hospital. "The only way to change this trend is to introduce a ration card, or to raise prices", he advised.

RIPPER IS MOVED TO PARKHURST

Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was transferred to the top security Parkhurst prison on the Isle of Wight, yesterday. Mr Sutcliffe, who was jailed for life last month for the murder *of 13 women and the* attempted murder of seven more, made the journey from Wormwood Scrubs in London in a closed prison van. At Southampton he was taken on a ferry.

He was admitted to Parkhurst's hospital wing for observation. A spokesman said he was "physically OK".

As Mr Sutcliffe was being moved a group of Labour MPs tabled a Commons motion calling on Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to institute *a fully independent inquiry into* the Ripper investigation.

They are dissatisfied with Monday's announcement that Mr Lawrence Byford, the Inspector of Constabulary for North-eastern Regions, has been asked to produce a fresh review and report on the hunt.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.50; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1400; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 73; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar [illegible] 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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Brixton inquiry a danger to accused, group says

By Lucy Hodges

The Brixton Defence Campaign, an all-black group set up to defend young blacks after the Brixton riot in April, has issued its first public statement on why the inquiry headed by Lord Scarman should be boycotted.

The campaign, to which all the important local black groups are affiliated, says that no black person or organization should give evidence to Lord Scarman or be represented at the inquiry which starts on June 15. It calls on Lambeth council to withdraw facilities from the inquiry (the first phase is to be held in the town hall) and not to give evidence.

It says no community organization or organization of the labour movement should give evidence or be represented. The Commission for Racial Equality should reconsider its decision to submit evidence, as should the Lambeth Council for Community Relations.

The six-page statement is the first detailed discussion of the reasons for boycotting the inquiry and has been drawn up after meetings attended by an average of 25 black representatives. White people have been excluded.

The campaign has consistently maintained that the Scarman inquiry should be boycotted, in contrast to a number of local community groups who decided to cooperate after learning that Lord Scarman would look into the underlying causes of the riot.

The groups are holding a meeting on Sunday to discuss what to do in the light of the statement. The Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association, the Melting Pot Foundation and the local community relations council are all preparing their evidence.

Mr George Greaves, community relations officer, said he did not think the council for community relations' executive committee would review its decision immediately on whether to give evidence. That means it is unlikely to be reversed.

Mr Stewart Lansley, chairman of Lambeth's community affairs committee, said he could see no reason why the council should reverse its decision.

Mr Courtenay Laws, director of Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association, had not heard about the statement and said he was disturbed by it.

"What right have they to say that?" he asked. "It is negative for us to demand certain rights and at the same time to reject our responsibilities in putting forward what we want."

There is a deep split in the black community about boycotting the inquiry. The Brixton Defence Campaign, which is chaired by Miss Monica Morris, of the Black Women's Group, says that the first phase of the inquiry, which will examine the immediate causes of what happened on April 10, 11 and 12, represented a clear danger to defendants yet to stand trial.

More than 300 people, mostly black youths, were arrested after the weekend disturbances and many more have been arrested since.

"No public inquiry at which prejudicial evidence will be given should be held into the Brixton uprising at this time unless all outstanding charges against individuals are dropped", the campaign's statement says.

The group is sceptical about Lord Scarman's promise that people will not be named or identified.

"The Brixton Defence Campaign is satisfied that Lord Scarman is disposed to be used by the state to provide it with a basis for rewriting the Riot Act and to provide justification for dramatically increasing repressiveness in policing methods, which are already massively racist, lawless and brutal as well as substantially uncontrolled."

The statement says Lord Scarman has no expertise in the field of social policy and that there is a large body of evidence already published about blacks' grievances.

Anyone failing to heed the boycott are acting directly and knowingly against the interest of the community, it concludes.

The Prime Minister yesterday criticized an editorial in *London Labour Briefing*, a left-wing magazine, which she said was "tantamount to encouraging anarchy".

The editorial said that the street fighting in Brixton was excellent "but could have been (and hopefully in future will be) better organized. Some of us feel that there are occasions when, in defence of genuine legality and democracy, insurrectionary methods become necessary."

Parliamentary report, page 8

Black youths on the rampage

Racial trouble feared after killing

By Richard Ford

Community workers in Thornton Heath, south London, fear that outbreaks of violence between gangs of white and black youths will erupt after the murder on Monday of a white teenage motor cyclist.

Terence May, aged 19, was dragged from his machine by a gang of black youths and stabbed to death in what the police described as "an unprovoked attack on an innocent passer-by". He had spent the evening at a public house with a friend and was only 400 yards from home.

The killing, at about 10pm, came after an attack by about thirty coloured youths, some with bricks and scaffolding, on a public house half a mile away. Five people were injured, including a white youth who was hit on the arm with an axe and received knife wounds to his head and face.

According to local community workers, there has been a breakdown in the relationship between black and white youths in recent weeks and they say that has escalated since the recent riot in Brixton. They also say that the activities of the National Front in the area have heightened tension.

Black youths in the area say that two incidents last weekend led to a feeling on Monday night that something had to be done.

They say that on Saturday white youths from the Wilton Arms public house, the premises attacked on Monday, chased several blacks along the High Street in Thornton Heath. People at the public house said they gave chase only after someone was mugged outside.

Another alleged incident happened in Melfort Road when, accordong to a black youth, a gang of white teenagers shouting racial abuse chased several blacks into a park nearby which is a dividing line between predominantly white and black communities.

The trouble on Monday night came shortly after a club at the Parchmore Methodist Youth and Community Centre closed. It is used mostly by black teenagers

The Rev Peter Sharrocks, whose church next door to the club was recently daubed with British Movement slogans, said: "There was an atmosphere at the club that night.

"I believe some of the kids went down there but I am not prepared to accept that some of the members of the club joined in. This was a dreadful thing for anybody to do and we are shocked at what happened. We can only offer our sympathy to the dead boy's family."

After the attack at the Wilton Arms, about 10 coloured youths ran along the road shouting and screaming. They were carrying bricks and scaffolding poles, used during the eight-minute attack on the public house, and came across Mr May, of Windsor Road, Thornton Heath, who was riding pillion on a motor cycle waiting at the junction of Carew Road and Brook Road.

He was dragged off, but because he had a club foot could not escape. He was beaten and stabbed four times and he managed to crawl a hundred yards before dying in a pool of blood. The driver of the motor cycle escaped uninjured by jumping on a bus. Police are not naming him.

As detectives led by Det Chief Supt Raymond Crump began their inquiries, Mr Donald May, aged 49, the dead youth's father, said: "He could not have stood a chance because of his club foot. Over the past few weeks groups of teds and punks have been picking on everyone who was coloured. This is obviously a retaliation in which an innocent person was the victim."

The attack on the public house began at 9.30 pm when four youths ran into the saloon bar and started hitting a white man sitting with three girls near the door. Mr Robert Kennett, aged 18 and unemployed, of Croydon, received hospital treatment for an axe wound to his arm and a knife wound to his head and face.

Minutes later the four large windows at the front of the public house were shattered by masonry and other missiles hurled by the coloured gang outside. Those slightly injured in the attack were Miss Helen Betts, aged 16, of Camden Gardens, Thornton Heath, Mr James Pluck of Startford Road, Thornton Heath, Mr Brendan O'Keefe, of Sherwood Avenue, Streatham, and Mr John Herbert, aged 24, of Frimley Close, New Addington.

BURMAH CLAIMS £1bn FROM BANK

The Burmah Oil Company yesterday began its £1,000m claim against the Bank of England in the High Court in London, claiming that the Bank took advantage of it in the aftermath of the 1974 oil crisis.

The company, which was bailed out by the Bank in return for its 20.1 per cent shareholding in British Petroleum, is seeking to recover the current value of those shares. It claims the agreement, in January, 1975, to sell them was "unconscionable" because it conferred undeserved benefit on the Bank.

Mr Leonard Hoffman, QC, for the company, told Mr Justice Walton that the oil crisis and stock market collapse of 1974 led to cash-flow difficulties. Burmah had been financially healthy, with assets of £892m and pre-tax profits of £49m in the previous year.

The collapse of the oil tanker market, in which the company was particularly involved, was the most serious consequence of the crisis. It feared it might default on separate loan agreements of £54m and 625 million United States and Canadian dollars, and believed it was likely to run out of cash within two months.

It sought help from the Government and the Bank of England, and in December, 1974, it pledged its BP shareholding, then worth £179m, to the Bank in return for guarantees and loan facilities.

But the help, as Burmah had feared, did not relieve its liquidity difficulty and a month later it sold its 77,817,507 shares to the Bank at £2.30 each.

At the time of the sale the shares were worth £2.56, and they were to rise spectacularly as the stock market recovered.

But the Bank had refused to agree to give Burmah a share of any future profits.

BP shares were now worth £15.44, nearly seven times the 1974-75 price.

Burmah sought to have the sale agreement set aside because it took unfair advantage.

The action, which is contested, is expected to last two months.

A dozen more test-tube babies are on the way

More than a dozen women treated at the clinic run by Mr Patrick Steptoe and Dr Robert Edwards, the pioneers of the test-tube baby technique, are expecting babies.

The first birth is due at the end of July or early in August, three years after the arrival of Louise Brown, the world's first test-tube baby.

Mr Alan Dexter, financial director of the clinic at Bourn Hall, near Cambridge, said the pace had quickened since Dr Edward's announcement in March that at least six babies were on the way.

He said that there had been no change in medical procedure to account for the spate of new pregnancies. The technical breakthrough had already been made with the birth of Louise Brown. Mr Steptoe and Dr Edwards had simply continued from that point once the new clinic got under way.

"We hope that in the course of time test-tube babies are something that will be taken for granted."

At least 120 patients have been treated at the clinic, including some from America and the Middle East. The charge of about £2,600 covers the cost of 10 days' in-patient treatment and the delicate embryo transfer procedure.

No women have been sponsored by the National Health Service; but at least four British women have received the full fertilization procedure virtually free under a private health insurance scheme.

The expectant mothers are thought to include a woman aged 30, from Barnstaple, Devon, who is due to give birth in the autumn.

Several experimental test-tube baby programmes are being conducted at NHS teaching hospitals, but no pregnancies have been announced. Since the first test-tube baby was born in Britain, several births and pregnancies have been announced in other countries, notably Australia.

Tapes in court cases urged

By Our Legal Correspondent

Tape-recording of conversations between the police and suspects should be introduced immediately, Lord Salmon, the distinguished, recently retired, Law Lord, said in a BBC Radio 3 talk yesterday.

"Justice is calling loudly for tape-recording to be used now; and there is no real excuse for this to be refused", he said.

Pointing out that there was often a "trial within a trial" about whether a suspect had in fact said what the police claimed he had said, Lord Salmon said that tape-recording would establish who was speaking the truth and who was lying.

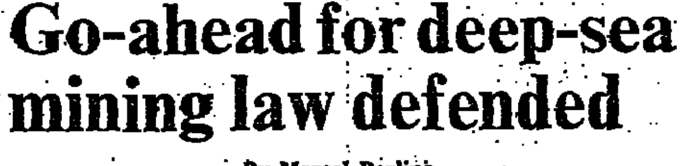
"Tape-recording of conversations between the police and the accused will cut down a large part of the time now wasted in many trials, and this will accordingly enable persons who have been committed for trial and are awaiting it, to be spared much of the shocking delay which they now suffer."

Lord Salmon said that the chief blot on criminal procedure today was the "immensity of unnecessary delays, which have been increasing throughout recent years in the crown courts.

"This has caused the greatest pain and hardship to those being tried and to those awaiting trial. These unnecessary delays have also wasted immense sums of public money."

Two important matters of criminal procedure that badly needed altering had not been mentioned by the royal commission, he said. The first was the unnecessary spending of money on separate counsels' fees when there were several accused.

The second was that there were many cases in which the indictment was far too long. One he knew of contained 36 charges, too complicated, and confusing to the jury.



Photograph by John Manning

Mr Edward Heath (left) and Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Ministers, who as Elder Brethren of Trinity House were attending the organization's annual court at Tower Hill, London, and the church service which followed at St Olave's.

Nurses join seat belt law appeal

By Nicholas Timmins

The British Medical Association and the Royal College of Nursing yesterday joined forces to try to persuade Parliament to accept an amendment to the Transport Bill to make the wearing of car seat belts compulsory.

Lord Nugent of Guildford has tabled an amendment to that effect which should be voted on when the committee stage of the Bill starts in the House of Lords tomorrow. The BMA believes that if the peers adopt the amendment it will remain incorporated in the Bill in a free vote in the House of Commons.

Dr John Dawson, the BMA's under-secretary in charge of its Board of Science, said yesterday that compulsory wearing of seat belts could save 700 lives each year and 7,000 serious injuries, which cost the National Health Service about £18m a year.

"We are dealing with a major epidemic that is costing a large amount of time and labour that could be diverted to other problems", he said.

Huge sums had been spent on advertising to try to persuade people to wear seat belts, but only about a third of car travellers did so. There was nothing left but compulsion.

Mrs. Jill Milnthorpe, a nursing sister at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital, Bedfordshire, which receives victims of accidents on the M1, said she knew of a girl who had 120 stitches in her face after an accident in a sports car but who still did not wear a seat belt "because it does not look right, it does not fit the image". It was that image that had to be changed, she said.

IN BRIEF

Man accused of royal bomb hoax

An unemployed American appeared at Bow Street Magistrate's Court, London, yesterday charged with sending a hoax bomb to the Queen, threatening to kill the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer and threatening to destroy a hundred London banks between May 9 and 11.

Ronald Zen, aged 42, of no fixed address, was remanded in custody for a week by Mr Evelyn Russell, the magistrate.

Wife murder charge

A man was accused at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday of murdering his wife, who was found dead in a burnt-out car in South Wales. David John Davies, aged 31, of Vicarage Road, Penygraig, Mid-Glamorgan, pleads not guilty to murdering his wife Janice, aged 29, last October.

Needles alert

Police broadcast warnings yesterday after children took dozens of hypodermic needles from a waste disposal unit at Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, to use as water pistols. Two children pricked themselves but were not seriously hurt.

Solidarity delegate

A leading representative of the Polish trade union, Solidarity, Mr Pan Kuluk, will attend the annual conference of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, which opens in Blackpool on Monday.

Market for sale

The village market-place at Donington, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, is for sale. The owner has the right to hold fairs and markets twice a year under Letters Patent granted by Queen Anne in 1709.

Privacy for Prince

Gloucestershire County Council is to erect bollards on a grass verge outside the Prince of Wales's home, Highgrove House, at Doughton, near Tetbury. They will prevent motorists from stopping to peer at the house.

Bridge flag day

More than 200 yacht, barges and tugs and a Royal Navy survey vessel are to be dressed overall and give a flotilla welcome to the Queen when she opens the Humber Bridge at Hull on July 17.

Go-ahead for deep-sea mining law defended

By Marcel Berlins

The Government has defended its decision to proceed with legislation that would allow deep-sea mining companies to start mining operations on the ocean floor, despite strong criticism from Third World countries.

The Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill is similar to legislation in the United States and West Germany. It sets up a procedure for companies to apply for licences to mine for deposits of manganese nodules, rich in copper, nickel and cobalt.

But the Group of 77, representing the developing countries, claims that the passing of national laws cuts across efforts to establish an international sea-bed mining regime by the Law of the Sea conference.

Yesterday Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told a House of Commons standing committee on the Bill that the new law was compatible with reaching agreement on a law of the sea convention which included arrangements for deep sea mining.

"I am confident that our Bill will not sour negotiations", Mr Hurd said. Although the developing countries had criticized the United States law on deep sea mining, that had not adversely affected the law of the sea talks. A Foreign Office memorandum supplied to the standing committee rejects criticism by the Group of 77 that unilateral national legislation on deep sea mining is contrary to international law.

It points out that commercial exploitation would not be able to start until 1988, by which time the international sea-bed authority, decided on by the law of the sea conference, would be in being, and that a proportion of licensing revenues taken by the British government would be held in trust and given to the new authority when it was set up.

The memorandum emphasizes that the terms of the Bill were consistent with the draft convention, nearly agreed by the law of the sea conference and that the British law would be repealed when the convention came into force.

Members of the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Sea, a quango, took a different view.

Dr Viktor Sebek, a lawyer, said that he and other members unilateral legislation on deep sea mining might reduce the chances of a successful resolution of the conference. It might also put a strain on the North-South dialogue and there was a danger to the marine environment.

Three prison officers are accused of murder

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Three prison hospital officers appeared in court at Birmingham yesterday, one of them for the second time, charged with the murder of a prisoner at Winson Green jail, Birmingham, last August. Reporting restrictions were lifted at the request of two of the accused.

Mr F. H. Hatchard, the Birmingham Stipendiary Magistrate, remanded them until July 6, when a full committal hearing will be held. He granted bail on conditions, and the addresses of the three men were not revealed for security reasons.

At a six-day inquest in April a jury decided that Mr Barry Prosser, aged 32, a self-employed carpenter, of High Park Crescent, Sedgley, West Midlands, was killed unlawfully.

Two pathologists had said in evidence that Mr Prosser died from a ruptured stomach which could have been caused only by a heavy blow and could not have been self-inflicted.

It was thought that Melvyn Jackson, aged 33, who was one of the three men accused yesterday, was making legal history. Earlier this year he was accused of Mr Prosser's murder but the charge was dismissed for lack of evidence in February by Mr J. F. Millward, who has since retired and been succeeded by Mr Hatchard.

With Mr Jackson in the dock yesterday were Eric Smith, aged 32, and Howard Price, aged 24. It was said that all three were suspended from the prison service.

Dr Richard Whittington, the Birmingham Coroner, told the jury when summing-up at the inquest that they would be ducking their responsibilities if they brought in an open verdict.

He said: "I look with some horror on the fact that no one apparently knew how seriously Mr Prosser had been injured until a post-mortem examination had been carried out".

He said he would send a full report on the hearing to the Director of Public Prosecutions and would also draw the attention of the Home Office to certain administrative practices at the prison.

He continued: "I feel that Mr Prosser's death is a very grave matter. Indeed, it is most disturbing that a man who has been lawfully detained and who was mentally ill should die at Birmingham prison hospital from injuries."

Mr Prosser had been detained in one of the hospital's so-called "strip" cells.

Mr George Jonas, a solicitor representing Mr Price and Mr Smith, asked the magistrate to lift reporting restrictions, saying that the case had aroused considerable public concern. He felt nothing should be done that suggested it was being done behind closed doors.

His clients had cooperated with the police and were very distressed about the charge. They had voluntarily given evidence at the inquest and were anxious to clear themselves.

Mr Michael Morris, solicitor representing Mr Jackson, said he did not concur. Mr Jackson had already been charged with the very same crime and had been discharged by Mr Hatchard's predecessor. The magistrate ruled, however, that reporting restrictions did not apply to the proceedings in view of the request by Mr Jonas.

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution, asked for the remand until July 6, saying that by that time they would be ready for committal proceedings.

The terms of bail included two sureties of £1,000.

SECOND HEART TRANSPLANT

Mr Ronald Rimmer, aged 43, of Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, who last March became Harefield Hospital's sixteenth heart transplant recipient, received a second transplant on Monday. His condition last night was satisfactory.

Apart from Mr Peter Scott, aged 51, who last month received a "piggyback" heart transplant at Harefield, Middlesex, and then a second new heart to replace his own, Mr Rimmer is the first patient in Britain to receive a second new heart. Mr Scott died on Saturday from kidney failure.

CATHEDRAL FUND

Lincoln Cathedral is to appeal for £2.5m to repair crumbling stonework, 800-year-old oak beams and more than three acres of the roof.

New man to advise the Cabinet on economy

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister has appointed a new chairman of the official groups and working parties that brief the Cabinet's Economic Strategy Committee and its offshoots. He is Mr Peter Gregson, aged 44, who was first secretary to the National Enterprises Board, the brainchild of Labour's Industry Act, 1975.

Mr Gregson, at present deputy secretary supervising the civil aviation, shipping and marine divisions of the Department of Trade, will transfer to the Cabinet Office as head of its economic secretariat. He will work closely with both the Treasury and other economic ministries, with the Central Policy Review Staff and with Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's personal economic adviser, in supplying briefing and advice to a battery of Cabinet committees as well as to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr Gregson replaces Mr Peter le Cheminant, aged 55, who will move across Horse Guards Parade on August 1 to succeed Mr Gordon Burrett on his retirement as deputy secretary of the Civil Service Department, with the exacting responsibility for Civil Service pay.

The reshuffle of senior Whitehall posts announced yesterday is completed by Mr Angus Fraser, aged 53, deputy secretary in charge of the Civil Service Department's personnel management group, assuming from September the additional responsibility of First Civil Service Commissioner, Whitehall's chief recruiter.

Dr Fergus Allen, the present first commissioner, is retiring and the Civil Service Department, by not replacing him, is making a contribution to the Government's plan to thin the upper ranks of the Civil Service.

To prevent the corrupt exercise of patronage, the first commissioner has since the nineteenth century been responsible directly to the Sovereign. Mr Fraser, when wearing his commissioner hat, will be answerable solely to the Queen.

While wearing his personnel management hat he will remain under the direction of Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council in, for example, his stewardship of the Economy (Official Civil Service) Committee of the Cabinet, which of late has been implementing contingency plans to mitigate the effects of the Civil Service pay dispute.

Mr Gregson, who will occupy one of the most influential posts in the senior Civil Service, has extensive experience of industry and the economy, having served in the departments of trade and industry and in the Prime Minister's Office under Mr Edward Heath

He was described yesterday by a colleague as: "Absolutely first rate, a very high flyer indeed, very clear minded, a top-flight administrator with a lot of experience."

Mr le Cheminant, who has headed the Cabinet Office economic secretariat since 1978, will have the difficult task of picking up the pieces after the Civil Service dispute and of implementing any new mechanism that may be agreed between the two sides for determining Whitehall pay.



Mr Peter Gregson: "High-flyer."

Further defence ministry shake-up likely in autumn

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Government is planning a more fundamental reorganization of the Ministry of Defence in the autumn, according to senior officers. It will be in addition to last week's shake-up of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's political team at the ministry.

It was only the timing of last Friday's announcement that surprised the Services, who had been expecting changes in the ministry's power structure later this year when the dust has settled after the review of defence resources and commitments.

Mrs Thatcher is said to be about as pleased with the chiefs of staff as she is with the Russians and is unlikely to show much sentimental regard for history in seeking to improve the ministry's efficiency.

Last week's decision to end the appointment of single Service parliamentary under-secretaries is said to have been under consideration for some time at 10 Downing Street. The Prime Minister was prompted to move more quickly than she had planned, however, by the divided loyalties so explicitly shown by Mr Keith Speed, the former Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Navy.

A redistribution of power at the ministry, along functional rather than single-Service lines, would help to eliminate the fierce internecine lobbying which has accompanied recent government reviews of defence policy.

Many critics would like to see more senior staff jobs at the ministry allotted to a tri-Service basis, so that advice is given to the Government by a team thinking of defence "in the round" rather than the fortunes of individual Services.

The abolition of four-star jobs for officers like the single-Service chiefs of staff and the duplication of jobs in the Civil Service are among areas that are likely to come under examination.

US opposes Royal Navy reduction

Washington would not like to see Britain's naval forces diminished, Senator John Tower, chairman of the United States Senate Armed Forces Committee, told a press conference in London yesterday (the Press Association reports).

"We would be very disappointed to see, on the part of anyone in Nato, any serious degradation of naval capability." He emphasized that it would be improper and ill-mannered for him to comment on British defence policy.

GO-AHEAD FOR WATER PROJECT

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday gave the go-ahead to a controversial scheme which will tap vast underground water sources in Shropshire. The Severn - Trent Water Authority will be able to draw supplies from sandstone "sponges" covering 300 square miles in the north of the county.

A public inquiry on the plan was held in 1979.

Mr Heseltine has decided that the scheme, which will cost £11m, is needed to supply water to six million people in the Midlands and south-west England. Water will be drawn from bore holes and piped into the River Severn and its tributaries, to be taken off later for industry, domestic users and agriculture.

Mr Roy Brommell, the Severn-Trent's director of operations, said that the project was cheaper than any alternative and would be started as soon as possible.

JUDGE ENDS 'TIME OUT' SIT-IN

A High Court judge yesterday ordered workers occupying the offices in London of *Time Out*, the magazine, to leave the building. Mr Justice Thompson later granted the management a temporary injunction at a separate hearing, banning publication of *Not Time Out*, a rival paper produced by the protesters.

The judge granted a possession order for the fifth-floor offices in Southampton Street, Covent Garden, which journalists and others have been occupying since the beginning of May.

The order was against 88 named defendants; but only three attended the private hearing at the High Court. A spokesman said later: "We shall comply with the judge's order as soon as it is served. We are disappointed at the outcome of today's hearing, but not surprised. The law is strongly weighted in favour of the owners of property."

Scientific publishing in danger

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The network of scholarly publications which is the lifeblood of scientific research is in danger, in the opinion of the Royal Society. That is the conclusion of a three-year study made in conjunction with the British Library into a variety of issues that are placing scientific publishing under strain.

The society is inviting the government-funded research councils, which will spend more than £340m this year supporting basic research, the University Grants Committee and the Department of Education and Science to examine the issues as a matter of urgency.

Among the options to be recommended by the Royal Society are that scientists should pay, at a predetermined price a page, for their results to be published, or that a small part of expenditure on research should be set aside to subsidize publishing.

Those are radical suggestions to be coming from the senior body of British science, but they are coupled with the warning that the scientific information system, for so long taken for granted in the United Kingdom, can no longer be regarded as stable.

The difficulties have arisen from a combination of circumstances, including new technologies of typesetting and general factors in the economy that are eroding the circulation of journals.

There are 1,500 periodicals published in Britain that are regarded as primary journals for carrying original results in fundamental science. Although none would admit to being second rate, there is a pecking order within any subject area.

Of those publications grouped mainly between physics, chemistry, biology, metallurgy, medicine and agriculture, about 65 per cent are produced by learned societies and associations and the others by commercial firms.

Many of the organizations that produce journals have also introduced computer systems for distributing, abstracting and indexing services through video-terminals.

That move from distributing printed volumes to on-line computer services is expected to accelerate, bringing serious financial and managerial difficulty, since the tradition in libraries has been not to charge directly for those services.

Impatience grows in Italy at politicians' behaviour

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 2

Signor Arnaldo Forlani today completed his first round of consultations in an effort to form a new government after his resignation a week ago in the wake of the Masonic scandal.

No great atmosphere of optimism surrounds his talks with the party leaders, especially on the central issue of relations with the Socialists.

Signor Forlani is understood to be unwilling to form a government without them. But the Socialists so far have shown a lack of readiness to define their terms for returning to a coalition. Indeed it is not clear whether they want to come back into government at all for the moment.

The Socialist national executive is due to meet tomorrow and will presumably give an indication of the party's attitude. In the meantime the Masonic scandal remains as a cloud over the process of finding a government.

What is now emerging as the politicians go about their leisurely series of meetings, with their sensitivities sharpened more by the prospect of local government elections later this month than anything else, is a growing impatience with their behaviour from other branches of the state.

Already the Bank of Italy has made its voice heard about the fate of the lira in a suitably alarmed tone. Now it is the turn of the Foreign Ministry to seek to draw attention to the damage to Italy's diplomacy caused by the fall of the Government.

Had the Government not fallen, Signor Forlani would be in London today with Signor Emilio Colombo, the Foreign Minister. They had to cancel their visit. Signor Colombo placed unusual weight on the talks he had planned with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary.

It is now almost exactly a year since Italy helped to bring a solution to Britain's budget problems with the Community. The fact that Italy was in the chair at that time and had in Signor Colombo an experienced negotiator on European questions was valuable in that particular crisis.

The arrangement made then, however, was seen only as an interim step while the problem of the budget was studied by the Commission in Brussels and in talks between governments.

The Luxembourg summit at the end of this month was supposed to have taken up recommendations by the Commission and from individual governments. Signor Colombo had expected to see the German Chancellor here on June 17 and 18, but that is another occasion which will be sacrificed because of Italy's political problems.

The Italian hope was that the problem of the budget would go forward at Luxembourg and would probably see a permanent solution at the summit due in London at the end of the year when the British presidency of the Community, which starts on July 1, will end.

The Italians feel strongly that the budget issue should be seen as something which goes beyond a bare financial accounting. While glad to have helped the British Government's determination to get some money back, the Italian view is that in future the correction of injustices arising from the budget should have a more constructive purpose.

This purpose is seen to be a new stimulus to economic integration. The Italians fully favour Lord Carrington's view that political consultation should be increased, but they are also intent on directing attention to economic problems.

The danger is seen here that the *Community risks "death by asphyxiation"* if fresh efforts are not made to promote a convergence of economic policies. This feeling has led to a rethinking of the budget issue.

The Italian view, put at its simplest, is that if a member country's budgetary position is corrected by the repayment of money, these repayments, enlarged if necessary, should be allotted to projects and investments within the framework of the Community's economic planning.

For the moment there is no indication how soon it will be before Italian diplomacy can return to being able effectively to put its views to its partners in ministerial meetings.

Wasal and his daughter Sahibo (left). The family was rescued from slavery by a Hindu religious teacher.

Two million desperate labourers enmeshed in illegal bondage

One family escapes Indian slavery system

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi

About 11 years ago Wasal and his wife and children became slaves. Ignorant, poor and pliant, they allowed themselves to be cheated and intimidated by a brick-kiln owner and became his property.

Wasal, who is 60 and skinny, reveals no bitterness. He says *in a matter-of-fact voice*: "I had nothing to start with. I was just a poor farmer with five acres and I thought I could do better by taking my family to the kilns.

"I was told I would get good commission if I could recruit others and, of course, I believed I would make some money. In all, I persuaded 80 people to go, including 25 of my relatives.

"But I was tricked. The master said I had been given an advance of 6,000 rupees and I would have to pay it back by working. That was just his story.

"For the first seven years we were paid nothing. We were given our food, but sometimes not enough and we went hungry. I often worked 16 hours a day, seven days a week. For a long time I had no holiday. It was four years before I was allowed to visit my home village, and the master kept some of the family as hostages to secure my return. After that he allowed me to visit home once ever two years.

"I was beaten up three or four times and I was often manhandled by the master's toughs. But rough treatment is normal for workers in the kilns. We were watched so that we did not escape."

But two months ago Wasal did escape. He slipped out of the kiln, in Punjab, and made his way to Delhi, 120 miles south, by riding on a train without paying the fare. Eventually he found his way to Swami Agnivesh, a Hindu religious teacher and a member of Haryana state Assembly, who heads a group which rescues bonded labourers.

The swami and his men went in a lorry to rescue Wasal's family, brought them out and settled them in a brick-kiln 15 miles from Delhi. Here, although the work is hard, Wasal and his five children and three grandchildren are at least paid regularly and are free to leave.

They live in straw huts on a baked and shelterless plain and earn 20 rupees (£1.14) for every thousand bricks they make. Between them they can make 4,000 bricks a day and earn £4.60. The youngest member of the family team is six years old.

Over the past few months, Swami Agnivesh and his men have liberated 390 people from bondage. They usually hire lorries and drive to a kiln or stone quarry and invite bonded labourers to jump into the lorries and escape. The swami's activities have made him unpopular among some politicians and other groups as a left-wing troublemaker.

"Rescuing bonded labourers does not solve the problem. It is too deeply rooted," the swami said. "The purpose is to draw attention to an abuse. We hope that in the long run there will be reform."

Bonded labour was outlawed by an Act of Parliament five years ago, but the Gandhi Peace Foundation here estimates there are more than 2 million labourers in bondage in 10 states. Swami Agnivesh estimates there are 5 million throughout India.

The bondage system will never be easy to eradicate because of the need for cheap workers in labour-intensive industries like agriculture, quarrying and brick making. Besides there is a reservoir of people needing to earn a living, however bad the conditions.

Typically, people who become enmeshed in the system are poor country workers, often drought victims desperate for work. They are recruited by middlemen known as jamadars who promise them attractive wages. Usually they are paid an advance—and this is the bait in the trap.

"Employers are adept at manipulating ignorant and illiterate people", the swami said. "They tell them the advance is a loan and that they must work to pay it back. The workers find that the advance keeps on increasing in size. They cannot move or sell their labour. They get no wages for months or years. They are slaves who belong to the boss and are bullied by his henchmen."

Busy days for the Minister of Free Time

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 2

M André Henry is a 46-year-old trained teacher, married, with two children, who enjoys playing football and volleyball, taking photographs and making amateur films in his free time.

Until May 22 he had little enough free time as secretary-general of the powerful, half-million-strong teachers' union, the fédéracion de l'êducation nationale. Since then, he has been even busier as France's first Minister of Free Time.

At a press conference today he unveiled his ideas for the free time of the future. If the new Socialist Government's plans are implemented, he will in fact have charge of arranging for the bulk of every worker's life. Those plans would reduce the working week to 35 hours and the working year to 47 weeks.

M Henry today defined four main areas in which he would be seeking to introduce policies to help the people to spend their free time profitably. These were youth, sport, social leisure and permanent education. "We are charged with helping people to conquer the fatalism of passivity faced with leisure," he said.

His ambition was to help "the mass of French men and women to control their life and not be dominated by it." He cited as an example the unemployed and the housewife, for whom free time was lived negatively.

To attain these objectives he intended to use two new methods—the development of regional cultural entities and a significant growth in cooperative and club movements.

The Minister of Free Time is sufficiently important in the new scheme of things to have two junior ministers working under him.

One, Mme Edwige Avice, is responsible for youth and sports and she will have under her a permanent office created to deal with education schemes. Her junior ministry will be transferring its responsibility for physical education in schools to the Ministry of National Education.

She told the press conference that it was essential to build a bridge between popular amateur sports and sport at the highest levels so that each should enrich the other.

The other junior ministry is the Tourism Ministry, which is headed by M Francois Abadie. He promised to involve everyone interested in the subject to work out a tourism policy. He pointed out that nearly half the French population were unable to go away on holiday and suggested reforming the internal market through "social tourism," with better facilities for everyone.

Japanese to end economic sanctions against Russia

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, June 2

Japan, the world's second largest industrialized power, intends to relax a series of economic sanctions which were imposed against the Soviet Union, after the invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, is likely to inform European leaders of this decision when he travels to Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and France later this month.

Japanese officials said today that the Government had "reluctantly agreed" to relax sanctions against the Soviet Union in the wake of President Reagan's decision to lift a grain embargo against Moscow last April.

At that time Mr Suzuki declared that his Government had been taken by surprise because Washington had asked Japan to impose economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

"We have no option but to relax sanctions because West Europe has not implemented an economic embargo. As a result Japan has lost several lucrative contracts," a government spokesman said.

Japanese firms are expected to be granted about £195m to assist the Soviet Union in constructing a pipeline to bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

However, Japanese officials said today that sanctions against the Soviet Union would be relaxed only in cases which would benefit the Japanese economy. Loans would not be granted for Soviet military projects.

It is understood that Mr Suzuki has already informed Mr Reagan that the Government had been forced to relax sanctions under the pressure of Japan's powerful business lobby.

The industrialists argue that while Japan has implemented an economic embargo against the Soviet Union at Washington's request, Moscow has awarded several big contracts to Western Europe.

"West Europe, the United States's traditional ally, refused to implement sanctions against the Soviet Union. We therefore do not see why Japan should continue to enforce an embargo and lose contracts to West Europe," an industrial spokesman said.

Japanese firms claimed to have lost various big contracts because of the sanctions against the Russians.

Film star arrested in Turkey

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, June 2

Tarik Akan, one of Turkey's leading young film actors, has been arrested by the political police in Istanbul in connexion with a speech he made last week in West Germany.

Mr Akan, aged 32, had a leading role in the *The Herd*, which was shown last year at the London Film Festival.

The actor, who was detained as he arrived last night at Yesilkoy airport, was alaleged to have made seditious statements during a public appearance in West Germany. He is reported to have said: "We will win the second war of liberation".

Speaking to reporters before being taken away, Mr Akan said his words had been misinterpreted, and that he had witnesses and recordings of his speeches.

An independent Istanbul newspaper, *Hürriyet*, said the war that Mr Akan referred to was aimed not at the State, but at Turkish film censorship.

The actor, who was one of Turkey's favourite matinée idols, starred in scores of romantic comedies before he turned to more serious films a few years ago. *The Herd* was directed by Zeki Okten. The screenplay was by Yilmaz Guney, the director who is serving a prison sentence for murder. The film was an international success.

Miss Melike Demirag, a leading actress, who also starred in The Herd, has been living in West Germany since the military takeover in Turkey last year.

She and her husband, Mr Sanar Yurdatapan, a musician, are virulent critics of the Turkish regime, and have ignored repeated warnings to return to face possible trial for alleged political offences.

Today the ruling National Security Council ratified death sentences on two political extremists, one from the right, the other from the left. Mr Recep Sariaslan, the leftist, was sentenced in absentia for the murder of a former MP.

Mr Cevdet Karakas was found guilty of the politically-motivated murder of a lawyer.

He will probably be executed on Wednesday, the fifth political extremist to be hanged in Turkey since the military takeover in September.

In Istanbul, a military court sentenced Mr Aydin Senesen, former editor of the left-wing newspaper, Politika, which is banned, 18 mons in pail for an unsigned article he published in 1977 and which allegedly contained communist propaganda.

Mr Ugur Kokden, a writer, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for an article in politika which reportedly insulted the Government.



Dr Anatoly Koryagin: An appeal to Western colleagues

PSYCHIATRY EXPERT ON TRIAL

By Peter Reddaway

An appeal to foreign colleagues by a Soviet psychiatrist has reached the West just as he is about to stand trial on a charge of "anti-Soviet propaganda".

The trial of Dr Anatoly Koryagin, who is 42, is due to open today in Kharkov, in the Ukraine. The charge carries a penalty of up to 12 years in prison and exile.

In February, Dr Koryagin was the last member to be arrested of the Moscow-based Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. In April, an article by him analysing his *work for the commission* was published in *The Lancet*.

Dr Koryagin has a higher degree in psychiatry and, he says in his appeal, has practised in Soviet institutions for 17 years. Last September, he gave a press conference for foreign journalists in Moscow.

He says that it is impossible to keep quiet any longer about the monstrous political abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union. Although well-known dissenters are no longer interned in psychiatric institutions the practice has become still more widespread

"The tranformation of psychiatry into an instrument of politics", Dr Koryagin states, "must be viewed as an attempt drastically to distort the nature of this humane science". He praises the efforts of Western psychiatrists to combat these shameful abuses, but points out that they have not been decisive enough.

Psychiatric organizations in various Western countries, including Britain's Royal College of Psychiatrists, have spoken out strongly in Dr Koryagin's defence

Carrington pledge on Gulf

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Stability in the Gulf, or any other part of the Arab world, depended on something being done to resolve the Arab-Israel dispute and Europe would continue to try to make a constructive contribution, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday. He takes over as President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community next month.

However hard Britain and her European partners tried, progress would in the end depend on the parties themselves, Lord Carrington said. The contents of a settlement must be negotiated by them, though the friends of both could perhaps help them to overcome some of the obstacles.

Addressing the Middle East Association, Lord Carrington said that if each side continued to insist that its demands alone were right and justified and must be met unconditionally by the other side, he feared there would be no progress.

"We must find a way to break out of this vicious circle and begin to build the mutual confidence so essential if real negotiations are to begin. That is what we shall be trying to do: even limited confidence-building steps would have great significance."

Lord Carrington added that lasting *peace could only* be achieved through negotiations freely entered into byb both sides, involving all the relevant parties.

BAR STABBING

Paris, June 2.—M Charles Claude Lang, whose brother, M Jack Lang, has been appointed Minister of Culture in the new Socialist Government, was arrested after the death of a plumber stabbed in a bar brawl

Editor's dismissal blamed on threats by Pretoria

From Eric Marsden, Johannesburg, June 2

The opposition Progressive Federal Party has expressed fears that the owners of the *Rand Daily Mail* dismissed Mr Allister Sparks, the editor, because of threats by the Government.

Mr David Dalling, the party's spokesman on the media, last night called on the South African Associated Newspapers group to allay fears that it had yielded to Government pressure for a change of editors. He said suspicion had been created that the decision had been made under threat of further Government intervention after the Steyn Commission on the Press has reported.

He invited the owners to deny that Mr Sparks's dismissal on Friday, was "in any way related to the fact that the Government have long sought his editorial demise".

The South African Society of Journalists has also deplored Mr Sparks's "brutal dismissal", saying its circumstances led to the inescapable conclusion that the reasons were political.

The general belief among politicians and journalists is that the decision resulted from circulation and advertising losses which were in turn caused by the *Rand Daily Mail's* vigorous criticism of the Government and its support of the black cause.

Mr Sparks told me his dismissal had come as a shock because a month ago, when rumours of a change of editorship were circulating, the editorial chapel had expressed concern and the management had given him an absolute assurance that the rumours were untrue and no change was being considered.

Mr Sparks, who has been editor for four and a half years, disputes the charge that editorial policy is mainly responsible for the *Mail's* losses, which some estimates put at about £3m a year. Circulation has dropped from 135,000 to less than 110,000 since the price doubled to 14p a few months ago.

The newspaper has been losing money for six years and is subsidized by its sister, *The Sunday Times*. Mr Sparks claims the sharp increase in the loss during his editorship has been partly due to competition from *The Citizen*, which was launched as a secret project of the former Information Department to increase the Government's popularity among English-speaking readers, and subsidized by about £17.5m, in its first two years.

A critical factor had been the management's cancellation of the arrangement under which the *Mail* shared job applications advertisements with *The Sunday Times*. This made an artificial difference of £1.25m to the *Mail's* budget.

There had been friction between Mr Parks and Mr Clive Kinsley, the managing director. A marketing executive had told the board that the *Mail* was selling to "too many economically inactive blacks" and to too few whites.

When he was called in by the board on May 25 Mr Sparks told them he believed the Progressive Federal Party's election gains had shown that the paper was not longer out of stream with white Engish-speaking opinion. A large number of blacks were about to come into their own economically and he had asked the board to be patient for another year to give him a chance to show this.

In journalistic terms, Mr Sparks has been an outstanding editor. Under him the *Mail* had many investigative scoops and he has built up a multi-racial staff by recruiting blacks as reporters and specialists.

He inherited the policy of support for the Progressive Federal Party from Mr Laurence Gandar, for whom he worked as political correspondent, and Mr Gandar's successor, *Mr Raymond Louw. Both* previous editors were "kicked upstairs" into management posts after being involved in political controversy.

New York offers tasteful line in royal tee-shirts

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 2

A manufacturer of clerical vestments held a champagne party in New York tonight to launch a royal wedding tee-shirt in a limited, numbered edition of 500. He hopes it will be a counterweight to the boatloads of cheap and tasteless tee-shirts which, according to reports here, are flooding the British market.

Mr Thomas Campbell expects to sell most of the shirts in the United States, although a few will be sent to Britain as gifts. The six-colour design bears the cipher of Prince Charles alongside Lady Diana Spencer's coat of arms wreathed in myrtle, a traditional bouquet for royal brides. They therefore circumvent the Lord Chamberlain's ban on representing the faces of the couple on clothing.

"I am very much a respecter of the Crown and would never do anything in appropriate." Mr Campbell said, in his seventh-floor workroom in New York's garment district, where he stood between the racks of soft and gilded churchmen's robes. "From the beginning we were tremendously careful to do everything right and in good taste."

The shirts cost $20 (£10) each. Mr Campbell is also producing a $10 version in two colours in an unlimited edition, but again he will sell them only to Americans.

He began his tee-shirt sideline in 1977 with the royal jubilee. He has also made them for the Argyll clan, of which he is a member.

Part of the proceeds from the wedding shirts will go to the Lord Mountbatten Memorial Fund of the United World Colleges, of which Prince Charles is president. Lady Mountbatten will get a free shirt, number one of the edition.

Lord Lewisham, a relative of Lady Diana, was due to attend tonight's party.

CLAIM BY AMIN IS DISPUTED

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 2

Ex-President Idi Amin of Uganda, who is now living in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, appears to have no justification for his claim, in a telephone call to *The Guardian* newspaper, that his armed supporters are threatening the Ugandan capital, Kampala.

His claim is disputed by both the Ugandan Government and the underground guerrilla groups now operating against President Milton Obote's Government. The guerrilla groups say they have no allegiance to Mr Amin, and doubt whether any pro-Amin forces are now operating in Uganda.

The Ugandan Government says some "pro-Amin thugs" are responsible for acts of banditry, mainly in the extreme north-west of Uganda, after crossing the border from Zaire and Sudan. But it insists that its forces are capable of restoring control.

Brigadier Moses Ali, a former finance minister in the Amin Government, recently claimed that members of the Uganda National Rescue Front, mainly composed of former Amin troops, had seized control of substantial areas of the West Nile and Madi districts, in north-west Uganda. But he said that they did not support ex-President Amin, and their aim was, as Ugandans, to return to their homeland.

Brigadier Ali, like many other members of the Amin forces, fled from Uganda into Sudan when Tanzanian troops drove them out in 1979.

He recently issued a threat that the anti-Obote forces would move into central Uganda, possibly to link up with other guerrilla groups already operating there.

Soviet team in Salisbury

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, June 1

A Soviet delegation has arrived in Salisbury to open an embassy. Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe were established on February 18.

The arrival of the diplomats, headed by Mr Vladimir Silkin, the Charge d'Affaires, comes after speculation that relations between the countries had cooled recently.

Singapore releases dissidents

From David Watts
Bangkok, June 2

The Singapore Government has released three men held for alleged communist activities. Two of them—Lee Tee Tong, aged 49, and Ho Piao, aged 43 had been detained since 1963 without charge or trial under the Internal Security Act.

Mr Lee was a leading member of the Barisan Socialist Party and a trade union activist at the time of his arrest. Mr Ho was secretary-general of the Seamen's Union.

The third man is Chwa Seh Kea, *aged 32, who, it is understood*, had been held since the early 1970s.

In the early 1960s Singapore was plagued with riots, strikes and acts of arson and the Government has maintained that the Barisan Party was involved in a communist plot to seize control.

At that time, before the separation of Singapore from the Malayan Federation, many trade unionists, journalists and others were arrested. Some have been released, but the Government is thought to be holding at least 30 people under the Internal Security Act.

Those who have been released, must live at a given address and not leave the country without permission. They cannot join political or other groups and are forbidden to contact other former political detainees or give press interviews.

King to plead Morocco's case on Western Sahara

From Charles Hargrove, Rabat, June 2

King Hassan of Morocco will be attending the next annual simmit of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) in Nairobi at the end of this month to put his country's case on the vexed question of the Western Sahara. He announced the decision at an international press conference at the Royal Palace yesterday.

"I will go to Nairobi to propose constructive solutions," he emphasized. But he would not be drawn into suggesting what these might be. "I will go to Nairobi because Morocco must put a full stop to this question of the Western Sahara. I will make my contribution. If I did not go, there is a risk that verbal excesses might occur which would make it necessary for us to break relations with some of the member states of the OAU, and it is not in the interests of Morocco for things to come to such a pass."

For the King to attend the OAU summit is in itself a positive gesture. He has not done so in some years.

According to informed reports in Rabat, he might accept the organization's proposal to hold a referendum in the Western Sahara. It could be a skilful move, and spike guns of the provisional government of the Saharoui Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) which has persistently rejected the very idea of a referendum on the grounds that the population of the Western Sahara has already *clearly "self determined" itself* in favour of independence.

But, in fact, as Morocco now effectively controls all the more populated areas of the former Spanish colony, the SADR fears such a referendum would go against it.

The Algerian and Libyan Governments are planning to make another determined attempt at Nairobi to obtain recognition for the SADR, in favour of which about 26 of the 50 members of the OAU voted at the Freetown summit last year.

"If the OAU did so this time, and infringed the fundamental principles upon which it is based," the King emphasized, "it would break up. A number of other member countries would follow Morocco in leaving the organization."

In recent weeks, King Hassan has sent personal envoys to a number of Western and Eastern countries to warn them against the danger of taking liberties with certain minimum standards of international behaviour by recognizing the SADR. Obviously, he regards this organization as nothing more than a Libyan and Algerian fifth column, without any revolutionary ideological basis at all.

Whatever contribution Morocco makes to a solution of the problem of the Western Sahara at Nairobi, it will clearly not involve abandonment of its claims over at least the northern, more populated, and economically potentially productive part of the area. King Hassan is determined not to yield on any essential Moroccan claims.

Senior Indian officials have to learn Hindi

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi, June 2

All senior officers of the Government of India, from deputy secretaries upwards, will have to acquire a working knowledge of Hindi within three years.

Instructions have been issued to all ministries and departments to prepare an appropriate programme in accordance with the Government's policy progressively to introduce Hindi for the country's official business.

A scheme to teach Hindi to foreign service staff is under consideration. Letterheads, rubber stamps and other stationery items used in foreign missions are bilingual in English and Hindi. Delhi has also sent instructions to foreign missions to use Hindi on invitation cards.

The official language commission appointed in June 1955 recommended preparatory measures for the introduction of Hindi in addition to English for the country's official business and for inter-state communications. In 1957, a parliamentary committee endorsed the recommendation which the Government of India accepted.

For the present there is no restriction on the use of English for any official purposes of the Union, though since 1965 Hindi has become the principal language and English an additional one "for purposes to be specified by Parliament by law for so long as necessary."

Whatever the Governments position, the use of Hindi in government offices is nominal. Virtually the entire work is transacted in English and non-Hindi-speaking states, such as West Bengal Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir have been resentful about the way Hindi is being "pushed down the throats of non-Hindi-speaking people."

Not long ago, the Kerala Government protested against receiving a communication in Hindi from the central Government and threatened to write in future in Malayalam,

هكذا من الأصل

Begin's coalition takes lead in opinion poll

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 2

With only a month to go before Israel's general election, the latest opinion poll shows the ruling right-wing Likud coalition maintaining its recent *remarkable* recovery and moving ahead of the opposition Labour Party for the first time since the campaign began.

According to the poll in today's *Jerusalem Post*, the Likud stands to win 45 seats in the 120-member Knesset compared with 42 for Labour. Last month, the same poll predicted that both parties *would win* 41 seats each.

The latest findings are seen as confirmation that the majority of Israeli voters approve of the tough public attitude now being taken by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, over the unresolved missile crisis with Syria. The results reinforce another poll published here last week, which reported a 10 per cent jump in Mr Begin's personal popularity.

The full extent of the political comeback by the government is best judged by comparing the results of today's poll with those of a similar survey published in January. The poll was then predicting that Labour would win 58 seats compared with only 20 for the Likud.

Today's findings have increased the growing *feeling* among diplomats that foreign governments will have to steel themselves for another four years of Israeli government under Mr Begin's uncompromising direction.

It has been no secret that many world leaders had previously been hoping that a return of a more moderate Labour administration would improve the chances of achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Because of the complexities of coalition building in Israel, independent political commentators claim that the Labour Party under the leadership of Mr Shimon Peres would have to win about 10 more seats than the Likud to have an equal chance of forming the next government. The Likud is ideologically much closer to the two main religious parties which today's poll expects to win 12 seats in all.

A commentary published with the findings showed a sharp distinction between the supporters of the left and right wings of Israeli politics.

The Likud is stronger among the younger voters, oriental Jews, blue collar workers, the less well educated and lower paid. Labour, on the other hand, enjoy greater support among the middle aged, and older communities, Jews of European stock, better educated and white collar workers.

It is generally accepted that the beginning of the Likud's return to favour began some three months ago with the appointment of a new Finance Minister, Mr Yoram Aridor, who immediately embarked on a controversial tax-cutting policy.

The publication of today's poll coincided with news of the sixth round of purchase tax cuts ordered by the Finance Minister, who has also seen a sharp jump in his personal standing in the opinion polls. Altogether, a total of 38 consumer items will be reduced in price from tomorrow.

Among the goods included on *the list are wine, washing machines*, vacuum cleaners, batteries, carpets, watches, records, handbags, telephones, camping equipment and car accessories. Some of the taxes are being cut by as much as 30 per cent.

Already there has been a boom in the sale of colour television sets and cars, two of the main items affected in an earlier round of the Finance Minister's unprecedented tax reductions.

Although these have been dubbed "Aridor's pre-election sale" by opposition critics, there is every sign that they are proving immensely popular with a *long-suffering Israeli* public now facing inflation of over 140 per cent.

Earlier this week, the annual report of Israel's central bank openly criticized the Government's new economic policy. Mr Arnon Gafny, the Governor, argued that the present management *of the economy was likely* to unleash a new wave of inflation after polling on June 30.

Another important factor in the Likud's recovery is its expansionist settlement policy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This has been maintained during the campaign with the announcement this week that two more Jewish settlements are to be built around the Arab town of Jericho.

Work on both settlements is expected to begin before voting on June 30, and the Finance Ministry will be putting up about £750,000 towards the cost.

Already, more than 200,000 voters have been taken on subsidized coach tours of the West Bank designed to back up one of the Likud's campaign slogans which states: "We are on the map".

Israelis launch new raids on guerrillas

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, June 2

Israel's war of attrition against the Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon continued this morning with an air raid against Palestinian targets in the south of the country, the *second attack of its kind* in six days.

According to both the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Israeli military command, the aircraft bombed guerrilla bases north of Tyre, in the area of Abul Aswad.

The assertion by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli prime Minister, that his country would maintain its assault against the Palestinians in Lebanon has now been translated into action on an apparently regular basis.

An estimated 33 people, including guerrillas, Libyan "volunteers" and civilians, were *killed in* last week's attacks around the town of Damour. The local Lebanese governorate office in Sidon said that a further 30 people had been killed or wounded in today's air raid.

The Israeli aircraft spent almost an hour today, attacking the Palestinian bases with rockets, turning over the Mediterranean and flying back over the coast for second and third bombing runs. The countryside north of Tyre and around Sarafand, the biblical Sarepta of the Prophet Elijah, is dotted with Palestinian guerrilla positions and the Israeli pilots must by now *know their geography* only too well. Even the PLO no longer makes any pretence of disputing the Israelis' accuracy.

The right-wing voice of Lebanon radio station said later that six Israeli jets had destroyed a three-storey building housing the regional command of the Fatah guerrilla organization.

Mr Begin says that the attacks on Palestinian guerrillas are not connected with the larger crisis involving Syria, although this is not a view held by the Government in Damascus.

The state-controlled daily newspaper *Tishrin* noted in Damascus this morning that a cessation of Israeli air raids in southern Lebanon was a condition for the success of Mr Philip Habib's peace mission in the Middle East.

According to *Tishrin*, the Israelis must also halt their reconnaissance flights over Lebanon and permit Syrian troops to deploy whatever weapons they need, including anti-aircraft missiles, in the country.

But the newspaper's demands were far from being totally intransigent. It also said that the United States should recognize Lebanon as an independent state and "drop any objection to the performance of the [Syrian] force so long as it operates within the framework of the Lebanese Government ...".

The Americans are in fact quite happy to acknowledge that the Syrians have a legitimate role to play in Lebanon and the Syrians are clearly signalling to Mr Habib that such a statement from the United States would produce some restraint on their part.

Restraint was the very *quality which both sides in the* Beirut fighting were promising to exercise this morning after two days of random and indiscriminate shelling of residential areas in both Christian and Muslim sectors of the Lebanese capital.

In one of those peculiarly *Lebanese agreements* that *will* be remembered for its cynicism as much as for its apparently good intentions, Phalangist and leftist militias confirmed that they would no longer fire artillery at innocent people on either side but would continue to shoot at each other along the Beirut front line. In effect, this means that a civilian still has to risk a sniper's bullet when he travels from east to west Beirut but can relax once he gets home.

At least 37 people died in the city in the past two days, many while sunbathing on the beaches of the Mediterranean. *Newspapers carried terrible* photographs of the dead today: the pro-Phalangist *Amal* carried a series of pictures of dead children.

Carrington lists tasks for British EEC presidency

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington set out for the first time yesterday what he hopes to achieve during *Britain's presidency of the* European Community, which runs for six months from July 1.

In effect, the Foreign Secretary explained, it is only a four and a half months term, because everyone in the Community takes August off and the end of the year is shortened by the *Christmas break*.

Nevertheless, Lord Carrington told the select committee on the European Communities in the Lords, there is much to be done. In the sphere of the Community's internal relations, a solution on restructuring the budget had to be reached by *December 31*. If not, it was obvious there would be some difficulties with next year's budget.

The task had been made a little more difficult by the arrival of a new Government in France, because it naturally needed time to prepare its position, he said. But it was fortunate that M Cheysson, the new French Foreign Minister, knew more about the Community than anybody else in his situation. Restructuring also included reform of the Common Agricultural Policy with the emphasis on holding down spending.

Other issues Lord Carrington mentioned under internal policy included resolving the fisheries dispute and promoting operation of the Common Market itself, for instance by removing restrictions on insurance. He also hoped to "push ahead" *with an energy policy*.

In external affairs, the most closely watched issue would be the Middle East, "Here again, as of now it would be difficult to say how we will take it forward", the Foreign Secretary admitted. They had not yet heard the report of the Dutch *Foreign Minister who, as President* of the Community, has been touring Middle Eastern capitals. The result of the Israeli election was still an unknown factor.

He also emphasized the importance of enlargement of the Community, where Britain's *responsibility would be to help* bring forward the Spanish and Portuguese negotiations for membership. The fact that restructuring of the budget was still to be settled made the task, in some degree, more difficult.

Lord Carrington spoke enthusiastically about strengthening political cooperation among the Ten. "I am always deeply suspicious of blueprints and theories", he declared. "I would hope that if we had the general wish and aim to cooperate more in Europe, a consensus would develop from that. I would be hesitant to propose any solution that would cause anxiety in any country; federalization or confederalism". Did he believe in a federal Europe? he was asked. "I don't believe I shall live to see it".

Curfew in Sri Lanka

From Our Correspondent
Colombo, June 2

A state of emergency with a 5 pm to 5 am curfew was declared today in the Tamil-speaking Northern Province of Sri Lanka where police went on a rampage on Sunday assaulting residents, setting fire to buildings and looting after one policeman was killed and four were injured at an election rally near Jaffna.

The rally was held by the Tamil United Liberation Front in connexion with the Development Council elections due to be held on Thursday.

Last night the public library, which is one of the biggest buildings in Jaffna, the administrative capital of the province, was set on fire.

President J. R. Jayewardene told a meeting of his ruling United National Party in Colombo last night that anti-terrorism laws would be strengthened if necessary and that the situation in the north was under control.

While the Army, Navy and Air Force are assisting the police in the north the civil rights movement and the Movement for Inter-Racial Justice and Equality have called on the Government to protect the people from lawlessness and terrorism by the armed services.

US tells Nicaragua not to accept Soviet tanks

From David Cross, Washington, June 2

The United States today gave Nicaragua a warning about receiving Soviet tanks from Cuba.

A State Department spokesman, who said reports of the presence of the tanks could not be confirmed totally, said the arrival of any Soviet heavy armour or aircraft in Nicaragua would pose serious problems for that country's neighbours in Central America.

He was responding to a report in the *Washington Post* today, which said several Soviet T55 heavy tanks had been shipped recently to Nicaragua as a first instalment of a long-rumoured plan to provide it with heavy Soviet armour and Mig fighter aircraft.

The newspaper said the evidence consisted of reliable intelligence reports that large pieces of equipment, covered with tarpaulins to prevent identification, had been seen being unloaded from Cuban transports at night in Nicaragua, under tight security.

The spokesman said: "Some Soviet tanks may have arrived and some (others) may still be in Cuba." Señor Daniel Ortega, the head of Nicaragua's revolutionary junta, said the reports were totally unfounded.

The State Department said the United States would be very concerned about the arrival of the Soviet equipment if the reports were confirmed.

The future course of United States - Nicaraguan relations would depend partly on the future use of the Soviet war material, the spokesman said.

The Reagan Administration recently announced a suspension of economic aid to Nicaragua, but has kept the door open to its resumption if the *Nicaraguans modulate their* behaviour.

The aid was suspended largely because Nicaragua was sending arms from Cuba to leftist guerrillas fighting the American-backed government in El Salvador. After the formal announcement of the suspension of aid earlier this year the *supply of arms to the guerrillas* in El Salvador dropped sharply. State Department officials said recently that the flow had risen again, although it is not necessarily coming through Nicaragua.

The original conditions for a resumption of aid included a halt in the supply of Cuban arms to the El Salvador guerrillas and an end to Nicaraguan support for international terrorism.

Poles outraged by attack on leaders

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 2

The divisions within the Polish Communist Party became sharper today as resolutions voted by regional *party organizations* carried a strong wave of protest against attacks made by the Katowice Forum on reforms and the party leadership which favours *the reforms*.

The Katowice Forum was founded a fortnight ago as a debating club under the auspices of the regional party leadership which subsequently dissociated itself from its views.

The Forum accused the party leadership of opportunism in the face of growing revisionism and creeping counter-revolution.

This was, in fact, the first *direct attack on Mr Stanislaw* Kania, the party leader, although he was not mentioned by name. Its effect was that for the time being party members have closed ranks in protest against what many resolutions see as an attempt to split the party before its congress.

One resolution said that the stand taken publicly by the Katowice Forum was hiding its "goals which are extremely dangerous for all the party members".

Another message said that the Forum intended to create the impression that the party was threatened by revisionist adversaries and that the leadership was actually helping such a trend.

People have also been sending letters asking who are the members of the Forum, who is behind them and why has it been set up on the eve of the *congress. The Forum claims to* have 200 members and supporters.

The members of the Katowice Forum are people with academic titles and some of them are quite prominent. These are clearly the "healthy forces" for whom the Russians have been waiting and Soviet block media therefore make the most of it.

Resolutions coming from regional party organizations accuse the Katowice Forum of opposing renewal and of trying to divert attention from the question of responsibility for the country's disastrous economic situation. This is particularly true in Silesia where the group is active, and where the party has been slow in joining the search for reformist solutions.

There are still deep divisions within the Communist Party which with only six weeks to the congress are becoming sharper. The leadership of the two largest organizations in Warsaw and in Katowice has not been rushing into reforms. But, party elections which are under way at local levels throughout the country are already showing that many of the people who have been associated with past leaderships are on their way out.

Clearly this was a signal for the conservatives' counter-attack. The Katowice Forum accused the party leadership of passive and opportunist attitudes towards a dangerous trend which threatens to usher in liberalism, anarcho-liberalism, Trotskyism and a whole array of deviations.

Another two groups are also taking up a conservative position. These are Grunwald, which has a distinct anti-semitic flavour and claims to have 100,000 members, and Warsaw 80, a debating club of party intellectuals. Both represent varying shades of conservatism and are united in their profound belief that the party is threatened by extreme reformists and that social-democratic ideas might prevail in the end.

The concern being voiced by the Soviet media has been given further impetus by official statements about mounting crime and civil disobedience. These seemed to give a picture of a general decline of law and order and of hostility towards the police.

The Polish Government has recently disclosed that there have been individual incidents in which Soviet soldiers were insulted. Relations between Soviet soldiers and the Polish population in Lignica, where the general headquarters of the Soviet troops in Poland is situated, have always been uneasy. But, incidents involving them were never publicized and usually settled quietly by the authorities concerned.

The Czechoslovak *Pravda* reminds the Polish Communist Party of its international responsibilities. In Bulgaria, the party newspaper *Rabotnichesko Delo* notes the official announcement of the increasing crime rate and attacks on Soviet soldiers and concludes that this is creating an anti-Soviet atmosphere.

Walesa is ready to step down

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, June 2

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish Solidarity movement, said today he was "really tired" and was ready to retire from his post.

"The task I set myself 13 years ago has been fulfilled. That is why I am ready to step back at any time—as soon as my colleagues and friends will allow me."

He was answering questions at a news conference before the opening here tomorrow of the International Labour Conference. Mr Walesa heads a nine-member Polish workers' delegation.

After having "about four hours to myself" since September, he would like to give more time to his family, particularly to his children's education. "You know we have problems with my 11-year-old son trying to change the head of his school", he said amid laughter.

Mr Walesa said he would always be interested in Solidarity—"into which I have put so much of my life and health".

Of the late Cardinal Wyszynski, he said: "The Church and the cardinal were foundations of what we achieved. He taught so many generations ... (he is) an enormous loss. We must try to find a worthy successor."

He described criticism of developments in Poland as "an internal party matter. It does not interest us as a union".

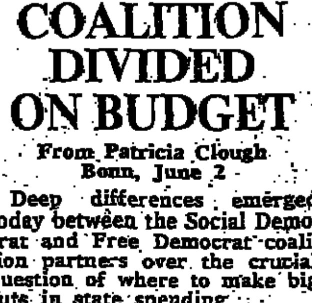
Asked whether Solidarity could see itself sharing power with the Government, Mr Walesa said the authorities should concern themselves with political matters and unions should control and protect the interests of the workers.

"We do not wish power sharing, as we do not aspire to such power ... We are a social movement and yet really a professional union." Strikes should be a "defensive weapon, used in a rational way," he said.

The Poles had been exporters of agricultural products and they were going to ensure the country was again at least self-sufficient. If the "Polish experiment" helped elsewhere, they would be happy about it.

☐ Warsaw: Polish policemen are persevering in their demand to set up a union (Dessa Trevisan writes).

Regional police delegates came to Warsaw for talks with the Government, but so far negotiations have not begun.



COALITION DIVIDED ON BUDGET

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, June 2

Deep differences emerged today between the Social Democrat and Free Democrat coalition partners over the crucial question of where to make big cuts in state spending.

The conflict came into the open in a Bundestag debate on the budget. The house was gathered for the second and third readings of the relatively little-disputed 1981 budget but everyone's mind was on the 1982 budget which could wreck the coalition.

The two Government parties are agreed that in 1982 they should make cuts of some 15,000m marks (£3,000m) but cannot agree how. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democrat leader, has alarmed the Social Democrats by calling for severe cuts in social spending and a restructuring of welfare finances.

A Social Democrat speaker made it clear in the Bundestag today that his party would not tolerate any deep cuts in welfare services. Herr Klaus Grobecker said that for his party social security had at least the same importance as national security.

He was replying to Herr Hans Günter Hoppe, the Free Democratic deputy chief whip, who had demanded a change in social spending policy and insisted there must be no taboos.

Herr Hans Matthöfer, the Finance Minister, tried to defuse the debate by saying it was too early to discuss the 1982 budget. The West German economy, he reassured his party colleagues, was healthy enough "to afford welfare services which are worthy of the name".

The Opposition, whose most effective election attack on the Government last autumn was the extent of state indebtedness, today accused the coalition parties of bringing the country to a catastrophe. Opposition speakers attempted to use the subject as a wedge to prise the *coalition apart*, knowing that the views of the Free Democrats are in many ways closer to their own than to the Social Democrats.



M Georges Marchais (right), the French Communist leader, puts his argument across to M Lionel Jospin (left), first secretary of the French Socialist Party, and M Paul Quilès, national secretary, at the Socialists' headquarters in Paris yesterday.

Socialists yield little to Marchais

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 2

The difficult talks aimed at producing a form of common programme for the Socialist and Communist parties in time for the legislative elections on June 14 and 21 got under way today, but were adjourned until Thursday after nearly six hours of "frank and serious" discussions. A small working group is to meet tomorrow to try to prepare for the next full meeting.

With the election of President Mitterrand and with opinion polls continuing to show strong *support for them, the Socialists* are very much in the driving seat in these discussions. The Communists are believed to be prepared to make considerable concessions on condition that there are assurances that Communist ministers will be appointed.

The *Socialists* are generally not inclined to deviate much from the programme which succeeded in bringing the new President to power. They are also likely to be wary of making any pre-election commitment to the Communists about possible ministerial posts in case this might prejudice their election chances.

Mr. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, *who* has already said he believes agreement is possible, is being pressed to condemn two pieces of Soviet foreign policy which have particularly annoyed the Socialist Party. These are the intervention in Afghanistan and the deployment in Europe of Soviet SS20 missiles.

As far as domestic politics are concerned the chief point at issue has been how to finance the social programme both parties would like to introduce. When new taxes have to be raised to pay for the social programme the Communists are going to be required, before they can be considered for office, to accept the principal of collective responsibility. The Socialist Party does not intend to find Communist ministers refusing to support unpopular measures.

Just how many concessions the Communists will give in return for no positive commitments from the Socialists remains to be seen and negotia*tions could continue* after the elections. For the moment, however, M Marchais is being forced to accept that he has little or no bargaining power with the Socialists, who are giving every impression of being able to make do without Communist help if need be.

While the talks proceeded, M Pierre Mauroy, *the Prime* Minister, continued his round of meetings with the Government's social partners. In a statement published this evening he spoke of the need for progress and stringency. It would be wrong, he said, to compromise the future at a time when the overall economic situation was particularly difficult and there were heavy liabilities left over from the previous Government.

Mourning nation faces critical testing time

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, June 2

The people of Bangladesh buried their murdered President today. The question now is whether the *democratic* system that is part of his legacy will survive; the country faces a critical test over the coming months.

Under the constitution there must be a presidential election by November 26 and the Bangladesh National Party (BNP), founded by President Zia ur-Rahman, now has to find an acceptable candidate.

If party members fail to agree and fall out over a candidate, the various opposition groups will question the party's fitness to run the country. In that event the political situation could deteriorate to the extent that the Army may feel there is no alternative to military rule.

Lieutenant-General H. M. Ershad, the army chief, would be a rather reluctant martial law administrator. He is a career officer in his late forties and is not known to harbour political ambition.

The BNP was launched by President Zia in 1978 under his own chairmanship. In the general election two years ago it won 220 of the 300 National Assembly seats and the President ended martial law.

His critics have always complained that the setting up of a democratic system was a façade and that the President retained complete power. President Zia never pretended that Bangladesh had a mature democratic structure.

He regarded the assembly and cabinet as a growing plant—a beginning: "We have to build leadership", he used to say.

Within the BNP there are a number of people who might make presidential candidates, including Dr Badruddoza Chowdhury, an Edinburgh-trained doctor in his early forties who is secretary-general of the party.

He shared the President's ideas about the economic, social and political development of the country.

The largest opposition group, the Awami League, will have to bury its numerous differences in selecting a candidate. The most likely choice is Mrs Hasina Wazid, the group's leader. There is no truth in a report that she was arrested two days ago.

The Government's position is that in one important respect Bangladesh remains as President Zia left it—a democracy. When the President was killed, a state of emergency was declared, not military rule. There was no curfew *in Dacca and* soldiers were out only to guard key installations.

Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, the acting President, says the state of emergency will be ended as soon as possible. The crisis places a strain on him. He is 75 and has not been well for some time.

The state funeral and burial of President Zia was watched by hundreds of thousands of people in Dacca. The coffin was conveyed through the streets in an army truck to an open place where prayers were said. There was a remarkable moment when the huge crowd fell silent and prayed.

The coffin was transformed to a gun carriage and taken for burial to the grounds of the new parliament, which is still being built.

Bangladesh is in a state of shock and there is no doubt that its people feel a deep *sense of loss. There is still* mystery surrounding the fate of Major General Abdul Manzur, the leader of the hopeless and brutal rebellion in Chittagong.

There are reports that he fled into the Chittagong hills with his wife and three children. Newspapers today said he had been captured and that two of his accomplices were also caught, but there has been no official confirmation of this.

Nor was there confirmation of a report that while in custody, General Manzur had been riddled with bullets by angry soldiers. Tonight there was no sign—dead or alive—of the man who placed Bangladesh's future in the balance.

A military tribunal is to start an investigation into the assassination. About 15 army officers have been arrested.

POWER FOR CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, June 2

The West Berlin Free Democratic Party was deeply divided tonight after four of its seven members in the city parliament decided to support a Christian Democratic minority government.

Their move enables Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, the Christian Democrat leader, to form an effective government after failing by two seats to get an absolute majority in last month's city elections.

The four were defying their local party congress which recently decided, against the advice of the national leadership, to maintain full opposition to the Christian Democrats.

Many rank and file members feared that support for the Christian Democrats would eventually lead to a full coalition which would be the forerunner of a similar new coalition in Bonn.

Herr Horst Vetter, the Free Democratic Party chief whip in the city parliament said he and the three others had decided to follow the advice of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the national party leader.

Bani-Sadr's legal aide sent to jail

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 2

Iranian legal officials today confirmed the arrest of a second member from President Bani-Sadr's office. The President is under mounting political pressure from his fundamentalist opponents.

The Tehran Revolutionary Prosecutor's office *announced* that Manouchehr Massoudi, the President's legal adviser, had been arrested at his office by revolutionary guards on Sunday and taken to Evin prison. Another of the President's aides is already in the prison, charged last month with stealing *documents from the Foreign* Ministry.

Today's announcement said Mr Massoudi faced five charges, including working with a network smuggling foreign exchange and "counter revolutionaries" from the country, bribery, extortion and "col*laboration* with agents of the former regime".

Fifteen other people, including two "false clergymen" had also been arrested, the statement said. The newspaper *Mizan* stated that revolutionary guards had searched Mr Massoudi's home for nine hours, taking away papers, cassettes, photographs and books.

The President received another official blow today when Mr Hossein Nemazi, the Economics and Finance Minister, said that an investigation of Mr Ali Reza Nobari, the governor of the Central Bank and a close ally of the President, showed he was not fit for the post.

Mr Bani-Sadr said at a press conference on Saturday that Mr Nemazi had assured him that the investigation, which the President had asked for, had revealed no deficiencies in the governor.

Almost every day now the President, *who is also commanding* Iran's forces in the Gulf war, finds himself increasingly hemmed in by his political opponents. Already they have negated his power to block ministerial appointments and have taken other key appointments out of his hands.

The two newspapers that still support him and other moderate political groups are under increasing pressure and legal files concerning the President himself lie waiting to be reactivated at any given moment in the revolutionary courts.

Yesterday Mr Bani-Sadr was publicly censured by a special three-man commission of clergymen, set up to resolve the political battle. The commission said that the President's recent comments had countermanded the orders of Ayatollah Khomeini to remain silent on controversial issues. It vaguely hinted that he would be reported for possible prosecution.

At the same time, however, the President's opponents seem reluctant to take the final logical step of removing Mr Bani-Sadr from office—a step which could seriously damage the war effort against Iraq.

Mr Bani-Sadr, himself has vowed that he will not launch an offensive on the "internal front" until the war is over.

With the apparent support of Ayatollah Khomeini, the fundamentalists seem bent in the meantime on replacing all Mr Bani-Sadr's political appointments and reducing the presidency to a purely ceremonial *role. The growing consensus* seems to be that sooner or later there will have to be a showdown.

Leading article, page 17

RECESSION BUSTING


by Sir Freddie Laker

Up and down the country all people talk about is recession – that's the trouble. While we're talking our foreign competitors are out working and taking our business.

It needn't be so. In 1977, when Laker Airways first proved that comfort and low cost could be reconciled, Laker was 29th out of 29 airlines in passengers carried across the Atlantic.

By 1980 Laker was fifth out of 43. How? By spending, not cutting back; employing, not laying off. We invested in more wide-bodied jets, installed the most sophisticated computer technology, hired top pilots and cabin staff and developed the most comprehensive training techniques.

The result was a record 923,000 passengers carried. And fares at their most competitive ever.

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Why? Because you can afford to send more salesmen, more engineers, more bankers, more buyers more often to your most important market. And they'll get to the same key airports in the same time, with the same comfort and service as the expensive airlines.

We have to get it right because we can't ask the taxpayer to subsidise our mistakes. We have to offer real savings because we can't afford to lose goodwill through gimmick fares and discount cabins. We have to offer the same level of in-flight entertainment for less otherwise you'd feel cheated. And we have to offer full meal service with wine, bar and duty-free shop at the lowest fare or else you'd say 'that's not like Laker.'

And you'd be right. We run a scheduled daily transatlantic service, not cheap charter flights.

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SO WHY AREN'T MORE BUSINESSMEN TAKING LAKER TO AMERICA? ARE WE ALL MAKING SO MUCH PROFIT THAT VALUE FOR MONEY IS MEANINGLESS? DO PEOPLE STILL BELIEVE IT DOESN'T MATTER WHAT YOU PAY TO FLY BECAUSE IT'S ALL TAX DEDUCTIBLE?

No fare is tax deductible unless you're making a profit. Corporation tax takes 52% of that: are you going to blow the other 48% on spendthrift airfares?

A Laker Super Economy can save you hundreds over any other economy fare – and it's just as free and easy. You can book any time, fly any time, extend your stay if opportunity knocks, shorten it if head office can't do without you – or combine business with pleasure and take the family.

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And the Same Day Walk-On offers the ultimate in value if you book and fly the same day.

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TAMPA	£238	No direct flight	No comparison

Fares quoted effective to June 30. For full details contact your travel agent.
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PARLIAMENT June 2 1981

Pay rises and output must go hand in hand

UNEMPLOYMENT

The level of inflation would continue to fall and the recession had just about reached bottom, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons when she faced several questions about the high level of unemployment.

Mrs Thatcher pointed out that in the United Kingdom a higher proportion of the population were in work than in any other country in Europe, save Denmark.

The answer to unemployment (she said) lies in people giving good value for either products or services—such good value that the British housewife will buy those products or services in preference to foreign goods.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab), asked: What are the Prime Minister's latest thoughts about the so-called upturn in the economy which she sometimes prophesies?

How do the appalling unemployment figures published a few days ago, and the figures about continuing falls in production, accord with her prophecy? When is the upturn going to begin and when are the unemployment figures going to begin to fall? (Labour cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet Finchley, C): Most of the recent forecasts agree with two things. First, that the level of inflation will continue to fall and, second, that the recession has just about reached bottom. (Labour interruptions.) I would have thought that Labour MPs would have thought that encouraging.

The forecasts do not wholly agree about when the expansion will come for the simple reason that when it comes depends on how far we take advantage of the opportunities that are available, how far wage increases go hand-in-hand with productivity increases, and what proportion of orders we get on the home market and the export market.

Mr Foot: Would the Prime Minister be more specific in translating her statement about the turn-round which is about to happen?

When is that going to be translated into some effect on the unemployment figures? (Labour cheers.)

Does she agree with the extraordinary statement made by the Secretary of State for Employment to the People's March for Jobs when he tried to pretend that unemployment was nothing to do with him and his Government?

How does the Prime Minister reconcile that with the fact that unemployment has been going up more severely in this country than in any other industrialized country? (Labour cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: As Mr Foot makes such a point of comparing unemployment and jobs in this country with those in Europe, may I point out that in this country a higher proportion of the population are in jobs, in work, than in any other country in Europe, save Denmark.

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley, C): If during the past five years the unions had not demanded and employers had not conceded increases in manufacturing earnings which have doubled in that period while production has declined, there would be many more people in work today.

If the policies of the Opposition were carried out they would lead not only to rip-roaring inflation but even greater unemployment eventually.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. In this country pay over the past five years has doubled whereas output has slightly fallen. That is totally different for many of our competitors where pay has gone up in line with productivity. Consequently they have the jobs.

Mr Eric Varley, chief opposition spokesman on employment: During what period in the life of this Parliament will unemployment fall to the level she inherited?

Mrs Thatcher: The future course of unemployment will depend upon the advantage which is taken of the opportunities available.

An important matter is the level of pay in relation to the level of output. He has tried to run away from the reality that the decline in industrial production was so sharp.

Dr Shirley Summerskill (Halifax, Lab): When she last visited Halifax it was during the general election campaign to try to persuade people to vote Conservative. Will she pay another visit to Halifax and explain why it is that under her Government's policy unemployment has risen by 175 per cent and the whole manufacturing base of the town is being gradually eroded?

Mrs Thatcher: One of the reasons I have been trying to explain to the House is that in the past five years we have paid ourselves more for doing the same amount of work, and if prices go up the orders go elsewhere.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): Does she recall describing the level of youth unemployment as tragic? Does she realize that she could do something about it by persuading the Secretary of State for Employment to alter the job release scheme to bring the age limit down to 60 for men and 55 for women as the most cost-effective way of providing jobs for young people?

Mrs Thatcher: Anxious as I am to reduce the level particularly of youth unemployment, that would be an extremely expensive way because of the amount of social security benefit which would have to be paid to those whose jobs are released, especially if it were to go down to 60 for men and 55 for women.

The Secretary of State is trying to move towards a scheme under which young people are either in full-time education or else in jobs or training.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C): Much as we all deplore the appalling increase in the rate of unemployment, that is due to self-inflicted wounds. The simple answer is for every working man to make himself more productive and competitive and so help his unemployed colleagues.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. The answer to unemployment lies in people giving good value for either products or services: such good value that the British housewife will buy those products or services in preference to foreign goods.

Mr Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland, SDP): In at least four answers the Prime Minister has referred to the level of incomes. Does she believe that her becoming so exercised on this subject is any substitute for a properly worked out incomes policy?

Mrs Thatcher: It has been incomes policy which has led to people demanding more pay regardless of extra productivity.

During earlier questions to Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, sought an assurance that in the forthcoming full-scale Cabinet debate on economic policy Mr Prior should demand, as the minister principally responsible, immediate measures not only to arrest but to reverse the rise in unemployment and the waste of human resources.

Mr Varley (Chesterfield, Lab) declared: The only way we are going to get out of this position now is to make sure that governments can influence the level of employment and output. Public spending and public works must be at the heart of it.

Mr Prior (Lowestoft, C) replied: There are many factors which influence the level of unemployment in Britain. One of the most important of these is the level of world trade, and there is little that the Government can do about that.

As for consultations with my colleagues, I am certain that he will find that the Cabinet is in full agreement about its policy.

He said that at May 14 the provisional number of people registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom was 2,558,405—an unemployment rate of 10.6 per cent.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab): The month by month increase in registered unemployed and the devastation caused to industrial areas like the West Midlands, could well mean that the total number of registered jobless could rise to three million in the very near future.

The enthusiastic response given to those who marched from Liverpool to London in protest against unemployment shows only too clearly that the British people will at the first opportunity reject a Government that has brought back to this country mass unemployment and all the misery and humiliation associated with such large scale joblessness.



Roberts: Use oil funds



Bottomley: Role of pay

Mr Prior: I think we had better wait for a general election before going further to accept the prophecy of Mr Winnick.

Unemployment did not start in 1979. If there had been some simple answer to the problem of unemployment, presumably the Labour Government would have found it. We face problems which the rest of the world is facing, and the only problem is that over the last 20 years we have failed to face it.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab): In view of her oil resources, Britain is in a different position to other industrialized countries. Every analysis shows that the 1,300,000 that this Government has added to the dole queue is mainly the result of its policies.

Unless the Government soon decides to devote much of the financial resources from oil to regenerate industry not only will we have unemployment of 3,000,000 but 3,500,000 in the near future.

Mr Prior: I do not believe that the availability of oil in any way places this country in a better position on unemployment than it otherwise would be in.

We have to export more goods. We have to prevent, by better production ourselves, the import of more manufactured goods. All these things show how uncompetitive we have become over the last 20 years, and the need to tighten up considerably in industry, if we are to compete.

He must recognize that all these problems have been coming to Britain for a long period of time. The position has been getting worse over the last 20 years. That is one of the reasons why our recession is deeper than that of a number of other countries.

Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich, West, C): If we are going to get back to increased employment it would be more sensible if those on the back and front Labour benches agreed to lower the general rate of pay increases.

Mr Prior: Certainly pay has an important part in trying to keep our costs down and our competitive position better. The last Government found that just as much as this Government.

If some people pay themselves more it will create unemployment in other places. That is an inevitable and regrettable consequence.

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland, South, Lab): Is he serious when he says that oil does not affect the situation? If we could use the resources of the Government to ensure that British industry—the foundry glass and many other industries—are not paying far more for their energy than any of their competitors in Europe, then that is one aspect in which the Government can intervene and should do so now.

Mr Prior: Without oil we should be in an even worse position than we are in today. There is no doubt about that.

Energy costs are a matter for the Secretary of State for Energy, but the evidence is that our oil prices have been reasonably competitive with those in the rest of Europe.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): Unemployment will only fall if British industry and commerce provide the goods and services which British people want to buy. Sadly, at the moment they often prefer foreign.

Mr Prior: All too often British people prefer to buy other people's goods rather than goods they have produced themselves, and why they should expect other people to wish to buy goods that they are not prepared to buy themselves, is a mystery to me.

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab): What action is the Government going to take to halt the shortfall in apprenticeships? Only the dole awaits one in two school leavers this autumn.

Mr Prior: I am worried about the failure to take up apprenticeships, probably this September. The Manpower Services Commission have put proposals to the Government and these are being considered at the moment.

Closed shop sackings wrong

TRADE UNIONS

The sacking of tea and dinner ladies by local authorities because they refused to join a trade union was utterly wrong and should be condemned, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said.

Mr Prior (Lowestoft, C), asked by Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West, Lab) if he was satisfied that employees dismissed under the closed shop agreements were adequately compensated under the Employment Act, 1980, said: As yet there have been no reported industrial tribunal decisions on cases of unfair dismissal rising under the Employment Act's closed shop provisions.

We are keeping the operation of the Act under close review, and we shall not hesitate to make further changes in the law if they are shown to be necessary.

Mr Carlisle: There is strong feeling in the country that simply to increase financial compensation is far from satisfactory, and that the only answer is reinstatement of employment.

Mr Prior: I am fully aware of the strong feelings, particularly in the case of Sandwell and Walsall councils, about the people who have been dismissed under those circumstances.

An industrial tribunal has the right to demand reinstatement, but it has never been part of our tradition and law that employers should be forced to take back people whom they do not wish to employ.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab): Would he comment about the many hundreds of workers every year who lose their jobs because of their trade union activity? Would he legislate along those lines?

Mr Prior: Under those circumstances they can go to the industrial tribunal just the same.

Mr John Bruce-Gardyne (Knutsford, C): It is possible to sustain the proposition that the outlawing of the closed shop would serve no purpose while at the same time feeling that the way in which Labour-controlled local authorities are using tendering as a means of forcing the extension of the closed shop without any regard to the views of those involved and affected, is something that the Government has to deal with (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Prior: There is considerable abuse. It is something which is covered by the discussions on the Green Paper. It may also, and I cannot go any further, be that it would be a breach of the Competition Act. But this is a matter that has to be dealt with.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): He and the Government have got a cheek to talk about a few people being dismissed under closed shop agreements when in the last 12 months this Government has sacked one million workers as a result of its economic policy—(Labour cheers)—resulting in 2,500,000 and more being out of work, with a massive peoples' march.

Is he encouraging the Prime Minister to have an industrial tribunal for the sacked Navy minister?

Mr Prior: Most MPs would think that the sacking of tea ladies and dinner ladies and people under the circumstances of Sandwell and Walsall at a time of high unemployment, simply because they refused to join a trade union, is utterly wrong and should be condemned.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, said he was satisfied that the six months set aside for consultations on the Green Paper on trade union immunities was adequate.

During questions, he said that he was particularly aware of the strong feeling that existed in the country about the closed shop.

Mr Prior said the Government had received representations on the Green Paper from over 80 organizations and individuals. The consultative period ended on June 30 and the Government was still awaiting comments from many of the major organizations in industry.

Ministerial changes defended

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, defended at question time her decision to dispense with individual Service ministers.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C) had asked: Would she consider the serious constitutional implications of depriving the individual Services of their political chief?

Mrs Thatcher: No. A long time ago we changed from three Service ministries to one Ministry of Defence. That reorganization has never yet been complete, but we are interested, and our Service chiefs are interested, in a policy for the defence of the realm, and all the Services are involved.

London police to stay under Home Office

Responsibility for the Metropolitan Police lay with the Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) and it would stay there, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said at question time.

She was answering Mr Richard Needham (Chippenham, C) who asked if she had read yesterday' London Labour Briefing, the leading light of which was Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC.

In it the chairman of Lambeth Community Affairs Council had said, about the Brixton riots, that the Metropolitan Police were "an intimidatory army of occupation" and that on some occasions insurrectionary methods were necessary.

Mr Needham added: Does the Prime Minister believe that such articles will help relations between the police and the immigrant community in this country?

Mrs Thatcher: I saw the publication. I think that such language and such attitudes are totally irresponsible and dangerous and are tantamount to encouraging anarchy. (Conservative cheers.) I hope they will be rejected by most Labour MPs.

I am sure they are repugnant to most people in the country.

Fortunately, responsibility for the Metropolitan Police lies with the Home Secretary and it will stay there.

Tax remains on mopeds

FINANCE BILL

The moped was a necessity for people deprived of public transport by Government policies, Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) said in the Finance Bill standing committee.

He was supporting an Opposition amendment, rejected by 16 votes to 11, to except the moped from car tax which is extended by the Bill to cover motorcycles, mopeds and similar vehicles.

Earlier Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield, East, Lab) said that he must, on safety grounds, support anything which made two-wheeled transport more expensive.

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury (Cleveland and Whitby, C) said it was reasonable that motorized transport on two wheels should play its part in contributing to the Exchequer in the same way as transport on four wheels.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) moved an amendment to exempt from car tax motor cycle makes of which registrations in the preceding year did not exceed 250.

He said that the manufacture of motorcycles had had a sad record in Britain but there was a determined rearguard action by companies including Norton Villiers Triumph. The company thought the car tax would have a substantial impact on the launch of its new model later this year.

Mr Richard Page (South-West Hertfordshire, C) said that the amendment would help the Hesketh company.

Mr Brittan said that the principle of a lower rate for a smaller quantity of manufactures was difficult to sustain.

It would be possible for manufacturers approaching the threshold to divide themselves into smaller units and make marginal difference to their machines, to avoid paying car tax.

The amendment was negatived.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): British Nationality Bill, report stage. Standing committee: Supreme Court Bill (4.30). Select committees: Foreign affairs (10.30); Scottish Affairs, youth unemployment (10.30); Transport, testing of goods and public service vehicles (10.45); transportation in London (4); Welsh Affairs (4); Employment, legal immunities of unions (4.30); British Railways (No 2) Bill (10.30).

Lords (2.30): Debate on EEC development aid policy; Countryside (Scotland) Bill, second reading. Select committee: EEC sub-committee D on agriculture, food and consumer affairs, health problems affecting trade in *fresh poultry* meat (10.30).

Citizenship of children born abroad

NATIONALITY BILL

It was the Government's intention to preserve for a transitional period of five years the effect of current facilities for passing on citizenship by consular registration where it gave the right of abode here, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, said in moving a new clause at the start of the report stage of the British Nationality Bill.

Mr Raison (Aylesbury, C) said the Government believed that the current arrangements for the transmission of citizenship as a result of consular registration were not satisfactory. They operated only if the father was a citizen by descent and did not extend to cases where only the mother was such a citizen.

A significant extension of the descent arrangements was contained in the proposal that women as well as men should be able to pass on British citizenship to children born to them in the first generation overseas. This enormously increased the chances of a child born overseas having a parent from whom he could derive British citizenship.

The extension of transmission rights to women was not just a piece of meaningless window-dressing. It had a marked practical effect on the extent to which British citizenship could be passed on.

The Bill also proposed a generous system of registration of children whose parents were in various forms of overseas employment at the time of their birth. This applied to birth in Commonwealth as well as in foreign countries.

The Government had taken careful note of representations and had met many of the points made to it. This was therefore another area where those who were concerned about the cessation of consular registration might find that they had a right to register their children.

It was said that people sent abroad by their employers for limited terms would be penalized by the absence of consular registration in the future. This was a serious misunderstanding of the overall effect of the Bill. It was unlikely that in such cases neither parent would be a British citizen born here and so unable to transmit.

The descent arrangements in the Bill were at least as generous as those which applied under the current legislation. They were certainly more generous in their application to children born in Commonwealth countries who had no access to a form of consular registration.

Mr Michael Mates (Petersfield, C) said there was one group of people who would be unfairly treated if the Bill as at present drafted was not changed. They were the people born overseas of British subjects, citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies with right of abode here, who up until this Bill became law could transmit their British citizenship, whomsoever they married.

When this Bill became law they would cease to be British subjects and would become British citizens by descent and not full British citizens. Therefore they would not be able, other things being equal, to transmit their nationality unless they fulfilled certain other qualifications.

He wanted to put right those small number of cases of people born abroad whose births were registered at consulates as a result of which act their parents intended them to maintain their birthright as full British subjects. No Bill passed by the House should take away that fundamental right from even one person who believed he was a British subject.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C) asked whether the new clause ensured that the children and grandchildren of British servicemen born overseas when on Crown service received British nationality as of right. If it did not it should be put right. The case for those on Crown service was irrefutable.



Raison: Practical effect

Mr Raison said there had been widespread concern about the position of the children of crown servants. One of the great blessings the Bill conferred was a substantial improvement for the future in the position of servicemen and other crown servants.

It was one of the strong ingredients of the Bill that it put the position of the children of crown servants in the same position as if they were born here. That was a great advance.

The Government would be looking at the implications for the immigration rules of the Bill's provisions.

The new clause was agreed to.

A Government new clause designed to simplify current procedures for registration and naturalization, to help reduce some of the current delays in dealing with applications for citizenship, was agreed to.

Mr Timothy Raison said that unlike other provisions in the Bill it was envisaged that this measure would come into force as soon as the Bill received Royal Assent.

Whitelaw rejects appeal system

An Opposition new clause designed to provide an appeals system under which applicants for British citizenship by registration or naturalization could, if their applications were refused, contest that refusal, was rejected by 290 votes to 229, a Government majority of 61.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) moving it, said the right of appeal as proposed was linked with the right of an applicant to know why his initial application had been turned down. If he was not told what prevented his application succeeding, he could not make an appeal on fact or judgment.

Applicants who believed they fulfilled the criteria laid down but were nevertheless refused, ought first to be told in clear terms why the application had been refused.

It was wrong that a man or woman who according to the Bill was entitled to be British should be prevented from being British by rules which were interpreted in an arbitrary, subjective and vacuous way. A challenge should be possible.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU) said the new clause was radically misconceived. There could be no right to naturalization. If there were to be appeals would it not become normal form for applicants to say "Let's try it on?"

The clause asked for responsibility for the discretionary executive acts of government to be transferred to a specially created tribunal. This was contrary to Britain's constitutional practice and to the functions and duties of the House.

Mr Edward Lyons (Bradford, West, SDP) said the proposal in the Bill was to exclude entirely any right of appeal to the courts. This was something one expected to find in a totalitarian regime.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L) said there were strong grounds for supporting the new clause. The Bill created a new situation and because of that, new methods of dealing with the situation had to be found.

Mr Peter Archer (Warley, West, Lab) said the House of Commons was not the best forum for some personal decisions. The Government wanted to eliminate all power of the courts to intervene.

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking, Lab) said in deciding whether a person was of good character there must be some form of test in the minds of office of the Home Office officials. How was that process carried out?

Were employers visited and asked for their view of the person? Were neighbours asked about the character of an individual? How did the Home Office decide to grant citizenship in each individual case? There must be a good deal of snooping going on.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary (Penrith and the Border, C) said a right of appeal, as proposed in the new clause, was incompatible with the general principles underlying naturalization as it had always existed under the law. The system devised should be fair and should be felt to be fair.

Naturalization was in the gift of the state. Discretion whether or not to grant naturalization had been vested by Parliament in the Home Secretary since 1844. In the nature of things no one had a right to another country's citizenship; naturalization could not be a right.

If (he went on) we were to move towards an appeal system we would lose control of who should be allowed to obtain our citizenship. In certain circumstances, where they could show that their cases were similar to cases which had succeeded on appeal, citizens of other countries would, in effect, be able to obtain our citizenship as of right.

The Government thought it was wrong to imagine that it would be possible to devise a system of objective tests which covered all possible eventualities. The present system was flexible.

Where the Home Secretary considered it justified, changes could be made to the way in which particular types of case should be considered. Individual cases could be treated exceptionally where there were exceptional factors.

The number of refusals had come on average to just under 10 per cent a year in the last five years. This did not indicate a very practical need for a right of appeal. In many of the refusals such a right would be wholly uncalled for.

On failure to meet residential requirements and insufficient knowledge of the language, the Home Office would normally give reasons for its decision, and certainly should do so.

There was a difficulty in informing an applicant particularly that he was a security risk. There were not a great many such cases.

I doubt (he said) if there are very many cases where the applicant is in much doubt as to the reasons for a refusal.

Spending cuts for councils

RATES REFORM

All local authorities are being asked to review their spending plans for the current financial year, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced in a statement.

The review, which is to be completed by the end of July, is to achieve expenditure levels consistent with the Government's public expenditure plans.

If the call for revised budgets (he went on) does not produce a satisfactory response, I propose to ask the House in the autumn to approve a reduction in the total amount of grant available this year. I cannot be certain until I know the results of the revised budgets what would be an appropriate figure.

But if the present spending plans remain unchanged the Government considers that £450m would be the appropriate amount to withold in grant.

Authorities which achieve the Government's volume targets will not suffer from this reduction in grant. I also intend that those close to their volume targets will be partially exempted.

He also announced that the Government intended to issue in the autumn a consultation document on the alternatives to domestic rates.

Mr Heseltine said: My department has now analysed the revised estimates of local authorities in England and Wales for the volume of their current expenditure in 1980-81 and the budget plans of English local authorities for 1981-82.

In the light of this analysis I have today put proposals to the consultative council on local government finance.

When local authorities in England and Wales originally submitted their budbets for 1980-81 these suggested a planned excess in the volume of current expenditure by local government as a whole of some £740m at November, 1979, prices.

This was 5.6 per cent above the Government's public expenditure plans. As a consequence, in June last year I called for revised budgets which led local authorities to reduce this planned excess to some £350m at 1979 prices, or 2.6 per cent above the Government targets.

In order further to reduce this remaining excess, the Government asked the House to approve the witholding of £200m from the increase order for England and Wales made in January, 1981, on the understanding that we would be prepared to restore all or part of that sum if the outturn figures for 1980-81 showed an acceptable reduction.

The analysis of the revised estimates for 1980-81 indicates that there will still be a volume excess, which the local authority associations estimate could range from £50m to £250m in England.

Final figures for the outturn expenditure in 1980-81 are however not yet available. I shall have to wait therefore until more accurate outturn figures are available in the autumn before considering restoration of grant.

Budgets of local authorities in England for this year, 1981-82, indicate a volume of current expenditure about £800m or 5.3 per cent above the Government's target level at November, 1980, prices. Local authorities have also made provision for higher pay and price increases than allowed for in cash limits, and have thus budgeted for a cash excess of £1,250m above the amount assumed for current expenditure in the Rate support grant settlement.

This is an inadequate response to the Government's request for lower public expenditure and protects the current consumption and staffing levels of local government at the expense of ratepayers whose ability to pay is already seriously diminished by the present recession.

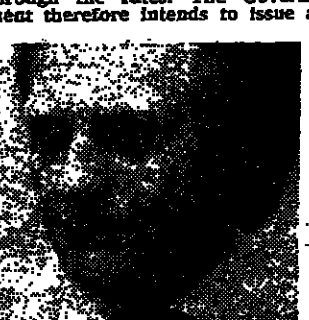
The traditional relationship between central and local government rests on the clear understanding that local government keeps within the overall financial policies of the central government. The Government believes that this understanding must be upheld.

I must emphasize that it lies entirely in the hands of local government to revise its plans so as to achieve the necessary reduction of public expenditure and thus to avoid loss of grant.

The House will want to know that over one third of all local authorities, responsible for about 11 per cent of local authority expenditure, have already budgeted within the Government's volume targets and thus will lose no grant from this reduction if they stick to their present plans.

More than half of all local authorities, responsible for over one third of local authority expenditure, would already be protected wholly or in part from holdback.

The Government has not only to consider the consequences of excessive expenditure, but also the extent of the inequities in the way in which local revenue is raised through the rates. The Government therefore intends to issue a consultation document on the alternatives to domestic rates in the autumn.



Heseltine: Inequities in raising local revenue

In the meantime we are considering further measures, including legislation next session, which are needed to bring home to individual local authorities and their electorates the consequences of high-spending policies.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab): Mr Heseltine's announcement is a witch hunt against local government. (Labour Cheers.) He had the effrontery to talk about "the traditional relationship between central and local government" His statement violates that relationship.

He admits that two months after the last financial year he has only a vague idea within a range of £200m of what he regards as excess expenditure for the last financial year. Yet he proposes to victimize local authorities, which he accuses of overspending, on the basis of these figures.

Not a single local authority in this country is overspending. On behalf of the services to their electorate they are declining to conform to arbitrary, unilateral ceilings laid down not by Parliament but by one overweening person, Mr Heseltine. Refusal to give way to a dictator is defence of democracy.

Mr Heseltine deliberately withheld his statement until after the local elections because he would have had to admit that all but two Tory councils up for reelection would have been subject to penalty. But that still did not save 1,000 Tory councillors.

Mr Heseltine's spending ceilings are so unfair and unrealistic that 65 per cent of local authorities have found it impossible to conform to them. Even 60 per cent of Conservative-controlled authorities, providing miserable services could not conform to his criteria.

By cutting rate support grant by a scandalous 8½ per cent last December, he proposes now to cut it by another 5 per cent, a ruinous imposition on ratepayers.

His announcement is not an attack on councillors but on the voters whom he is fining £450m for their effrontery in choosing policies they prefer rather than those he dictates. He is making a mockery of local democracy and confirms his reputation as the commissar of local government. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Heseltine: He attacks me for having only vague estimates of the outturn for last year. But the statement made clear that these estimates are not mine but those of local authorities. I have relied on what they have told me and decided that we must wait, as they have not been able to make up their minds about their spending levels until more accurate figures are available in the autumn.

The tradition of central government is being able to lay down that public spending levels must be upheld. Mr Peter Shore, without consultation, removed grant from local government in 1976 and said: "The present economic situation makes it imperative that the Government's plans for public expenditure are not exceeded."

Before him, another Secretary of State for the Environment, the late Mr Crosland, said that an energetic council with an energetic staff would always have a thousand and one desirable projects on the shelf which it would like to set in action but that the council would have to say simply that it could not afford them, the country could not afford them.

Mr Kaufman was a junior minister in the Department of the Environment when the Secretary of State said that. It was headlined under the classic words "The party is over". The problem was that the party had hardly begun.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C): The total revenue collected by local authorities this year is 18.2 per cent more than it was last year. This gives the lie to the suggestion that he is trying to screw down their spending.

The system is being abused simply because the rating system is unfair, illogical and archaic. We welcome the consultation paper as a first small step in replacing this iniquitous impost.

Mr Heseltine: It is relatively easy to get a mandate for higher local expenditure levels when sometimes only a minority of the people concerned are actually paying directly for the spending they are voting for. This is why we gave the commitment in 1974 and we will be proceeding with a consultation document in the autumn.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C): I support his desire to stop profligate local authorities from misusing and mis-spending ratepayers' money. Many local authorities, particularly those whoch are Conservative controlled do their best and have been doing their best for a considerable time to live up to the Government guidelines on expenditure.

If he has to come back to Parliament in the autumn will he take account of this point? If he does not and adopts a blanket approach to good and bad local authorities, *not only will he be emasculating local government up to a point but* in the process reducing some of the few remaining checks and balances in the constitution.

Mr Heseltine: I very much sympathize with the last point. I value the concept of an environment of freedom for local government. That can only be based on the right of central government to manage the national economy.

I have been able to give an assurance on exemptions from hold-back to significant numbers of authorities who have already achieved our targets.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab): He is to be congratulated for pointing out that local authorities in 1980-81 are likely to exceed Government targets by less than 2 per cent and possibly by less than 1 per cent.

Will he give the figure for the extent to which central government has exceeded its own targets for that year? If he finds it is in excess of the degree to which local authorities have exceeded the targets will he resign?

Mr Heseltine: I am not unsympathetic to the gist of that. The record of local government in achieving its targets over a spread of years has been good, better than central government. It is only now when we are trying to reverse assumptions of upward direction that we are running into difficulties.

Move to give right of reply in media

PRESS BILL

A Bill to provide a legal right of reply for the public to allegations made in the press, on radio or on television, was given an unopposed first reading. Under the provisions of the Bill, introduced by Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab) under the 10-minute rule, a reply would have to be printed free of charge, in equal length and in the same position, as the original article.

Mr Allaun said that concentration of press ownership had gone so far in Britain that five groups now controlled 95 per cent of the circulation of daily newspapers and 96 per cent of that of Sunday newspapers. As Mr Stanley Baldwin had said, they had power without responsibility.

One man, Mr Rupert Murdoch, owned *The Sun*, the *News of the World*, *The Times*, and *The Sunday Times* as well as papers in America and Australia. On April 27 the latest available date, the circulation of *The Sun*, was 3,845,575 copies. That meant an estimated readership of about 10,000,000. A story appearing in its columns could do untold damage. His Right of Reply in the Media Bill aimed to give the public a limited safeguard.

A typical case of the distortion practised by several national newspapers was the front page headlines: "Cancer patients sent home to die" which were published during the winter of discontent in 1978-79. It would be difficult to imagine a report more damaging to the hospital, the union concerned or the whole Labour and trade union movement. He had checked the facts carefully with the union concerned—the National Union of Public Employees.

The facts were that the decision was taken by the director of radiotherapy, not by the area health authority nor by the union. The most serious cases were not sent home. The area health authority and the union issued a denial. Some papers printed it, but it appeared in a couple of sentences buried in a long story.

It could take the Press Council months before it gave a judgment and by that time it was too late; the damage had been done. The Press Council had no power to require an editor to print its decisions. In two recent cases the editor refused to do so.

Under the Bill an individual, organization, or company could require the editor of a newspaper which had carried a factually inaccurate or distorted report about themselves to print a reply within three days. If the editor refused the case would go to court, which must decide within 10 days.

If the complainant's right of reply was upheld the editor would be required to print immediately and also pay a fine varying between £2,000 and £40,000. In a election period the three day limit would be reduced in the case of daily newspapers to 24 hours.

The same right would apply where there had been a misrepresentation or distortion of fact on the radio or television. That was vital since damage could be done in those media before an even wider audience than the readership of a newspaper.

The existing libel laws would continue and would in no way be changed.

The Bill would hinder editors from telling lies without any recourse for those calumniated. It would greatly increase the freedom of the individual. It was an extension of democracy, not a containment of it. Another argument would be who would decide that the story was false, misleading or distorted, if the editor denied it was so. That objection had not proved insuperable in other countries.

He was not suggesting that his Bill was a panacea. It was a limited but positive measure. The bias against the Labour trade union and peace movement would continue in most of the British media as long as ownership remained as it was. However, it would draw some of the claws of the media magnates. It would help people of all political persuasions and of none. Conservative MPs too got misrepresented in the media.

Some of the more serious effects of editoral bias could be quickly prevented by this relatively simple Bill.

Amendment helps Scouts

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Bill which will exempt Women's Institute members making produce in their own homes for sale on WI stalls from having to register their homes with local authorities has been extended to cover food made in places like Scout and Guide huts.

On the committee stage of the Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill, Lord Airedale (L) moved an amendment to that effect. Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, a Lord in Waiting, said the Government supported the amendment

The amendment was agreed to and the committee stage was completed.

New peers

Lord Bishopston, formerly Mr Edward Bishop, Labour MP for Newark, 1964-79, and Lord Beloff, formerly Professor Max Beloff, were introduced.

A voice cries out:

What's wrong with Science and Technology?

The No. 1 problem in our sick world is human *survival*! What brought us to this *supreme crisis*?

We need to WAKE UP! Are we fiddling while the whole world is burning? Ignoring the CAUSES of frightening world troubles will not somehow just cause them to go away!

A madman in some place other than Moscow or Washington could now set off the NUCLEAR explosion that could erase all mankind from the earth! We cannot afford to TRUST – to bet our lives that the humans who *could* do so will be afraid to trigger world cosmocide!

I say, there has to be a CAUSE for every effect. Dealing with effects cannot solve the No. 1 problem of human survival! Until CAUSES are removed, survival of humanity hangs in the balance. What CAUSED the present supreme crisis in this country and the world?

We have covered a quick review of education. Now we focus on modern science and technology – although equally questionable are government, business and industry, organised labour and religion. These are the basic facets of civilisation that have made it what it is. Where have they gone wrong?

Our 20th century world has looked with awe at modern science and technology. They have been viewed as the modern messiah to deliver the world from ignorance, poverty, disease and unhappiness – to solve all world problems.

Teamed with business and industry, science and technology have promised the magic push-button dream world of the three L's – leisure, luxury and licence. Teamed with modern education, science has led us to believe we have matured beyond the need of God – we may now safely throw away the crutch of religion. These modern advances will provide all needs and banish all evils.

But what is the TRUTH?

Modern science has failed utterly to reveal the purpose of human life or explain its incredible potential! With modern education it remains in ignorance of the TRUE VALUES! It does not know the way to PEACE – whether world peace between nations or peace in the home and family unit. It has failed miserably to deliver the world from illiteracy, poverty, famine, disease, fears and worries, frustrations, unhappiness! It has not cured immorality, broken homes, crime, insanity – rather have these mounted.

A tree is known by its fruits. A realistic look at modern science and technology leads only to disillusionment. Their attention is confined to the realm of the material and the mechanical. But problems and evils are spiritual in nature. Peace, happiness and joy are spiritual values. Yet these basics of human welfare are not their concern. The incredible human potential is outside their field.

Looking further at their fruits, we do find accelerating inventions, intricate mechanical devices, labour-saving mechanisms, spectacular entertainment and amusement productions.



HERBERT W. ARMSTRONG
Founder and editor-in-chief of the PLAIN TRUTH magazine

But, then, we observe the failure to teach people to put added hours, days and weeks of leisure to beneficial uses.

Instead human nature has desired increasing idleness, aversion to work, covetousness, desire to "GET" more and more – and dissatisfaction with it if successful in its acquisition.

Spiritual values overlooked

Again, science and technology have not eradicated the frequently recurring evils of recessions, depressions, unemployment and inflation. Nor have they rescued adolescent frustration, staring a hopeless future in the face, turning to immorality, drugs, violence, and – too often – suicide.

After all, the principal contribution of science and technology to civilisation has been the development of constantly more terrifying weapons of mass destruction! This has brought us to today's No. 1 problem – HUMAN SURVIVAL!

Science and technology are not evil in themselves but an important facet in a good civilisation – if we had one. It is the materialistic CONCEPT – the approach to life and its functions and problems from the materialistic "GET" attitude instead of the spiritual "GIVE" attitude of outflowing "LOVE."

For that reason modern science is a false messiah! It threatens to become the Frankenstein monster to destroy the mankind that produced it!

Before that happens, that great "Unseen hand from some place" will intervene in world affairs and save humanity from itself! World PEACE is closer than you think. But it will have to come as something done TO mankind – not done BY self-seeking humanity! The world will have to be set on GOD'S track – not a maudlin emotional or superstitious religion – but a TRUTH and way of life that MAKES SENSE and will CAUSE peace, happiness and eternal well being!

Herbert W. Armstrong

The answers revealed

How strange it is that, in the state of the world today, so little time is devoted to the most vital subject of all... our very existence on earth. In this troubled world, what can be more important than the meaning and purpose of life itself?

The PLAIN TRUTH is an international magazine concerned, not with politics or any sectional interest, but with the problems that threaten the very survival of mankind. It analyses cause and effect, offers the positive solutions that can lead to a better life for us all.

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NO STAMP NEEDED

Racing

Not even a Shotgun should stop Shergar

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Shergar is a confident selection to win the 202nd running of the Derby Stakes (3.35) at Epsom this afternoon. *Unoriginal as my choice* may be it is difficult to escape from the conclusion that Shergar has an outstanding chance of giving Prince Karim, the present Aga Khan, his trainer Michael Stoute and their jockey Walter Swinburn their first taste of success in this classic. Shergar's case looks watertight.

Some have wondered whether his jockey, who is trying to become the youngest to win the race since Lester Piggott was blooded at the age of 18 in 1954, has sufficient experience to cope with the occasion. Yet I have every confidence in Swinburn and so, *I know, do the Aga Khan and his* trainer. More often than not it is the horse who wins the Derby, not the jockey, and Shergar has already done enough this season to suggest that Swinburn only has to point him in the right direction this afternoon to collect the spoils.

Following the same victorious path taken by Henbit en route to Epsom last year, Shergar has already achieved emphatic results at Sandown and Chester this spring. Each time he looked more and more like a potential Derby winner. What he proved on both occasions was that he has the speed to first take a good position; the speed to hold it and, finally that rare blend of speed and stamina to capitalize on that advantage.

That is of crucial importance at Epsom because it means that Swinburn will be able to have Shergar in the first six soon after the start and thus avoid the usual scrimmaging and jostling that always seems to go on behind year after year. While conceding that Shergar has won his races very easily this season some critics were still maintaining, at *least until last Sunday, that those he* has treated with such contempt have not amounted to much.

Then, on Sunday, they were forced to swallow that particular criticism when Kirtling paid Shergar a timely tribute by winning the Gran Premio d'Italia in Milan. *For it was none other than Kirtling who Shergar left toiling,* 10 lengths adrift in his wake, at Sandown Park at the end of April. In Milan Kirtling beat the colts who had finished second, third and fourth, respectively, to Glint of Gold in the Italian Derby.

A training preparation which has gone as smooth as silk, the ability to go well on any ground, seemingly oblivious to the conditions underfoot and good times are other points in Shergar's favour. He has done everything that his trainer has required of him at home this year and never ceased to impress our Newmarket correspondent. While not breaking any records on the racecourse this season—he did crack one at Newbury last September—Shergar has recorded consistently good times, i.e., fast times in comparison with the other races run at the same meeting on the day in question.

Invariably that is the hallmark of a fine athlete. And in appearance Shergar looks handy and adaptable. He proved his adaptability at Chester when he came round those tight bends as if he were bolted down to a high speed running rail.

Finally he sports a pedigree which so often goes hand in glove with success on these occasions. I know of no other runner in today's field of 19—Centurius, Cocaine and Recitation were the three to drop out yesterday—with a comparable background and I expect to watch Shergar win decisively.

But who will follow him home? That is an altogether different question and an *infinitely harder one to answer. Now* that there is bound to be some give under foot after yesterday's torrential downpour it could easily be Glint of Gold. He is the only member of today's field to have already won over the Derby course.

While on the subject of the course, Philip Mitchell, whose stables are alongside it, told me yesterday that they had almost threequarters of an inch of rain earlier in the morning. "But from the Derby start to the top of the hill, approximately six furlongs from home it will still be almost perfect ground on the day, *provided that there is no* more rain, because it drains so well," Mitchell commented. He had just walked the entire length of the track on behalf of an understandably inquisitive fellow trainer, so he was in a better position than most to judge.

A fascinating aspect of today's classic *is the fact that Swinburn and Shergar have been alongside Piggott* and Shotgun at the start. This then is the fresh faced young starlet alongside a man old enough to be his father, a man who has won the Derby eight times already. The memory of Piggott winning on Roberto and the Minstrel will never fade. His was a superhuman effort on both those occasions. His victories on Never Say Die, Crepello, St Paddy, Sir Ivor, Nijinsky and Empery, all came easier.

Even if today's race develops into a war of attrition from the start, a real battle between the stayers as opposed teo the supposedly faster horses, I doubt whether Shotgun has the speed, let alone the class, to give his supporters in Yorkshire something to crow about.

Al Nasr and Lydian, the two French challengers, have both been drawn high, therefore towards the outside. That ought to enable their Gallic riders to avoid the sort of trouble that they have tended to get themselves into in days gone by.

Desmond Stoneham, our French correspondent, told me yesterday that Al *Nasr, who is unbeaten, is the better.* But by all accounts his nerves are suspect and after a bad flight from Paris he could easily be on edge during the *long parade. Lydian, on the other hand,* has a placid temperament and could, in his opinion, be placed.

Riberetto, who may well try to lead from start to finish, as he did when he won the Derby Trial at Lingfield Park, Krug and Sheer Grit, are others who seem likely on breeding at any rate, *to last things out until the bitter end.*

As for Robellino, if, as I suspected after York, there is a chink in his *armour he could easily be found out* now on the grounds of lack of stamina. Guy Harwood's stable has carried all before it this season and Harwood has said all along that his principal hope of winning this year's Derby lay with Kalaglow.

Soft ground was blamed for his defeat—his only one so far—at York. However he was a bit above himself throughout the preliminaries and that will never do at Epsom where there are so many more things to distract him.

I will be extremely surprised if Shergar is beaten.

The Derby runners and colours

301	1-11	*AL NASR (M Dabaghi), A Fabre, 9-0* (Yellow, red disc, royal blue sleeves, blue and yellow quartered cap)	A Gibert 15
303	113-0	CHURCH PARADE (The Queen), W Hern, 9-0 (Purple, gold braid, scarlet sleeves, black velvet cap, gold fringe)	W Carson 10
305	121-11	GLINT OF GOLD (CD) (P Mellon), I Balding, 9-0 (Black, gold cross and stripe on cap)	J Matthias 3
306	10-1202	GOLDEN BRIGADIER (W Gredley), C Brittain, 9-0 (Yellow, black striped sleeves, white cap)	P Bradwell 12
307	1111-10	KALAGLOW (J Vanner), G Harwood, 9-0 (Brown, beige quartered cap)	G Starkey 9
308	4-10	KIND OF HUSH (A Shead), B Hills, 9-0 (Light green and black stripes, green sleeves)	S Cauthen 2
309	13-30	KING'S GENERAL (J Bodie), G Harwood, 9-0 (Emerald green, brown chevron hoop, armlets and cap with green hoop)	B Taylor 14
310	01-04	KRUG (V Raibin), M Jarvis, 9-0 (Light blue, white hoop, hooped sleeves, quartered cap)	B Raymond 8
311	031-21	LYDIAN (Ecurie Aland), Mrs C Head, 9-0 (Red jacket and cap)	F Head 18
313	010-1	RIBERETTO (D) (D McIntyre), R Boss, 9-0 (Royal blue, white epaulets and star on cap)	P Eddery 11
314	1110-24	ROBELLINO (Mrs J McDougald), I Balding, 9-0 (French grey, cerise cross-belts and sleeves, striped cap)	P Cook 19
315	00-020	SASS (M Fine), P Kelleway, 9-0 (Dark blue, white spots on body, maroon cap)	J Reid 13
316	131-003	SCINTILLATING AIR (K Dodson), B Hobbs, 9-0 *(Saxe blue, black collar, check cap)*	G Baxter 7
317	113-042	SHEER GRIT (Capt M Lemos), C Brittan, 9-0 (Royal blue, white hoop on body, striped cap)	J Mercer 4
318	12-11	SHERGAR (H H Aga Khan), M Stoute, 9-0 (Green, red epaulets)	W R Swinburn 6
319	311-12	SHOTGUN (G Reed) C Thornton, 9-0 (Gold and black check, pink sleeves and cap)	L Piggott 5
320	04-4d11	SILVER SEASON (M Hassan), C Brittain, 9-0 *(Red and yellow stripes, red sleeves, hooped cap)*	E Johnson 17
321	0110-42	SUNLEY BUILDS (B Sunley & Sons Ltd), G Hunter, 9-0 (Light green, black chevron, black cap, green star)	P Waldron 1
322	0	WAVERLEY HALL (G Zandona), R Simpson, 9-0 (White, royal blue stars, royal blue sleeves, white stars white cap, blue star)	B Crossley 16

Evens Shergar, 6-1 Shotgun, 10-1 Glint of Gold, 12-1 Kalaglow, 14-1 Al Nasr, 16-1 Riberetto, *20-1 Church Parade,* Robellino, *25-1 Sheer Grit,* Lydian, 33-1 Kind of Hush, 40-1 Scintillating Air, 66-1 Krug, Silver Season, 100-1 King's General, Sunley Builds, 200-1 Golden Brigadier, Sass, 500-1 Waverley Hall.

"Old Stoneface" softens in the Epsom air: Piggott in relaxed mood after an early morning gallop on Shotgun.

A-Z guide to the horses, trainers and jockeys

By Michael Seely

AL NASR, *b c, by Lyphard—Caretta (Caro).* Third Derby ride for Alfred Gibert. Slated by critics for overdoing waiting tactics when third on Irish Ball in 1971. Fourth on Pyjama Hunt to Shirley Heights in 1978. Unbeaten and has an outside chance if he can handle the track. Trainer's first runner in race.

CHURCH PARADE, b c, by Queen's Hussar—*Christchurch* (So Blessed). Willie Carson will be seeking his third consecutive Derby triumph on the Queen's close relation to her 1,000 Guineas and French Oaks winner, Highclere.

GLINT OF GOLD, b c by Mill Reef—Crown Treasure (Graustark). *Chosen by* Ian Balding's stable jockey, John Matthias in preference to previously more highly rated Robellino. Balding trained Glint of Gold's sire, the mighty Mill Reef.

GOLDEN BRIGADIER, b c, by Brigadier Gerard—Golden Fez (Aureole). *Presumed outsider of* super optimist Clive Britain's three runners. First Derby ride for the stable apprentice, Paul Bradwell.

KALAGLOW, gr c, by Kalamoun—Aglow (Crepello). Like Shotgun, attempting to become first grey winner of Derby since Airborne in 1946. Once ante-post favourite, disappointed paddock critics before finishing unplaced behind Beldale Flutter at York. Greville Starkey (Shirley Heights 1978) is seeking second Derby triumph on this one. Said not to like soft ground.

KIND OF HUSH, b c by Welsh Pageant—Sauceboat (Connaught). Third Derby ride for the Lambourn-based American jockey, Steve Cauthen. Surprised when beating To-Agori-Mou in Craven Stakes, but ran disappointingly in *2,000 Guineas.*

KING'S GENERAL, b c by St Paddy—Babble On (Acropolis). It must be all of 20-1 against Brian Taylor repeating his pillar to post tactics successfully on Snow Knight in 1974. Very much Guy Harwood's second string.

KRUG, br c by Relko—*Misplanted* (Hul A Hul). Sole representative of Beldale Flutter's disappointed trainer Michael Jarvis. His strongly finishing fourth in Lingfield's Derby Trial suggests that this good-looking colt should finish near first than last.

LYDIAN, ch c by Lyphard—Miss Manon (Bon Mot III). First Derby runner for Three Troika's handler, Christiane Head. To be ridden by her brother, crack French jockey Freddie Head, whose Epsom record is not outstanding.

RIBERETTO, b c by Ribero—Love Resolved (Dan Cupid). Pat Eddery, the former champion jockey, who would have been on Beldale Flutter, rides this colt who started at 66—1 when winning the Lingfield Trial.

ROBELLINO, b c by Roberto—Isobelline (Pronto). Paul Cook will be out to improve on his neck *defeat on Pretendre* by Charlottown in 1966 on the son of the 1972 winner, Roberto. Robellino is ideally bred for the job and if the ground rides firm could be the best each-way bet in the race.

SASS, ch c, by Sassafras-Sister Agnes (St Paddy). Put up a *spirited performance when giving* Shotgun a hard fight in Newmarket's Heathorn Stakes, but has proved a dismal flop on his two others runs. Even Paul Kelleway, another super optimist, appears to have little reason for optimism.

SCINTILLATING AIR, b c, *by Sparkler-Chantal (Charlottesville).* Good solid performer, but considered by Bruce Hobbs, his experienced trainer, to be some way below classic standards.

SHEER GRIT, b c, by Busted-Abettor (Abernant). The Derby is the only classic to have eluded that supreme stylist and horseman, Joe Mercer. Sheer Grit lacks a bit of class, but will be doing his best work at the finish.

SHERGAR, b c, by Great Nephew-Sharmeen (Val de Loir). Worthy short-priced favourite to give Michael Stoute and his new jockey, Walter Swinburn, their first Derby success. Outstanding on form. Is sure to handle the track and possesses unlimited stamina. Can give the Aga Khan's family their first Derby victory since Charlie Smirke rode Tulyar to win in 1952.

SHOTGUN, gr c by Warpath-Brief Flight (Counsel). Final choice of Lester Piggott in his attempt to give the maestro an incredible ninth Derby triumph. Also attempting to give the north of England first win since Billy Nevett and Dante won a wartime substitute at Newmarket in 1945.

SILVER SEASON, b c by Martinmas-Silver Ray (Skymaster). Mount of Ernie Johnson, who won on Blakeney in 1969 and was beaten a whisker on Rheingold by Roberto in 1972.

SUNLEY BUILDS, ch c, by Patch—Dance Mistress (Javelot). Fair form in useful company, but finished 12 lengths behind Shergar in Chester Vase.

WAVERLEY HALL, br c, by Great Nephew—Haunting Melody (Sing Sing). Shares distinction with Shergar of being sired by Great Nephew, but otherwise looks good bet to finish last.

Summary: To paraphrase the immortal words of the eighteenth-century gambler, Dennis O'Kelly, the part owner of Eclipse, it must be "Shergar first and the rest nowhere". Those looking for each-way alternatives could do worse than consider Robellino or Shotgun.

Piggott poised to pounce for at least a double

By Michael Phillips

No matter how he fares in the Derby Lester Piggott should not *fail to leave his mark on Epsom* today. Twelve months ago he delighted his followers by winning two of the six races on the programme. He may well do so again today on Crimson Court (4.20) and Rabdan (5.25).

Piggott was also hoping to win *the Diomed Stakes on Belmont* Bay but the colt, who recently won the Tote Lockinge Stakes, was withdrawn somewhat unexpectedly. In his absence the day's second most valuable prize could now go to Shasavaan, who carries the Aga Khan's colours *and is trained and ridden for him* by Messrs Stoute and Swinburn.

Shasavaan was a bitter disappointment to his connexions earlier this season in the Tote Free Handicap, for which he started favourite and finished last. Later, though, he redeemed himself *by winning nicely* at York where he coped well with the soft conditions underfoot.

Motavato, an opponent this afternoon, took full advantage of that lapse at Newmarket and won the Free Handicap. That performance raised hopes that he might win *the 2,000 Guineas, but he ran* badly in that classic. It transpired that his glands were enlarged when he returned home and that could easily explain such an inept performance.

Apart from Shergar *winning* The Derby, the one sight that I would *relish this afternoon is that of* Easter Sun winning the Daily Mirror Handicap. Easter Sun is trained by Michael Jarvis who was entertaining, with some justification, such high hopes of winning the Derby while the wet weather persisted with Beldale Flutter, the only horse to have beaten *Shergar,* until his colt's accident at Newmarket seven days ago.

With Easter Sun Jarvis at least has a good chance of picking up some sort of consolation prize at a time when the rest of his horses are running conspicuously well. It must be said that Easter Sun, who won his first and only race this season so nicely at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas day, will still need all the luck going because he has nothing in hand of either Fine Sun or One Fleet Street, judged on their races together at Newmarket and Sandown last year.

On a line through One Fleet Street he has nothing in hand of the City and Suburban winner, Lafontaine, either. Mirror Boy will carry the hopes of the Daily Mirror's punters club in this the race that their newspaper sponsors. Well that he should go Easter Sun is still just preferred.

Trainer and jockey fined: Alan Aylett, the Isle of Wight trainer, was fined £150 and John Williams, the jockey, £100 at a Jockey Club inquiry *in London today. The disciplinary* committee found Aylett to be in breach of Rule 151 (part 3) when he ran Taras in the Rutington Handicap Hurdle at Fontwell Park on May bank holiday Monday. Williams was judged to have been in breach of part 2.

The rule governs the trainer and jockey's attempt to give their horse every chance of winning the race. Taras, the 7-2 favourite, was not seen with a chance until two flights from home, when he improved rapidly. *He finished extremely fast* but failed by a length and a half *to catch Morton The Hatter.*

Oliver Gray, the jockey, who was fined £400 by the local stewards for "excessive and unnecessary use of the whip" when winning on the two-year-old Golden Wilkie at Ripon on May 20, had the fine reduced to £200 *after an appeal to the Jockey Club's disciplinary committee in* London today.

Carson, Cauthen, Starkey: Out to stop the new boy, Swinburn, on the favourite.

Shergar and Walter Swinburn: Two with a pedigree for success.

Derby from in England and France

FORM: Al Nasr (8st 12lb) won 1½l, sh hd from Tow (8-12) and Kentucky River (8-9). 7 ran. Longchamp, May 21, 1¼m, soft: previously (8-9) won ¾l, 1½l from Kentucky River (8-9) and Top Dancer (8-9). 11 ran. *Longchamp,* May 3, 1m 3f, good to firm. Centurius, see Shotgun: previously (8-9) won nk, 3l from Robellino (9-0) and Rasa Penang (8-9). 6 ran. Epsom, Apr 21, 1m 110y, good. Church Parade, see Scintillating Air. Cocaine, see Riberetto and Glint of Gold. Glint of Gold (9-2) won 3l, 5l from My Franky (9-2) and Bold Brigadier (9-2). 15 ran. Rome, May 10, 1½m, good: previously (9-3) won 1½l, 1½l from Belloc (8-12) and *Cocaine* (8-12). Sass (8-8) last. 7 ran. Epsom, Apr 21, 1¼m, good. Golden Brigadier (9-0) 2nd, btn 1½l, to Rhein Bridge (8-2) with Six Mile Bottom (8-10) 1½l away 3rd. 4 ran. Thirsk, May 16, 1½m, good to firm: previously see Shergar. Kalaglow, see Shotgun: previously (9-4) won 4l, ¾l from Clear Verdict (9-4) and Turn Back The Time (8-8). 8 ran. Newmarket, Apr 16, 1m 1f, good. Kind of Hush, see Scintillating Air. King's General (8-13) 6th, btn 15½l, to Kirtling (8-12). 7 ran. Chester, May 7, 1½m 65y, good: previously, see Shergar. Krug, see Riberetto and Shergar. Lydian (9-2) 2nd, btn 1l, to Explorer King (9-2) with Arc d'Or (9-2) 1½l away 3rd, but later awarded race. 12 ran. Longchamp, Apr 20, 1m 3f, firm: previously (8-11) 2nd, btn hd, to Ardash (8-11) with Tonar (8-11) and Kentucky River (8-11) nk and ¾l away 3rd and 4th. 13 ran. Longchamp, Apr 5, 1m 2f, soft. Riberetto (9-0) won 1½l, 1l, 1½l from Sheer Grit (9-0), Cocaine (9-0) and Krug (9-0). Sass (8-9) was 7th. 8 ran. Lingfield, May 9, 1½m, good to soft. Robellino, see Shotgun and Centurius. Sass, see Glint of Gold, Shotgun and Riberetto. Scintillating Air see Shotgun: previously (9-0) 6th, btn 5l to To-Agouri-Mou (9-0). Kind of Hush (9-0) 15th, btn further 11½l, and Church Parade (9-9) 14th, btn further ½l. 19 ran. Newmarket, May 2, 1m, good. Sheer Grit see Riberetto and Shergar. Shergar (8-12) won 12l, ¾l from Sunley Builds (8-12) and Six Mile Bottom (8-12). Golden Brigadier (8-12) 6th, btn further 11l. 10 ran. Chester, May 3, 1½m 65y, good: previously (8-7) won 10l, 1½l from Kirtling (8-7), King's General (8-7) and Sheer Grit (8-7). Krug (8-7) 6th, btn further 7½l. 9 ran. Sandown, April 25, 1¼m, good to firm. Shotgun (9-0) 2nd, btn ¾l, to Beldale Flutter (9-0) with Scintillating Air (9-0) 5l, 3rd. Robellino (9-0) 1l, 4th. Kalaglow (9-0) 10l, 5th and Centurius (9-0) 4l, 6th. 6 ran. York, May 13, 1m 2½f, good to soft: previously (9-2) won ¾l, nk from Sass (8-8) and Little Wolf (8-10). 7 ran. Newmarket, Apr 30, 1¼m, good. Silver Season (9-5) won 2½l, 1½l from Von Erlach (9-3) and Sauvage (8-13). 12 ran. Haydock, May 23, 1m 40y, soft. Sunley Builds see Shergar. Waverley Hall (9-0) not in first nine to Magikin (9-0). 18 ran. Newmarket, Apr 15, 1m, good.

STATE OF GOING (official): Ripon: Good to soft. Epsom: Soft. Tomorrow: Carlisle: Good.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Son and Heir.

Rest of Epsom programme

[Television (ITV): 2.0, 2.35, 3.35 and 4.20 races]

2.0 GREAT SURREY STAKES (2-y-o: £3,778: 5f)

101 0212 Better Portion (D) (F Warren), P Ashworth, 9-0 B Rouse 4
104 410 Honest Opinion (CD) (Lord McAlpine), G Hunter, 8-11 G Starkey 1
105 41 Lucky Hunter (D) (R Khan), C Brittain, 8-11 W Carson 7
106 1 My Dear Fellow (D) (M Talbot-Ponsonby), N Vigors, 8-11 P Cook 2
107 21 Tender King (D, B) (Esal Commodities Ltd), J Sutcliffe, 8-11 .. P Waldron 6
109 01 Fly Baby (D) (Malden Farms Ltd), R Hannon, 8-8 P Eddery 3
112 St Paddy's Baby (C.C.W. Ltd), O Jorgensen, 8-7 .. J Reid 5

13-8 Lucky Hunter, 7-2 My Dear Fellow, 4-1 Fly Baby, 9-2 Tender King, 8-1 Better Portion, 12-1 others.

2.35 DAILY MIRROR HANDICAP (£8,434: 1¼m)

201 310020- Dukedom (D) (Mrs J McDougald), I Balding, 4-10-0 J Matthias 4
202 303-420 Saint Jonathon (R Swift), B Hills, 4-9-13 .... S Cauthen 8
203 3120-01 Fine Sun (D) (B Hobson), Miss S Hall, 4-9-8 N Howe 5 1
204 130-330 Salubre (Lord Leverhulme), R Houghton, 4-9-1 .. J Reid 2
205 22304-1 *Easter Sun (D) (Lady Beaverbrook), M Jarvis, 4-9-1* B Raymond 6
206 020-302 Mirror Boy (D) (N Whitcomb), H Price, 4-8-11 B Rouse 9
209 1400-00 Iskanndaroun (D, B) (H.H. Aga Khan), M Stoute, 4-8-2 W R Swinburn 12
210 110-024 One Fleet Street (D) (L Freedman), P Walwyn, 4-8-0 P Cook 10
211 004-001 Irish Emperor (D) (J Smith), R Sheather, 4-7-13 A McGlone 5 3
212 0-30010 Lafontaine (CD) (Mrs J Bigg), C Brittain, 4-7-9 W Carson 7
213 002010- Count Fernando (R Ogden), J Hanson, 4-7-7 .. E Johnson 6
214 0020-20 Wearmouth (D) (T Parrington), W Wightman, 5-7-7 B Crossley 5 11

9-2 Mirror Boy, 5-1 One Fleet Street, 11-2 Irish Emperor, 6-1 Easter Sun, 7-1 Salubre, 8-1 Fine Sun, 10-1 Lafontaine, 12-1 Saint Jonathon, Iskanndaroun, 14-1 others.

3.35 DERBY STAKES (Group I: 3-y-o: £149,900: 1½m)

Runners and riders as above.

4.20 WOODCOTE STAKES (2-y-o: £4,854: 6f)

401 2211 Chris's Lad (M Mouskos), A Goodwill, 9-0 .... J Mercer 8
402 221d Crimson Court (R Lewis), R Hannon, 9-0 ...... L Piggott 6
405 110 Prairie Dune (C) (R Miller), G Hunter, 9-0 .... P Cook 10
406 401 Windmills (P Mills), C Brittain, 9-0 .... W Carson 5
407 31410 Broadway Lodge (J Kelly), C Wildman, 8-11 .. T Rogers 4
408 303 Cashel Bay (M Burke), E Beeson, 8-9 .... T Johnson 9
410 0 Kagarose (G Dawes), H O'Neill, 8-9 .... R Cochrane 2
413 0 Tidworth Tattoo (Dr D Davis), D Elsworth, 8-9 .. R Fox 1
414 Airspin (D Mort), H Price, 8-6 .... B Rouse 3
416 Always Alert (C Zandona), R Simpson, 8-3 .. B Crossley 7

9-4 Crimson Court, 5-2 Chris's Lad, 100-30 Windmills, 8-1 Prairie Dunes, 13-1 Broadway Lodge, 14-1 Tidworth Tattoo, 16-1 Airspin, 20-1 others.

4.50 DIOMED STAKES (Group III: £16,168: 1m 110yd)

502 2300-01 *Rontino* (Lady Beaverbrook), M Jarvis, 4-9-6 B Raymond 3
503 03-1202 *Saher* (J Smith), R Sheather, 5-9-6 .... R Cochrane 1
504 01-0000 Braughing (W Gredley), C Brittain, 4-9-3 ... W Carson 4
505 0213-23 Cracking Form (S Niarchos), P Walwyn, 4-9-3 .. J Mercer 6
506 1214-10 Motavato (R Sangster), B Hills, 3-8-6 .... S Cauthen 5
5-4 Shasavaan, 2-1 Motavato, 11-2 Saher, 10-1 Cracking Form, 16-1 Rontino. W R Swinburn 3

5-4 Shasavaan, 2-1 Motavato, 11-2 Saher, 10-1 Cracking Form, 16-1 Rontino, 33-1 Braughing.

5.25 PLAYBOY BOOKMAKERS HANDICAP (£4,565: 7f)

601 212122 Rabdan (D) (Esa Alkhalifa), R Armstrong, 4-10-0 L Piggott 7
603 0001-30 Silley's Knight (D, B) (J Hanson), Hanson, 5-8-6 E Johnson 5
604 2030-00 Champ D'Avril (A Perry), D Whelan, 4-8-0 .... P Cook 8
605 002000 Black Minstrel (CD, B) (C Ranson), D Sasse, 7-7-13 A Clark 5 1
606 000-020 Optimate (W Gredley), C Brittain, 4-7-12 .... W Carson 3
607 1300-10 Gusty's Gift (D, B) (J Astaire), P Cole, 7-7-9 B Crossley 5 4
609 00-1001 Heloxian (D) (S Crowe), A Ingham, 4-7-8 .. M Thomas 2
613 00/000 Kalash (J Robinson), J O'Donoghue, 5-7-7 .... P O'Leary 6

13-8 Rabdan, 9-4 Heloxian, 7-2 Champ D'Avril, 10-1 Optimate, 12-1 Silley's Knight, 14-1 Black Minstrel, 16-1 *others.*

Epsom selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 My Dear Fellow. 2.35 Easter Sun. 3.35 SHERGAR is a confident selection. 4.20 Crimson Court. 4.50 Shasavaan. 5.25 Rabdan.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Lucky *Hunter.* 2.35 *Easter Sun.* 3.35 *Shergar.* 4.20 *Chris's Lad.* 4.50 Shasavaan. 5.25 Rabdan.

Stockton results yesterday

2.45 (2.47) BRASS CASTLE STAKES (Maidens: £552: 1m)
QUITE DUCKY, b f, Majestic Prince—Hillhouse High (C Clay), 3-8-2 J Lowe (33-1) 1
Sultano .... R *Guest* (14-1) 2
Luxuriam .... P Tulk (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £7.51; places, 88p, 75p, £1.04. Dual F: Winner or second with any other, £1.49. CSF: £42.65. S Norton, at Barnsley. 5l, sh hd. Chippenham 9-4 fav. Tropical Love (33-1) 4th. 19 ran.

3.15 (3.17) MALTON STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £450: 6f)
SAGA'S HUMOUR, ch f, Bustino—Summer Day (Lady Fairhaven), 8-8 .... G Duffield (10-11 fav) 1
Lucky Season .... T Lucas (4-1) 2
Woolaw ...... L Charnock (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 15p. Dual F: 27p. CSF: 46p. Sir M Prescott, at Newmarket. War of Clowns (9-3) 4th. 5 ran.

3.45 (3.46) CRESCENT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,417: 1½m)
CANOODLE, ch f, Warpath—Turtle Dove (G Reed), 7-13, J Bleasdale (4-1 jt-fav) 1
Beechwood Seeker A Mercer (6-1) 2
Willspat .. J Seagrave (4-1 jt-fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 40p, 36p, 16p. Dual F: £3.55. CSF: £3.94. C Thornton, at Middleham. Sh hd, 1½l. Minsden's Image (10-1) 4th. 13 ran.

4.15 (4.17) RECTORY ROW HANDICAP (3-y-o: £931: 5f)
CROWEBRONZE, ch f Huntercombe—Frances Louise (Peter Crowe Ltd) 7-4 R Jones (12-1) 1
Persian Pact .. W Wharton (8-1) 2
Andy Lou .. A Nesbitt (3-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: 85p; places, 33p, 14p, 18p. Dual F: £6.24. CSF: £10.07. R Hollinshead, at Upper Longdon. Nk, sh hd. Ruswarp (20-1) 4th. 12 ran.

4.45 (4.46) LYNTON HANDICAP (£1,189: 1m)
ON EDGE, gr g Sharp Edge—The Country Lane (N Stephens) 6-9-3 .. R Campbell (5-2 fav) 1
Thrilling .... J Lowe (8-1) 2
Chandheer .... M Hindley (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 35p; places, 19p, 35p, 66p. Dual F: £1.19. CSF: £2.41. J Spearing, at Alcester. 4l, 1l. Handsome Blaze (18-3) 4th. 14 ran. NRs: Nashita Clewiston, Wise Man.

5.15 (5.16) RAMSAY HOUSE STAKES (£552: 5f)
SAMMY BEAR, gr f Rupert Bear—Samba (Mrs F Bentley) 3-8-10 J Bleasdale (evens fav) 1
Touch My Heart K Hodgson (11-8) 2
Wembley Market L Leason (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 11p, 11p, 25p. Dual F: 30p. CSF: 64p. W Bentley, at Middleham. 3l, ¾l. Gray Lock (9-1) 4th. 9 ran.
PLACEPOT: £98.40.

The latest riding arrangements for the Oaks on Saturday are: Allegretta, W. R. Swinburn; Blue Wind, L. Piggott; Fiesta Fun, P. Cook; Go Leasing, G. Starkey; Humming, W. Carson; Ivory Wings, P. Paquet; Lean Lively, J. Matthias; Rhein Bridge, E. Hide; Canton Lightning, S. Cauthen.

Ripon programme

2.15 SAPPER STAKES (2-y-o: £2,416: 6f)

2 1 French Gent, M H Easterby, 9-3 .... Birch 11
5 0001 High Authority, D Leslie, 9-0 .... Wharton 6
7 0 Beamof, G Toft, 8-11 ...... Bleasdale 9
10 Charles-Boot, M Tompkins, 8-11 .. Madden 14
11 00 Cobbler's Inn, M W Easterby, 8-11 .. Lucas 6
12 Confusion, J W Watts, 8-11 ...... Hide 23
13 0 Danish Express, W H-Bass, 8-11 D McKeown 5 19
15 0 Draw the Line, G Richards, 8-11 .... Wood 18
18 0 Gold Rifle, J Etherington, 8-11 .. Wigham 12
25 0 Sagamore, F Durr, 8-11 ...... Robinson 16
27 Secret Knight, M H Easterby, 8-11 Hodgson 5 1
29 0 Sophretto, J Hardy, 8-11 ...... Proud 5 10
31 020 Steel Choice, J Etherington, 8-11 Seagrave 17
33 Syllogizer, F Durr, 8-11 ...... Marshall 4
34 Tebro Teddy, J Doyle, 8-11 .... Stockton 7 20
35 4 Time To Reflect, M Camacho, 8-11 .... Ives 8
36 Too Often, W Charles, 8-11 ...... Young 15
38 00 Wednesday Boy, G Toft, 8-11 .... Leason 21
39 0430 Whitton, J Mason, 8-11 .... Oldroyd 18
42 Blander, J W Watts, 8-8 ...... A. Mercer 7
47 0 Pride of Fairfield, P Rohan, 8-8 .... Dwyer 2
49 Shoebutton, P Calver, 8-8 .... Lowe 3

4-7 French Gent, 4-1 Time to Reflect, 6-1 Steel Choice, 10-1 Sagamore, 12-1 Danish Express, 20-1 others.

2.45 TEBRO TOYS DERBY STAKES (Lady riders: £1,036: 1½m)

3 4200 Oriental Prince, M Ryan, 7-9-11 .. Vergette 16
4 00-00 Something Special (D), F Durr, 4-9-11 Carvalho 1
6 4020- Systems Analysis, A Smith, 5-9-11 .. Jack 13
8 47/0 Yolanso (D), P Asquith, 5-9-11 .... Tinkler 6
10 00-03 Marguerite Gerard, W Elsey, 4-9-8 Grinstead 3 14
11 -0102 Aberfield, C Brittain, 4-9-7 .. Kelleway 5 2
12 400/ Halls Treasure, W Marshall, 7-9-7 Marshall 3 7
13 00-00 Karaberry (D), R Head, 4-9-7 .. Sanders 12
14 0-00r Le Champ Talot, R Hollinshead, 5-9-7 Hollinshead 11
18 002-0 Meladon, S Mellor, 8-9-7 .... Mellor 18
19 /00-0 Blood Orange, R Stubbs, 6-9-0 .... Stubbs 3 9
20 000 Mick the Lark, G Richards, 4-9-0 .... Brook 3 4
21 000/ Souvent, W Musson, 6-9-0 ...... Dunlap 3 17
22 000/ Three Bars, J Harris, 5-9-0 ...... Harris 3 10
25 /040 Arctic Duet, J Scallan, 5-8-11 .... Scallan 3 3
26 /000- Miss Suki, W Clay, 4-8-11 .... Clay 3 5
27 00-00 Musical Princess, E Weymes, 4-8-11 Goulding 8

11-4 Aberfield, 7-2 Marguerite Gerard, 9-2 Meladon, 6-1 Le Champ Talot, 8-1 Oriental Prince, 10-1 Systems Analysis, 12-1 Something Special, 16-1 Yolanso, 20-1 others.

3.20 FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF RIPON HANDICAP (£1,954: 1¼m)

1 400-0 Reside, E Carter, 5-10-0 .... Dwyer 8
2 -0020 Running Rocket (D), T Craig, 4-9-8 Charnock 14
4 002-0 Constant Rose (D), J Harris, 5-9-4 Robinson 5
6 00/0 Parent, E Weymes, 8-9-0 .... Hide 13
7 0200 Carey's Choice (B), W Elsey, 6-8-12 Hodgson 5 1
8 0-342 Mac's Delight, Denys Smith, 4-8-11 Campbell 5 16
10 100-0 Starfinder, E Weymes, 4-8-9 .... Young 10
11 -0030 Audley End (D), H Wragg, 4-8-9 Bleasdale 3
12 -44-00 Channel Lane (D), T Barron, 7-8-5 .. Lowe 6
15 440f Arctic Tribune (C), Miss S Hall, 7-8-5 Birch 17
16 3-040 Saucy Sergeant (D), R Hollinshead, 4-8-0 B Jones 5 11
17 140-2 Playful Paddy (D), J Bethell, 5-8-0 Duffield 13
18 040- Golden Royalty, J Calvert, 4-8-0 A Mercer 9
20 1033- Persian Princess, C Crossley, 4-7-12 Webster 12
25 00-04 Lusitanica, M Tompkins, 4-7-8 .. MacKay 5 7
26 0012- Alfred Milner (D, B), R Stubbs, 4-7-8 Fry 7 4
27 -0300 Mr Petit (D), P Asquith, 4-7-7 Peckham 7 2

7-2 Playful Paddy, 4-1 Audley End, 11-2 Saucy Sergent, 7-1 Lusitanica, 8-1 Running Rocket, 10-1 Reside, 12-1 Mac's Delight, Constant Rose, Starfinder, 20-1 others.

4.0 CLARO HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £937: 6f)

1 1000- Bright Promise (D), D Ringer, 9-7 Rimmer 3 4
4 0132 Quality Road (D, B), G Richards, 8-4 Lowe 10
5 00-00 Sparstow (B), J Hardy, 8-4 .. Hodgson 5 13
6 0002 Prince Beowulf (B), R Hollinshead, 8-3 Parks 5
7 0000- Henry Boot (B), M Tompkins, 8-3 Bleasdale 3
9 00-00 Erroll's Elite, M W Easterby, 8-0 .. Birch 2
10 0200 *Wyton Bar, A Smith, 7-7* .... Nesbitt 5 12
12 4000 Granpark, J S Wilson, 7-7 .... Carlisle 5 11
13 0-043 Wombley Market, K Ivory, 7-7 .... Leason 8
15 0000- Brecqhou Chief, J Fuller, 7-7 .. R Hills 7 7
16 000-0 Melatina, W Clay, 7-7 .... Darley 1
17 4000- Dalby Lodge, M W Easterby, 7-7 Charnock 2
19 0000 Breton Banquet (B), W Marshall, 7-7 Bleasdale 9

5-2 Quality Road, 100-30 Prince Beowulf, 4-1 Wombley Market, 6-1 Sparstow, 8-1 Granpark, 10-1 Wyton Bar, 12-1 Brecqhou Chief, 20-1 others.

4.30 DEVERELL STAKES (2-y-o: £1,903: 5f)

3 11 Here's Sue (CD), A Jarvis, 9-4 .. Jarvis 5 11
4 2120 Martial Time (D), D Morley, 9-4 .. Duffield 3
5 10 Major's Affair (D), E Weymes, 9-3 Young 2
8 Bye-Law, M H Easterby, 8-6 .... Birch 8
10 Dommy Manchester, R Hollinshead, 8-6 — 8
13 Precedent, J Hardy, 8-6 .... Proud 5 10
14 00 Rhy-Yan Tudor, T Fairhurst, 8-6 Brecroft 7 4
15 0 Vin St Benet, M Tompkins, 8-6 .. Bleasdale 7
18 22 Chrisdee, K Ivory, 8-3 .... Leason 1
19 00 Eagles Daughter, W Charles, 8-3 .. Robinson 12
20 4 Prodigious Girl, J Etherington, 8-3 Seagrave 6
21 Regent Girl, T Doyle, 8-3 .... Stockton 7 9

7-4 Here's Sue, 7-2 Martial Time, 4-1 Prodigious Girl, 6-1 Chrisdee, 8-1 Major's Affair, 12-1 Bye-Law, 20-1 others.

5.0 PRINCESS ROYAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,948: 1m)

3 1-0 Douschkina, B Hobbs, 9-5 .... Birch 11
4 010-0 Man of Song, S Mellor, 9-1 .... Rowe 5 3
7 00-40 Age of Reason, Denys Smith, 8-13 Sidebottom 5 9
10 -0040 Rathmoy's Sparkle, N Callaghan, 8-11 Seagrave 2
12 00-11 Windpipe (D), J W Watts, 8-8 .... Hide 1
13 3-000 Noble Legend, M H Easterby, 8-4 Hodgson 5 7
16 3314 Hissing Sid (CD), R Hollinshead, 8-3 Carlisle 5 10
17 0-204 Helvic, G Richards, 8-2 .... Lowe 4
21 0-010 Secret Army (CD), Miss S Hall, 7-12 A Mercer 8
22 0232 Hanham Road, D Marks, 7-10 ...... Street 6
24 42-30 Radical Reithink, W Musson, 7-7 .... Leason 5

9-4 Windpipe, 4-1 Douschkina, 9-2 Hissing Sid, 6-1 Hanham Road, 8-1 Helvic, 10-1 Age of Reason, 12-1 Man of Song, 20-1 others.

5.30 UBIQUE STAKES (£2,222: 1¼m)

3 000-0 Cass Arte, A Jarvis, 4-9-3 ...... Jarvis 5 11
4 0/ Cornerina, M H Easterby, 5-9-3 .... Birch 2
5 04-2 Golden Reef, W H-Bass, 4-9-3 McKeown 5 3
7 0332- Rum Punch, C Thornton, 5-9-3 .. Nesbitt 1
8 0/2 Wise Owl, H Wragg, 4-9-3 .... Bleasdale 13
10 00-00 Yum Yum Prince, G Lockerbie, 4-9-3
11 00/ Even Wonder, W Charles, 4-9-0 .. Robinson 4
12 -0340 Go Lightly, N Crump, 4-9-0 ...... Lowe 5
13 00/ Maple Queen, C Thornton, 5-9-0 .... Welsh 10
19 1 Mistress Gay, M Prescott, 3-8-5 .... Duffield 7
20 0-1 Sarah Bernhardt, W Elsey, 3-8-5 .. Wigham 1
22 Braue, Miss S Hall, 3-8-5 .... A Mercer 15
23 00-00 Clickham Lad (B), N Chamberlain, 3-8-5 Charnock 6
27 03-33 Glen Air, G P-Gordon, 3-8-3 .. Rimmer 3 12
37 Allo Cherie, D Morley, 3-8-0 ...... Street 8
38 00-30 Cimarron, J Harris, 3-8-0 .... Proud 5 13
40 000- Silly Moo, D Morley, 3-8-0 .... Ives 17

15-8 Mistress Gay, 5-2 Glen Air, 5-1 Sarah Bernhardt, 6-1 Wise Owl, 8-1 Golden Reef, 10-1 Rum Punch, 12-1 Go Lightly, 20-1 others.

Ripon selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 French Gent. 2.45 Karaberry. 3.20 Audley End. 4.0 Quality Road. 4.30 Here's Sue. 5.0 Helvic. 5.30 Wise Owl.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Danish Express. 2.45 Aberfield. 3.20 Audley End. 4.0 Breton Banquet. 4.30 Vin St Benet. 5.0 Rathmoy's Sparkle. 5.30 Wise Owl.

Badminton

Equal No 1 ranking for Miss Leadbetter

By Richard Streeton

Sally Leadbetter's rapid progress and consistency in the badminton season just ended have brought her equal first place with Gillian Jilks in the English rankings list. Miss Leadbetter, aged 19 from Guernsey, moved to Essex last year *to concentrate full time on* the game and was ranked equal fifth in the 1980 list.

Mrs Jilks, who played only doubles at the All-England championships last March, remains an outstanding singles player by English standards. She retains her national ranking on merit, having won the English title for the fourth successive year last December and the eighth time in all.

Now, though, Mrs Jilks has a rival in the English game for the first time since her rivalry in the early 1970s with Margaret Beck, later Mrs Lockwood. Mrs *Jilks beat Miss Leadbetter* three times last season and lost to her twice, but played few singles matches abroad for the rankings committee to consider.

Miss Leadbetter gained several significant international successes during the winter, including wins against Lene Coppen (Denmark) Saori Kondo (Japan) and Tatti Sumirah (Indonesia). Otherwise, the women's rankings are predictable with Helen Troke, a Southampton schoolgirl, aged 16, ranked No 5 on her first appearance in the lists.

Ray Stevens and Kevin Jolly continue to head the men's rankings which include the promising Gary Asquith, aged 20, for the first time. The selectors decided against issuing rankings for doubles this year because of the lack of sufficient tournaments in which regular pairings took part.

The International Badmintons Federation, at their recent annual meeting in Japan, elected Craig Reedie of Scotland as president in succession to Stellan Mohlin (Sweden). They also decided against banning the controversial reverse spin service and made the *draw for the final stages of* the 1982 Thomas Cup. England, who as hosts, qualify automatically for the closing stages, start their programme next May against the Australian zone winners, who are likely to be Malaysia.

The winners of that match meet *Indonesia in the semi-final round.* China were the other country to have a bye to the semi-final stage: they meet either the European zone champions, almost certainly Denmark, or the Pan-American zone champions, probably Japan. The opening two-day matches have been arranged for May 10 and 11 and May 12 and 13 followed by the semi-final matches at Birmingham and Preston on May 14 and 15 and May 16 and 17. The final will be at the Albert Hall on

RANKINGS (previous year's position in brackets): Men's singles: 1 (1), R Stevens: 2 (2), K Jolly: 3 (4), N *Yates:* 4 (4), S *Baddeley:* 5 (6), A Goode: equal 6 (9), G Scott and (7), B Wallwork: 8 (—), G Asquith: 9 (10), D Hunt: equal 10 (—), S Wassell and (—), M Elliott.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: equal 1 (1), G Jilks and (5), S Leadbetter: 3 (4), J Webster: 4 (2), K Bridge: 5 (—), H Troke: 6 (5), P Kilvington: 7 (7), G Clark: 8 (7), D Simpson: 9 (—), M Leeves: 10 (—), C Troke.

Polo

Hipwood puts Les Diables out of reach

By John Watson

With an inch of rain at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, following Monday night's storm, the gravel-based turf played slow and readily punchable yesterday for the last two quarter-finals of the six-chukker Queen's Cup. These conditions were more inhibiting for the longer-hitting players who, in the first match, were Robert Graham and Julian Hipwood for Les Diables Bleus, and Alphonso Pieres and John Horswell for the Sladmore, who started one goal up on handicap.

It was level-pegging until the third chukker when Les Diables began to move substantially ahead. But in the last, Pieres scored once, and *John Horswell twice for* Sladmore to narrow the margin of Les Diables victory to 10—9. Hipwood, who plays off a nine-goal handicap (Britain's top) put in six *of* the winner's goals, three of these being penalty shots.

Julian Hipwood's brother, *Howard, pivot man of Galen* Weston's Maple Leafs, proved the brightest star on the field when play transferred from the No 2 ground to the faster No 4 for their contest against the Cirencester team, Los Locos. From the beginning the Maple Leafs looked *the more cohesive squad; their* marking was tighter too and they overhauled Los Locos three-goal handicap lead before the end of the first chukker.

Los Locos were further weakened when Gemmell damaged his hip in a heavy fall and was replaced by the New Zealander, Paul Clarkin, at the start of the fourth chukker. Weston, riding the better ponies of his string on this occasion, played a dashing No 1 for Maple Leafs, who won 17—4.

LES DIABLES BLEUS: 1, G Wildenstein (3); 2, J Hipwood (9); 3, R Graham (6); back, the Prince of Wales (4).

SLADMORE: 1, E Horswell (3); 2, A Pieres (7); 3, J Horswell (6); back, R Ferguson (5).

MAPLE LEAFS: 1, G Weston (2); 2, R Walt (5); 3, H Hipwood (8); back, S Mackenzie (7).

LOS LOCOS: 1, Mrs C Tomlinson (4); 2, S Tomlinson (4); 3, H Amaya (7); back, D Gemmell (4).

For the record

Tennis

MANCHESTER: Northern grass court championships: Men's singles, first round: J Alexander (Australia) beat S McCain (US) 3—6, 7—6, 6—1; Tim Gullikson (US) beat J Bates 6—3, 6—4; J Borowiak (US) beat C Knightley 7—5, 6—1; P Dent (Australia) beat M Whitehead (Australia) 6—0, 6—0; D Lloyd beat J Lewis 6—4, 6—1; R Hoven beat E Ruiss (US) 6—0, 6—1; A R Lloyd beat N Temura (Japan) 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; P Dupre (US) beat L Jones 6—1, 6—4. Second round: R. Tanner (US) beat P Joyce (Australia) 6—0, 6—1; J Lloyd beat M Holland 6—3, 7—5; W Scanlon (US) beat J Vanier (US) 7—5, 6—3; P Fleming (US) beat C Stalder (SA) 6—3, 6—2; J Alexander (Australia) beat T Fukui (Japan) 6—3, 6—0; V Amaya (US) beat R Booth 6—5, 7—5; W Pascoe (Australia) beat R Hightower (US) 6—2, 7—6; P Dent (Australia) beat M Gandolfo (US) 7—6, 6—4; D Ralston (US) beat P King 6—3, 6—4; B Mitton (SA) beat M Franklin 6—1, 6—2; M Myburg (SA) beat T Wilkison (US) 7—6, 6—4; B Drewett (Australia) beat D Lloyd 6—3, 6—4; Tim Gullikson (US) beat R Beven 6—7, 6—0 rtd.

Women's singles, first round: J Plackett beat C Berry 6—2, 6—1; S Walsh (US) beat C Lightbody 6—4, 7—5; R Blount (US) beat A Smith (Australia) 6—0, 7—5. Second round: J Stratton (US) beat S McCulloch 6—1, 6—1; B Thompson beat A Spies (US) 6—4, 5—4 rtd; K Latham (US) beat D Parnell 7—5, 6—3; Miss Walsh beat S Morris-Mitchell 6—1, 6—1; J Russell (US) beat C Leatham 6—2, 6—3.

Bowls

BARRY: Third round: Wales 176, Rest of the World 274.

Basketball

PRAGUE: European championships: West Germany 75, England 58; Poland 102, France 97; Spain 87, Italy 80. Czechoslovakia 100, Italy 87.

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Tennis

Something old, something new

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Paris, June 2

Chris Lloyd, aged 26, and Hena Mandlikova, 19, have again been thrown together in the semi-final round of the women's singles at the French championships. When that happened last year, Mrs Lloyd conceded a tough first set but then firmly took command. It was the same story when they clashed again in the final of the United States championships. Miss Mandlikova was the last player to beat Mrs Lloyd in tournament competition at Atlanta last September, but has lost their five other matches.

Mrs Lloyd's status here is the equivalent of Bjorn Borg's. At the age of 18 she seemed likely to beat Margaret Court in straight sets in the 1973 final, but eventually had to yield. No one else has beaten Mrs Lloyd in Paris—and this is her sixth appearance. Even more remarkable is the fact that since August, 1973, she has lost only one singles on a clay court: to Tracy Austin in the 1979 Italian championships. But her two clay court matches with Miss Mandlikova both went to a third set and the disparity in age suggests that Mrs Lloyd should become increasingly vulnerable.

Mrs Lloyd certainly appreciates the hazards. She said today that Miss Mandlikova was "dangerous—a streaky player like Evonne Cawley. She goes for broke, takes risks. On her day she can beat anyone."

Any contest between them has two other attractive features: In their dress and deportment they embody all that is best in women's tennis, and in their basic playing methods there is a sharp contrast between Mrs Lloyd's baseline game and Miss Mandlikova's talents for the service and volley.

That said, it must be added that although these slow clay courts produce the best men's tennis of the year, they tend to show the women's game at its least spectacular. This should be born in mind next weekend when the singles' final will be shown on BBC Television: a welcome extension of their coverage of these games.

Today, before rain again interrupted the championships, Mrs Lloyd beat Virginia Ruzici 6—4, 6—1; Miss Mandlikova beat Kathy Rinaldi 6—5, 6—3, and Andrea Jaeger defeated Mima Jausovec 4—6, 6—2, 6—0. Miss Ruzici has now played Mrs Lloyd 19 times without beating her. Indeed, she has won only three sets. Yet there is so little between them that today's superficially clear-cut match lasted two hours and six minutes.

In the first set Miss Ruzici was serving for a 5—2 lead and had three break points for 5—3. She could not have worked harder. Gasping and grunting, though slightly embarrassing, were a genuine indication of the physical bills she was paying. But she was second best in a battle of wills, patience, concentration and ball control.

Miss Rinaldi, aged 14, has had a memorable first trip to Paris. She reached the last eight and resiliently fought her way back into today's match after a fierce early assault from the free-hitting Miss Mandlikova. The American, though, was often tricked when Miss Mandlikova played short. Among Miss Rinaldi's engaging characteristics, is her neglect of the insincere convention of making apologetic gestures after hitting lucky winners—off the net cord, for example. "If Everybody is going to hit some of those. For me, it's just another shot."

In the men's event Borg, has won five matches without conceding a set. Today, he beat that charming, patient, and methodical Hungarian, Balazs Taroczy, by 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. "The score looks pretty easy," Borg said, "but a lot of the games were really close, I won all the important points. It has always been the same with me and Balazs. He's very tough on clay. It's his best surface. He hits a lot of balls back, I really had to fight." Borg, incidentally, came up with something new—a lobbed service return that won him the point. He had noted that Taroczy was charging to the net fast and was going all the way. Borg may play like a machine but there is a brain behind it.

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: B Borg (Sweden) beat B Taroczy (Hungary), 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; [illegible]

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: [illegible]

MEN'S DOUBLES: [illegible]

Quelling that feeling of uncertainty

By David Powell

The shoulder injury which prevented Pam Shriver from developing the potential she showed at 16 is no longer hampering progress and her appearance at Beckenham this week, on her first visit to Britain since Wimbledon last year, offered one British player an experience she may never forget. Denise Taylor, from Bedfordshire, was given the awesome task of meeting the world's seventh-ranked player in the women's first round yesterday. The prospect of sharing a court with someone far more skilled than she had met before gave her an uneasy feeling.

"I spent half an hour in the dressing rooms just before the match pacing up and down," Miss Taylor said. Despite her concern, she made Miss Shriver work hard for her 6—3, 6—2 victory. Miss Taylor, aged 19, is not yet considered good enough for inclusion on the Women's Tennis Association computer ranking list, which mentions almost 300 players, although that is her main target this year.

With Wimbledon's championships, where she is likely to be seeded to reach the quarter-final round, less than three weeks away, Miss Shriver has opted for an experimental approach and Beckenham will be her last singles tournament before that. She flies back to the United States on Sunday where she will stay for one week before returning to play doubles only at Eastbourne, partnering Martina Navratilova.

The men's event has underlying Davis Cup interest as the draw includes all of the British squad with the exception of Christopher Mottram, as well as New Zealand's leading two players. These countries meet in the quater-final round next month and New Zealand struck the opening psychological blow with Andrew Jarrett's 6—4 7—5 defeat by Russell Simpson.

In a match where service seemed to count for little, Simpson had the range of shots to put out his British opponent in the second round. But John Feaver, the British No 4, became the first player to reach the third round, needing only one match point to secure a 7—5, 6—4 victory over Australia's Craig Miller. Feaver, whose enthusiastic athleticism around the court was a highlight, completed his match without dropping a set inside an hour.

Another British player, Jonathan Smith, had little trouble in reaching the second round, beating Ray Kelly, of Australia, 6—4. Smith, however, is not so much concerned with his Davis Cup selection as with further improving his climb up the world rankings.

Beckenham, which is sponsored by the *Kentish Times*, received a further boost with the arrival of Sue Barker to play women's doubles, in which she partners Joyce Hulme, also of Britain.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: J R Smith beat R Kelly (Australia), 6—4. [illegible] 6—4; C Lewis (NZ) beat M Mazi[illegible] [illegible]

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: L Charles beat D Freeman (Australia), 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; C Newton (NZ) beat U Hedin-Andersson (Sweden), 6—0, 6—0. Second round: S McInerney (US) beat C Espeiza (US), 6—3, 6—3; D Desfor (US) beat E Gordon (SA), 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; P Shriver (US) beat D Taylor, 6—3, 6—2; M Blackwood (Canada) beat V Hansson (Australia), 6—1, 6—1; R du Toit (SA) beat J Blyth-Lewis, 6—7, 6—0, 6—2.



Flying high: Feaver finding his way to the third round with enthusiasm.

Cycling

Downs fails to retain leadership for Britain

By John Wilcockson

A brave attempt by Bob Downs to retain Great Britain's leadership of the Milk Race came close to success in yesterday's mountainous 75-mile stage from York to Scarborough.

Downs broke clear on a short climb 22 miles from the start with a Pole, a Russian and a Czechoslovak. After a punishing series of hills in the north Yorkshire moors, only the Pole, Mierzejewski, was left with the ambitious Englishman. Their maximum lead of 2min 15sec made Downs the theoretical race leader, but a violent chase in the final 15 miles by the two top Russians and three Poles wiped out their gains, and the two breakaways were caught four miles from the finish.

Downs still managed to come second in the stage, beaten in the sprint by Vedernikov of the Soviet Union. But finishing comfortably in fourth position was Szczepkowski, of Poland, who regains the yellow jersey. The overnight leader, Phil Thomas, found the climbing too great an obstacle and dropped six minutes and 24 places in the overall table. Three punctures during the stage only added to his problems. The top home rider now is Downs, who moves up to eighth.

Leaving York in the rain, most of the 64 riders were apprehensive about their first real confrontation with the mountains since leaving Brighton. They were not held in suspense for long because the one-in-six slopes of Garrowby Hill reared up in front of them in the first 10 miles. First to the top was Joe Waugh, who was intent on keeping British wheels to the fore. It was this determination that was also a spur to Downs when he set out on his enterprising raid with Mokiewski, Filakin, of the Soviet Union, and Jurco, of Czechoslovakia.

On the last steep climb at Ugglebarnby, 17 miles from Scarborough, the British position still looked promising as Waugh was fourth over the top in the chasing group. But the man from South Shields could not match the pace of the two Russians and three Poles.

EIGHTH STAGE (York to Scarborough, 75 miles): [illegible] (Soviet Union), [illegible]; 4, Z Szczepkowski (Poland); 5, J Brzezny (Poland); 6, B Wodok (Poland); 7, A Mierzejewski (Poland): 2:58:48; 8, D Petersen (Norway) 2:59:30; 9, J Worre (Denmark); 10, W Mokiewski (Poland).

OVERALL: 1, Szczepkowski, 30hr 19min 55sec; 2, Vedernikov, 30:20:21; 3, H Oedegaard (Norway), 30:20:51; 4, Krivosheev, 30:21:12; 5, Mokiewski, 30:21:12; 6, Wodok, 30:21:13; 7, A Zagalewski (Poland), 30:21:29; 8, Downs, 30:21:30.

TEAM: 1, Poland, 90hr 48min 06sec; 2, Soviet Union, 90:52:55; 3, Norway, 90:53:37; 4, GB, 90:54:55.

Resignation of Chelsea chairman marks the end of an era

Brian Mears resigned yesterday as chairman and director of Chelsea Football Club for "personal reasons". He had been a Chelsea director since 1958 and chairman since October 1969.

Mr Mears came under increasing pressure from supporters towards the end of last season when the side, who were in the running for promotion at the turn of the year, spent 847 minutes without scoring and finished in the bottom half of the second division table.

At the final game, at home to Notts County on May 2, 2,000 supporters invaded the pitch and chanted "Mears out" during and after the match.

Afterwards Mr Mears said: "I don't feel under any pressure. Why should I?"

But yesterday, the club, who appointed John Neal as their new manager last week, issued the following statement: "The board of Chelsea FC have accepted the resignation as chairman and director of the club, of Brian Mears, for personal reasons."

Mr Mears, who has held top positions in the Football Association and Football League, is succeeded at Stamford Bridge by the son of the seventh Earl of Cadogan.

David Mears, Brian's half-brother, moves up to the position of vice-chairman.

Mr Mears' grandfather and great-uncle founded the club in 1905 and his father, Joe, was chairman for 26 years. He once pointed out, though: "Because of the family tradition, I still had no divine right to join the board."



Brian Mears: deeply hurt by cynical comment.

During the seventies Chelsea built an imposing £2m stand, but as the team failed to establish itself in the first division the stand became known as "Mears' folly".

At Wolverhampton, however, a difficult problem was happily resolved. John Barnwell has agreed to stay with Wolves as manager for a further period of three years after discussions with the chairman, Harry Marshall, yesterday morning.

The talks had been going on for some time and Mr Barnwell said: "My personal side of the contract took two minutes, the rest of it two months".

The delay occurred because Mr Barnwell wanted an assurance from his chairman that there would be money available to buy players.

In the meantime Mr Barnwell could well lose his assistant, Richie Barker, to Wrexham. Mr Barker is on holiday in Spain but Wrexham's general secretary, Norman Wilson, said yesterday: "We have had permission to speak to Barker and if necessary, we are prepared to fly out and talk to him at his holiday hotel."

But talks continued at Manchester where Joe Jordan was in conference with the Manchester United chairman, Martin Edwards, yesterday afternoon, to discuss his future at Old Trafford.

Mr Edwards said: "We talked yesterday and came closer to an agreement. I know he wants to stay and I am confident that he will."

The Scottish international striker is believed to have asked for a basic wage in the region of £1,000 a week and United have made an offer of £800.

Jordan's contract ran out at the end of May, making him a free agent. There is no shortage of interested clubs.

Irish must not go pointless

Gerry Armstrong will lead the charge in Stockholm when Northern Ireland try for the win against Sweden which will point them firmly on the road to the World Cup finals in Spain (kick-off 5.0). The manager, Billy Bingham, said: "It's not do or die, but it's pretty close. The way the group is shaping it could be decided on goal difference. So though we would like to score a few I'll be satisfied with just one—the winner".

The Irish lie second in the group table, two points behind the Scots. With Portugal breathing down their necks, they cannot afford to return home with less than a point. Mr Bingham said his players had looked sharp in training before flying to Sweden. "But we missed two warm-up matches when England and Wales refused to play us in the British championship because of the political troubles there, and this could work against us", he said.

Swedish plans have been hit by injury. The midfield player, Bjoerklund, who made an impressive first international appearance in the 2—1 defeat by Denmark last month, pulled a thigh muscle in training on Saturday and was replaced in the squad by Lindahl.

But the sweeper, Borjersson, has been passed fit. He was suffering from a painful face infection, but is included as one of only five survivors from the Swedish side which lost 3—0 in Belfast last October. The Malmö striker, Sjoberg, injects much-needed experience into the young side but there is no place for the Bristol City goalkeeper, Möller.

The Irish supporters are unlikely to tarnish further the image of Britain abroad, in the way the English have done with riots in Italy last year and Basle last weekend. There will only be a handful of Irishmen in the Solna Stadium, and their record as sporting ambassadors abroad is excellent.

"If we get more than 100 from Ireland we will be lucky," the IFA secretary, Billy Drennan, said. "But those that follow us have never given us a moment's trouble, and there has never been any need to think about stopping them travelling."

SWEDEN: Ravelli; Fredriksson, Hysen, B Borjersson, Erlandsson, Pirsson, Borg, P Nilsson, T Nilsson, Sjoberg, J Svensson.

Romania poised on the brink of English despair

Bucharest, June 2.—Romania, whose hopes of qualifying for the World Cup finals were considerably improved by England's defeat by Switzerland on Saturday, should compound England's misery by beating Norway in a European group four qualifying tie tomorrow.

The Romanians, who drew 1—1 with the Norwegians in an earlier qualifying match, lie third in the group table with four points from four matches, behind England with five from five and Hungary, who have droppel only one point.

Injuries to three Romanian players should give the Norwegians heart as they seek their second victory in the qualifying competition. The injured players are Anghel Iordanescu, who scored in the first match against the Norwegians, Tudorcel Stoica and the goalkeeper, Vasile Iordache. They are expected to be replaced by Aurel Ticleanu, Marcel Raducanu and Gheorghe Cristian.

ROMANIA: Cristian, Negrila, Sames, Stefanescu, Munteanu, Ticleanu, Beldeanu, Balaci, Crisan, Camataru, Raducanu.

Cricket

Not-so-dark horses should ride on

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

For having finished first in their qualifying sections Kent, Nottinghamshire, Sussex and Yorkshire have home matches in the quarter-finals of the Benson and Hedges Cup to be played on June 24. In the draw made yesterday Warwickshire go to Canterbury, Surrey to Trent Bridge, Leicestershire to Hove, and Somerset to Headingley.

Three of the competition's last four winners, Gloucestershire, Essex and Northamptonshire, have already been eliminated; so have Middlesex, at 5-2 the pre-season favourites, though through little of their own fault. Of Middlesex's four matches three were abandoned. Of the sides that remain Nottinghamshire have yet to win any of the one-day competitions, an omission they have the talent to repair.

Surrey, keenly managed and sensitively captained—by Micky Stewart and Roger Knight respectively—are a useful side. Clarke can be a match winner; so can Jackman. However, I shall take Nottinghamshire to win, not because of ground advantage so much as Rice and Hadlee, and a slight doubt about the Surrey batting.

Though at home, Yorkshire have a tough match against Somerset, who look too well equipped not to win something this year. Yorkshire's last title (excluding the Fenner Trophy) was the Gillette Cup in 1969. Since then they have looked permanently promising, though as a side they have reached an age now when promise should have turned to fulfilment. It will be surprising if Somerset, even at Headingley, do not carry too many guns for them.

Sussex should beat Leicestershire at Hove—but then they should have beaten Hampshire there in the last round more comfortably than they did. They are well balanced, with three genuine all-rounders in Barclay, Imran and Greig. When beating Surrey in a qualifying match they fielded superbly, and they have made a good start to the John Player League. Of the last eight sides Sussex are the not-so-dark horses. The prospect they have most to worry about is a partnership between Gower and Davison.

Under the patriarchal presidency of E. W. Swanton, Kent are playing good cricket, better than last year when they had difficulty settling on their best side. If they can hold Amiss and Humpage in check, they should beat Warwickshire, whose turn it is to have trouble knowing who to leave out—not because of an abundance of players in form but to avoid fielding an exclusively medium-paced attack.

All four matches should be good to watch. Although there will just have been a Test match at Trent Bridge, Nottinghamshire can expect their best crowd for a long time. Hove and Canterbury should be full, and Yorkshiremen will turn out in force in the hope of seeing Boycott do better than Botham and Love play more strokes than Richards. All of which presupposes that by then the summer will have started.

The draw

Yorkshire v Somerset
Sussex v Leicestershire
Kent v Warwickshire
Nottinghamshire v Surrey

Only crumbs of comfort in a brief encounter

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Match abandoned

After a good day's cricket on Monday, the Australians must have been hoping for another yesterday; but in the middle of the night there was a long and very noisy thunderstorm. It woke up nearly everyone in High Littleton, at least all my family, led by a furious barking dog and three scared cats, though the correspondent of *The Guardian*, whom it has been our delight to entertain over the weekend, slept through it (despite the fact that he is a teetotaller). He was rather surprised to hear in the morning that there had been a touch of rain.

The match was abandoned well before the intended starting time, and the Australians went back to London to prepare for the first of the Prudential one-day matches, so far as they could. The game at Lord's should start on time provided that there is no more heavy rain.

The Australians have had as miserable luck with the weather in the first few weeks of their tour as any Australian side can have done since 1902. And this was despite arriving about a month later than usual, and depriving several counties of their traditional matches. Well, man proposes . . .

The Australian satisfactions from this match—in which they fielded a team likely to be some way short of their Test side, provided the injured and recalcitrant return—were the batting of Wood and Chappell, both now clearly in form. Their uneasiness must be that their bowlers looked rather feeble in the brief chance they had to show themselves.

I have proper sympathy for the Australians, but I think Gloucestershire also deserve a meed of mercy. When the weather suggested it might be improving, and Gloucestershire had played well in difficult circumstances they were much cheered up.

Then there came the "Flash ! Flash ! Bang ! Bang !" if I may quote the immortal lines of the Australian poet Adam Lindsay Gordon: and once more, no cricket. Gloucestershire have not bowled nor received a ball in the county championship this year, and we are in June.

SCORES: Australians, 278 for 7 dec. (T M Chappell 91, G M Wood 81); Gloucestershire, 80 for 2 (Zaheer Abbas 60 not out). Bowling: Hogg, 9—4—37—1; Lawson, 6—0—27—1; Beard, 7—4—12—0.

From Yorkshire to England with Love

By Steve Elliott

Whether the prime cause was the indifferent wickets of the fifties and sixties or the proliferation of medium-paced seam bowling, English first-class cricket has bred a generation of shufflers, whose backlift—even in ideal batting conditions—can be measured in inches and not feet.

A pleasing exception is Jim Love, as handsome a strokemaker as can be seen in county cricket. His magnificent form this season has earned him selection for England's one-day international party.

Love, who was born close to the Headingley ground 26 years ago, stands 6ft 2½in and weighs around 14½st. He has matured impressively from the dashing but frequently rash young batsman, whose judgment, until recently, so clearly lagged behind his talent.

He made his debut for Yorkshire in 1975, averaging 9.16 from five matches; the next season his maiden century, which was scored against Nottinghamshire at Bradford, reminded him forcibly that making the grade for Yorkshire is no sinecure.

Nottinghamshire had only one strike bowler, Rice, supported by an attack of benevolent mediocrity. Love, batting with Boycott while the shine was still on the ball, was allowed virtually all the bowling but, when cheap runs were to be had later, he had very little of the strike. A lesser player would have got himself out through sheer frustration.



Love: handsome strokemaker.

Love's off side shots, for which he stands up and smacks the ball as imperiously as a Hammond or a Barnett, are in the classic mould and have altered little. Until recently he tended to get himself out lapping.

During a dismal May, Love's form has been spectacular. A magnificent innings of 161 against Willis in fiery mood and the deft spin of Doshi at Edgbaston was followed by a notable rescue act and eventual century against Scotland, who had bowled Yorkshire to 29 for five at Bradford. His third century was scored in the Roses match at Old Trafford in conditions that his colleagues found taxing in the face of fine bowling from Allott.

At a time when high-class, young middle-order batsmen are rare in English cricket, Love's emergence is of crucial significance.

How good is he ? Many of us who have watched him develop in the past six years believe that he is very good indeed, but final judgment must be reserved until he has faced and mastered the best fast bowling in the world. This cannot be easy for a young batsman, however talented, who does not play the hook stroke.

Golf

Back injury puts Trevino's future in doubt

By Mitchell Platts

Lee Trevino has been forced to withdraw from the £60,000 Lawrence Batley international, which begins at Bingley St. Ives, Bradford, tomorrow. He has suffered a recurrence of a back problem which has plagued him for several years and was taken into the Park Plaza Hospital in Houston on Monday after he awoke with severe muscle spasms and unable to move.

It is understood that a thorough examination is being carried out by the same surgeon who operated on Trevino for a herniated disc in November, 1976. A spokesman for the Lawrence Batley International said: "Arnold Selinas, Trevino's manager, telephoned the news and he expressed a concern over Lee's immediate future."

Trevino, a former Open and United States Open champion, has not played in the last two tournaments on the United States circuit because of the recurrence of his back injury. It appears he aggravated his back through the necessity of twice having to play 36 holes in one day because of "rain-outs" in previous events.

Lon Hinkle, who won the World Series of Golf in 1979, has stepped in at the 11th hour to replace Trevino and he joined Frank "Fuzzy" Zoeller, a former United States Masters champion, as the American challengers in the professional field of 132.

Gerald Ford, former President of the United States, will compete in the Bob Hope golf tournament at Moor Park from September 24 to 27.

Walker Cup aspirants in a match to help selectors

By Peter Ryde

Before a passing storm held up play for two hours in the British amateur golf championship at St Andrews yesterday, two young Walker Cup aspirants had fought it out for 20 holes and given a covey of selectors who followed them good value for money. Frank Coutts is a name for the future rather than the immediate present, for he played in his frist Scottish international only last year. The man he defeated at the second extra hole yesterday was 18-year-old Paul Way, who is in the England team against Europe later this month.

It was a balanced match, never more than one hole in it either way, and all square for much of the time until Coutts, in worsening conditions and a cutting east wind, pitched to 10 feet at the 14th for a birdie and the lead. He lost that lead by pitching too strong to the 18th and leaving himself a putt of 100 feet down the slope. Inevitably, he left it short, for the Valley of Sin was only a few yards beyond the stick, and took two more, but on the 20th green the position was reversed, Way leaving himself too much to do with a loose approach.

By this stage it is improbable that the selectors were much concerned with the result, for the match was interesting enough to confirm the good impression each player has already made. The result is unlikely to have damaged Way's chances, but it gives Coutts the chance to increase his reputation against Roger Chapman today.

The Spanish boy, Jesus Lopez, was put firmly in his place by Michael Hughesdon, but the British boys' champion, Duncan Muscroft, got the better of a long-hitting American, Jimmy Burgess. Muscroft had a four-hole lead but after he had lost the 11th by overshooting the green, Burgess came back strongly with birdies at the 12th and 13th. At the 15th the American's drive finished in a depression near the footpath. Muscroft reckoned later that, had he been asked, he would have agreed it was a rabbit scrape, entitling him to a free drop; but the American would have none of it, dropped out under penalty, and lost the hole, going back to two down. A pleasant change from so many rules stores these days.

FIRST ROUND: M Hughesdon (Sunningdale) 3 and 2 J Lopez (Spain); A Sherborne (Long Ashton) 6 and 5 J Savage (Royal Aberdeen); R Chapman (Langley Park) 5 and 4 J Ambridge (West Herts); P Piermarini (Italy) 4 and 3 B Dowdoy (US); B Downing (Hallamshire) 1 hole J Glover (Morecambe); C Kaye (Australia) 2 holes P Lamb (Glencruse); F Coutts (Deeside) at 20th P Way (Nevill); N Doroy (Royal Ashdown Forest) 1 hole D Turner (Stockport); D Muscroft (Sandmoor) 3 and 2 J Burgess (US); D Suddards (SA) 4 and 3 I Stephenson (Moortown); H Evans (Langland Bay) 1 hole A Hubble (Aberdour); S Ling (Orsett) 2 and 1 J Thomson (Balmisle); G Dunsire (Burnhill) 3 and 2 S Owen (US); I Young (Baberton) 3 and 2 T Planchin (France); A Pirie (Hazlehead) 5 and 4 R Hughes (US); G McNab (Alloa) 6 and 4 M Stoll (US).

D Nelson (US) at 20th C Harrison (US); V Singh (India) 1 hole E Wilson (Ladybank); R Lane (Stourbridge) 2 holes N James (SA); T Lamb (Musselburgh) 1 hole J Dolan (Canada); D Carrick (Douglas Park) 4 and 3 J Hay (Littlehill); J Hirsch (US) 2 and 1 T Hubner (WG); P McEvoy (Copt Heath) 4 and 3 M Tomlinson (Hindley Hall); M Batten (Canada) 3 and 2 M Reece (Formby); I Quick (Frinton) 5 and 4 R Narain (India); R Gaiser, jnr (US) 2 and 1 W Westner (SA); G Dalgleish (Helensburgh) 2 and 1 G Hanson (Canada); R Rowland (Chapel) 1 hole W Player (SA); G Haines, jnr (US) 4 and 2 S Potter (Yeovil); D Dubois (SA) 3 and 1 N Tree (Pannal); J Ellwood (Seaton Carew) 4 and 3 J Sturgeon (Canada).

Day when the big names sound small

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Maureen Madill, winner of the British women's amateur championship in 1979, suffered a crushing blow on the first day of the qualifying competition for this year's event at the Caernarvonshire Club, Conway, yesterday. She scored 85, 12 over par for the 6,060 yards course and 13 strokes more than the leader, Janet Melville.

Miss Madill, ordinarily, is a quiet, consistent player, but little went right for her yesterday, long before multiple disaster struck at the home hole. She tangled there with the gorse, the sand and the rough to wind up with an eight on this 365 yards hole. Given a probable qualifying score of 157, she has to beat par today if she is not to make an earlier return journey to Ireland than she might have expected.

Other prominent players who stand in danger of missing the 32 places for the match-play stage, starting tomorrow, are Wilma Aitken, of Scotland (83), Tegwen Thomas of Wales (81), Cristina Artasona and Carmen Maestre de Pellon, both of Spain (both 80) and Cecilia Morgue D'Algue, once of Sweden, now of France (also 80).

LEADING SCORES: 72: J Melville. 73: M Buscaini (Italy). 74: F Dassu (Italy). 75: B Robertson, D Hutton (Australia), G Stewart, C Dibnah (Australia), S Hedges, V Thomas. 76: N Jeanson (France), A Gemmill, A Lautens (SA), E Kennedy (Australia), L Young (Canada), E Braito (Italy), J Rumsey. 77: V Hoff (Sweden), J Walter, M Figueras-Dotti (Spain), M Richmond, S Borrman. 78: P Wright, C Caldwell, F Anderson, C Hourihane, M McKenna, K Mundinger (Canada), S Cohen, D Dowling, S Gorman, M Wennersten (Canada).

Rugby Union

Life and soul of the party at scrum half

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Rosario, June 2

In years to come, no doubt, one of rugby's quiz questions will be: "Which player won a British Lions blazer without playing any rugby for them ?" The answer to that one, of course, is Stephen James Smith, of Sale and England, who flew out to South Africa in time for the last international of the 1980 series, only to sit on the replacements' bench.

"The coach told me", Smith confides, "that if things went really well they might be able to fiddle me out on to the pitch for the last few minutes. But I wasn't having any of that. A lad knows when he's got a chance of making the *Guinness Book of Records*."

This urbane, gregarious soul, whose unfailing good cheer and good sense have contributed so much to the morale of the party out here, now looks back on an international career which began in 1973 (thus making him the longest-serving England cap still playing) and which might yet bring him the honour of eclipsing Dick Jeeps's record of 24 caps at scrum half. England's team for the second international next weekend will be announced on Thursday *and if, as expected, it reads exactly* the same as that which drew the first one 19—19, the name of S. J. Smith (like that of J. P. Scott) will be appearing in it for the twentieth time. Smith knows that if he can hold the England scrum half position against Australia and throughout the championship next season, *Rothmans Rugby Yearbook*, our *vade-mecum*, will be needing to make an adjustment in the records.

That may depend on the sort of game England see themselves playing. If they feel they must put an increasing emphasis on back play, Nigel Melville's speed in service and on the break could be seen as vital ingredients. When Melville gets his chance at top level, Smith, who has the highest regard for his young rival's potential, is generous enough to concede that England should have a scrum half to serve them with distinction for many seasons. Melville's attitude on this tour is exemplary in another fashion. He is soaking up the atmosphere, listening to his elders, and grateful to be sitting on the replacements' bench on big occasions.

Meanwhile, Smith's strength and nous at close quarters, as well as the experience which cannot be quickly acquired, remain important assets. I retain a vivid memory of his strength and promise when North-west Counties won a famous victory over the All Blacks at Workington in 1972. Within a couple of seasons he had played six times for England, but in the next five, when, with a natural *joie de vivre*, he had put on too much weight and on occasions looked to be needing the game to be played at his own pace, he acquired only four more caps. But it was a honed-down Smith who was part of a magnificent northern success against the All Blacks at Otley in 1979. He was then brought back to the England side for what he calls his third international career. A grand slam soon followed, Smith operating with much shrewdness behind a mighty pack, and he has been a fixture ever since.

The touring party enjoyed yesterday what all regard as the best off-the-field experience so far. They trained and then had a barbecued lunch at an estancia of 10,000 acres (a modestly sized one in this country), handsomely equipped with a polo pitch and an unending supply of horses strong and willing enough even to convey front row forwards

Kiernan leads destruction of guest team

Gold Cup XV 10 Irish XV 51

Oudtshoorn, South Africa, June 2.— The right wing, Mike Kiernan, romped across for three tries as Ireland destroyed a Gold Cup Invitation XV here today. Their tour record now stands at three wins and three defeats going into the final game, the second international against South Africa in Durban on Saturday.

The British Lion, John Robbie, playing at scrum half and filling in as captain in place of Fergus Slattery, scored two tries and a dropped goal. The other Irish try-scorers were the centres, John Hewitt and David Irwin, flanker John O'Driscoll and lock Jerry Holland. The full back, Michael Quinn, flown in from Ireland to replace the injured Ollie Campbell, kicked two penalties and three conversions.

The invitation side scored a try through their centre, Jimmy Freysen, and the stand-off, Christo Spangenberg, kicked two penalties. Two Irish players, Paul Dean and Brendan Foley, left the field injured but are not regarded as doubtful for Saturday's international.

Boxing

Cowdell can stay loyal only for so long

Loyalty to the Midlands has cost the British featherweight champion Pat Cowdell the opportunity of fighting for the European championship and possibly a world title. This was Cowdell's view after he had disposed of his French counterpart, Laurent Grimbert, in Wolverhampton on Monday night.

The contest was stopped after two minutes 19 seconds of the eighth round. The referee, John Coyle, intervened when Cowdell caught Grimbert with a perfectly-timed right hook.

Cowdell said: "It is obvious that the pulling power is in London. I cannot get a European fight in this country but I am sure if I was in London, something would have been done by now.

"I don't blame Ron Gray, who promotes boxing in Wolverhampton and manages my affairs. It is just that television and other factors have the edge over them. You can see what Micky Duff has done for Boza-Edwards. I know I beat him as an amateur but the point is he is now a world champion and has successfully defended that crown.

"I like to remain loyal to my friends in the Midlands but, at 27, time is passing me by. I will have to make up my mind whether to move down south in the next year but in the meantime I hope that Ron Gray will be able to persuade Roberto Castanon (Spain) to the NEC in Birmingham to defend his European title."

Mogens Palle, manager of the Danish-based Ugandan boxer, Ayub Kalule, has offered Wilfredo Benitez $500,000 to fight Kalule at Copenhagen in September for the undisputed junior middleweight title, Reuter reports. Kalule is the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion and Benitez is the World Boxing Council (WBC) titleholder in that division.

In a telegram to Jimmy Jacobs, the manager of Benitez, Mr Palle said of his offer: "If you accept, Benitez should engage in no title fights until that day (that he fights Kalule)." Palle added: "Kalule will only engage in one tune-up title defence on June 25 before the Benitez fight."

Mr Jacobs said he had not received the telegram, but he said: "I would certainly consider a fight with Kalule (for Benitez). The fight is very attractive. I don't know about Copenhagen as the site, but I would certainly take such a suggestion very seriously."

ATHENS: Acropolis amateur tournament, qualifying rounds: 51kg, Wallace (GB) beat Lauretta (Italy), pts. 54kg, Farrell (GB) beat Enk (Austria), knockout second. 57kg, van Gaver (France) beat Duncan (GB), knockout first. 63.5kg, Willis (GB) beat Schernthaner (Austria), knockout first.

Blazey resigns

Wellington, June 2.—Ces Blazey, chairman of New Zealand's Amateur Athletic Association, has resigned after the association passed a resolution condemning the South African rugby tour and its effects on New Zealand sportsmen. He is also chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Union.—Agence France-Presse.

Zico's new contract

The Brazilian footballer, Zico, has begun a new two-year contract with the Rio de Janeiro club, Flamengo, which ended bids to lure him abroad. He has signed a contract worth $1.4m. The Italian club, AC Milan, had hoped to sign the midfielder.—Reuter.

Rugby League

Lively times for Wigan in close season

By Keith Macklin

Wigan, restored to the first division elite, were involved yesterday in three lively out-of-season manoeuvres, Huddersfield, smarting after the departure of their coach, Maurice Bamford, to Wigan, have decided to sue Bamford for alleged breach of contract. While Wigan may not be parties to the suit, they will obviously be interested observers.

Wigan have not given up hope of making peace with their Great Britain full back, and deposed coach, George Fairbairn. The player, as incensed as Huddersfield officials over the Bamford move, has said that he will not play for Wigan again, but the chairman, Jack Hilton said: "We are still hopeful of reaching an agreement with George. We want him to stay."

Robin Dewhurst, aged 37, is the new coach of Leeds. Dewhurst, a full back with the club between 1961 and 1968, has been coaching the club's junior side since 1975. He succeeds Syd Hines, who resigned at the end of the season.

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KENSINGTON, W.8. Estate Agents dealing up-market properties have vacancy for secretary, early 20s, who will enjoy team atmosphere with Partners and Negotiators. Accurate shorthand, good typing, head for details and good with people. £5,500 p.a., B.U.P.A., 4 weeks hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

CITY RECEPTIONIST, £5,500, to run the busy reception area of a firm of American stockbrokers. You should have experience of a PABX 4 x 18 board, and 45 w.p.m. typing ability. Benefits include a bonus and 50p per day L.V.s. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868, ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

SLOANE SQUARE opportunity. £5,000 plus bonus. Join our client, a dynamic young entrepreneur and assist him in running his successful business consultancy. This position offers an excellent career opportunity. 90/60 skills and an extrovert personality needed. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868. ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

CONSULTANT GYNAECOLOGIST requires Secretary to run Harley Street Consulting Rooms.—Tel.: 01-935 5098, daytime.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency, 01-734 0532.

ITALIAN/ENGLISH PA, 21+, £6,500, W. London. Language Staff Agy. 453 8922.

PART TIME BUREAU (Emp Agy) seeks Secretary, aged 30-50, afternoons, W1. 302 4102.

LITERARY AGENT needs right hand. Good secretarial skills, very presentable, switched-on person handling famous clients and not afraid of hard work. A very happy working atmosphere, present PA recommends highly. Must be literate, numerate and good at spelling and presentation, possibly a graduate or A levels. £6,500 plus benefits. Ring 493 8824 Judy Farquharson, Hd Rec Cons. 17 Stratton St. W1.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY, French English required by major Int co based in City. English s.h. required plus excellent French. Salary £6,000 plus mortgage subsidy. Call Janet Taylor, International Secretaries, 491 7108 (Agy).

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

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TWO MILLION FRENCH FRANCS

18th century stone tithe barn on 1½ hectares woods and valley, in secluded wine-growing hamlet.

Roman tile roof, rafters, beams. Restored as modern family home by master craftsmen.

Elegant reception, fully equipped farmhouse kitchen, pantry and laundry, playroom, 3 double bedrooms en suite, one with own kitchenette, two fireplaces, electric storage heating throughout. Fully planted flower, vegetable and watercress garden, hothouse, spring with pump, double garage.

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Details and Photos
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Private Sale

SECRETARIAL

RECEPTIONIST TYPIST

Chelsea advertising agency is looking for someone to take over secretarial/receptionist duties. You should be a bright 19-24 yr. old, able to type accurately at 45 wpm min. and have a pleasant telephone manner. Salary £4,500 + bonus. Please tel. Carey on 01-351 1378 for details.

ARE YOU BI-LINGUAL?

Then call Sandra Gibbons to see what is available for you. If you have either French, German or any other languages and are looking for permanent or temp positions

01-439 0371

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SCIENTIFIC BOOKS MARKETING ASST

Our clients, a small growing specialist publishers, seek a Marketing Assistant (with good typing) to handle many facets of Publicity and Marketing. Experience in the trade is required for this innovative position, up to £5,500.
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NON-SECRETARIAL

ANTIQUES AND OBJETS D'ART

Sales assistant with similar top retail experience and knowledge of English antiques wanted for Halcyon Days, Brook Street. First class references required. Excellent salary and prospects. Please telephone:

01-409 1914

RECEPTIONIST.—Knightsbridge Advertising Agency. A cool and calm organiser for their hectic and pressurised reception area. Poise and personality are very important, some typing would be useful. Salary c. £6,000. For further details, please call Jane Crosthwaite on 01-581 2977. Jane Crosthwaite Recruitment Ltd. (Consultants), 21 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3.

OIL COMPANY in Central London seeks "A" level person (18-19) for varied duties within their Records Dept. Helping to provide a retrievable service to members of the dept. as well as undertaking the classification and updating of file lists of manuals, etc. Candidates should present themselves well and wish to make a career within the company. Salary £5,500. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants. 01-839 1082.

RECEPTIONIST TYPIST required for Chelsea Advertising Agency.—See Secretarial Vacancies.

TELEPHONST/TYPIST, Kensington, required, £4,500-£5,000.—See Secretarial Vacancies today.

TEMPTING TIMES

TEMPS SECRETARIES TYPISTS RECEPTIONISTS

Lots of lovely assignments at Pathfinders. Good skills essential. Receptionists with switchboard experience in MUSIC, TV, FILMS and ADVERTISING.

Pathfinders Personnel Services
32 Maddox Street, W1.
629 3132

£3.50 p.h.

The Summer demand for temporary secretaries seems to have started and we have lots of assignments in the City and West End. If you have speeds of 100/60 and at least 2 years' senior level secretarial experience, we would love to hear from you.

437 1126 (West End)
628 4835 (City)

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Recruitment Consultants

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We have temporary vacancies for competent telephonists (all boards) and first class receptionists available now. Please telephone Gaynor Jones.

Bernadette of Bond St.
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AUDIO £7,000 +

This is a unique opportunity to get totally involved in the world of finance when you assist the Managing Director of this prestigious company situated near Park Lane. You would help him in all aspects of company administration as well as making excellent use of your audio skills. Please contact

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CONFERENCE ORGANISER

seeks assistance for 3 months, non-smoker. Excellent secretarial skills essential, with previous organising experience an advantage, £3.50 per hour.

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JCR TEMPS for their poise, personality and aplomb as well as their good shorthand/typing skills. Why not call Lizzie Radley-Smith or Jane Crosthwaite to find out more about the advantages of joining this tried and tested team. Late interviews by appointment. Jane Crosthwaite Recruitment Ltd (Consultants) 01-581 2977, 21 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.

URGENT.—We need good shorthand typists, copy typists and secretaries for bookings in S.W.1 and S.W.3. Ring or call in. Brompton Bureau, 10 Beauchamp Pl., S.W.3, 01-584 9824.

SW FRANCE. Modernised farm house: 4 rooms, k. and b., one acre: £28,000.—(079882) 257.

DORDOGNE.—Keith Wilson, resident agent, offers wide range of properties, Cottages, farmhouses, chateaux, trout farm.—S.A.E., UK Agent, 1 Beacon Way, Rickmansworth, Herts.

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WILL THE OWNER OF THE MOST LUXURIOUS PROPERTIES IN THE WEST END OF LONDON

Contact us if you wish to sell quickly for cash.
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HERTFORDSHIRE. London 39 miles. Stevenage 8 miles Kings Cross 28 minutes. Partly furnished Dower House on Country Estate. 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (further accommodation available), oil central heating, double garage, garden. Preference given to Company Letting. Apply Ramsay Willis, Chartered Surveyors, 15 Whitehorse Street, Baldock 0462 895151.

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KENT.—About ⅓ acre building plot. Sevenoaks/Maidstone (lovely Offham), nr Village Green, P.P. 1 dwelling. Generally level, interesting features. Services available. Arvie & Co. West Malling. 842 345.

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CITY OF LONDON

Immaculate fully-fitted studio flat with kitchen and bathroom ready to move into luxury serviced apartment block with all amenities with easy access to West End.

SC £522 per annum
GR £75 per annum
99 years £39,000

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Telex: 8954675 CLISIN G

ST. JOHNS WOOD N.W.8.

Immaculate bright 2 bedroom flat in premier block close to all amenities. Large bright dual aspect reception, fitted master bedroom with en suite bathroom, large modern fitted kitchen, dining hall, bathroom, carpets throughout; lift, c.h./c.h.w.; full porterage parking. Lln ... lease £69,950. 01-722 7577 evenings.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD PARK

Panoramic views from this Fabulous 3 bedroomed balcony flat. 7th floor. 78-year lease. £115,000.

Tel. 01-722 1500 or 01-586 7483

QUEEN'S GATE GARDENS, SW7

Fabulous 1st floor balcony flat. 99 year lease plus freehold reversion. Magnificent drawing room, principal bedroom—bathroom en suite, second bedroom and bathroom, entrance hall with cloakroom and w.c., kitchen and dining room.
£110,000
Ring 937 5580 evenings and weekends.
Office hours 602 5757

HARCOURT TERRACE S.W.10

Superb ground floor flat with elegant reception room, retaining its original cornice and marble fireplace. Two double beds with ample wardrobes, 2 baths (1 ensuite), spacious well fitted kitchen. Gas C.H. £72,500 for long lease.

CPK CONSTRUCTION LTD.
01-584 8517

REDCLIFFE GARDENS S.W.10

Close to Fulham Road.
Attractive spacious garden flat. 2 bedrooms looking out on to quiet secluded garden, 1 reception, hall, kitchen, bathroom. Gas central heating. Fitted carpets throughout. Lease 96 years.
£40,000
Telephone 351 0171

CLAYTON BENNETT HEYCOCK, of 40, Beauchamp Place, S.W.3, specialize in the sale of flats and houses in the Kensington, Knightsbridge, Belgravia, Chelsea areas. For details please ring 584 6863.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Spacious flat, 2 double bedrooms, large reception, quiet, near transport, £53,000.—722 4860.

SHOW FLAT, 1 mile Marble Arch. An exciting flat finished to a very high standard. 1st floor in a superlative new development. Outstanding reception room; French windows to balcony, fitted kitchen, 3 double bedrooms, dressing room/ensuite bathroom, 2nd shower room, gas C.H., parking. Lease 66 years. Price £97,500 to include luxury fixtures, fittings, carpets and curtains. Joint sole agents: Britton Poole & Burns, 722 1166 and James & Jacobs, 930 0261.

S.W.1. Division Bell area. Near Pimlico/Victoria Tube. Quiet ground floor flat, 2 rooms, k. & b., P/B 1890's. Cultered through private courtyard. Re-wired, re-decorated. Fully modernised. Service £100 p.a. 99 years lease.—01-352 0203 between 11-10 p.m. £28,500.

CLAPHAM COMMON. — Unique, split-level flat with breath-taking views over Common. Unusual arrangement with hall, huge recep, kit dining room dble bedroom + 2nd bedroom on mezzanine level, bathroom, 2 roof terraces, full gas C.H. £43,000 L'H. Richard Barclay & Co. 228 6588.

TEMPTING TIMES

BOND ST. BUREAU are recruiting quality Secretaries for West End assignments in Publishing, Advertising/Property, etc. Please ring 629 3692 (Staff Consultants).

STEPPING STONES

JUNIOR SECRETARY. — Knightsbridge, good shorthand typing skills, opportunities to progress, medium sized company. £4,000 p.a. to start immediately. For further details phone Barbra Fainlight, 584 8166. Alfred Marks Staff Consultants.

PUBLISHING. Secretary, £3,800, step into the ideal first job as the Secretary to the Production Controller of a Major Publishing House. 90/45 skills needed and a good range of 'O' levels. Please telephone 499 2921/491 8868 ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

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A selection of 2, 3, 4 & 5 room apartments
£59,500 – £169,000

Probably the City of London's most prestigious fully-serviced apartment block. Unique tranquil location adjacent to the Law Courts, Fleet Street and close to the Stock Exchange and West End.

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New kitchens and bathrooms

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Gascoigne-Pees

56 Lower Sloane Street, London, SW1. 01-730 8762

ST LOO AVENUE, SW3. A pretty, easily managed purpose built mansion flat in a quiet sought after position between the river and Kings Road, Entrance hall with entryphone, mirrored sitting room, Hygena kitchenette, robed bedroom, bathroom with WC. 58 years. £37,950. Sole Agents.

HOLBEIN MEWS, SW1. A 3 floor mews house in need of total modernisation. Ground floor has double garage and space for kitchen/dining room. First floor has 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Second floor has double bedroom, 2nd bathroom. Existing 4½ year lease is extendable. £42,500. Sole Agents.

SHORROLDS ROAD, SW6. A modernised 3 floor Fulham family house near shops and station. Utility room, 2 reception rooms, kitchen/dining room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, separate WC. Gas c.h., new wiring etc., and in generally excellent decorative order. £59,950 Freehold.

HEREFORD ROAD, W2. A semi detached Victorian family house, artistically modernised with double sitting room, 27ft pine kitchen/dining room, 3 bedrooms, roof top terrace room (bedroom 4), 2 bathrooms, utility room, mature garden, car space, thoroughly recommended at £159,500. Freehold. Sole Agents.

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

BUILDING PLOT FOR SALE

Ideal plot approx. 1/5 acre in old part of village, adjoining old courthouse, under edge of Salisbury Plain with detailed planning permission for single cottage style 3 bedroom residence, with large living room and detached garage. Price £34,000. For further details apply W. J. Rendell, R. Butcher & Son, Warminster. Tel. (0985) 213047.

CLAPHAM

DON'T MISS . . .

A most unusual ground floor flat in purpose built block with communal indoor heated pool, offering space and security. South side Clapham Common, 2 mins. tube, buses, shops etc. Large double bedroom, spacious lounge, fully fitted kitchen with solid oak units and built in Neff oven and hob. Ceramic tiled bathroom with gold plated fittings. C.H. Entryphone.

£32,000 for quick sale to include fitted carpets.

01-675 3550

North Devon Nr. Barnstaple

Attractive Victorian house with superb views over Taw/Torridge Estuary, set in small pleasant garden, 4 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, breakfast room/diner, kitchen, bathroom, some renovating needed particularly in extra loo and 2nd kitchen.

£31,500 o.n.o.
Ring Braunton (0271) 81-409

CROUCH END

Luxury flat in purpose built block. Quiet residential street. 2 bedrooms (1 double 1 single) with fitted wardrobes. Sunny lounge with superb views. Fitted kitchen and bathroom. C.H. Garages, gardens, lift & entryphone. 20 mins. to West End and City. Near M1 & tube to Heathrow. £32,000. Tel.: Dr Jellis.
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3 bedroom apartment and 3 bedroom apartment with small secluded garden to rear, situated High St., adjacent Island Sailing Club. Pretty rooms. Solent views.

£18,500/£22,000
Early possession
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High Wycombe

(3 Terry Road)

Boundless scope for an unimproved 1920's S/D. South facing in one of the town's finest residential areas. ½ mile from 45 min Marylebone trains. Auction 19th June—likely price range around £35,000. Also as sep. lot adj. 45ft wide Building Plot. Likely price £25/30,000.
Vernon & Son (0494) 25111
Chartered Surveyors

ST. JOHN'S WOOD PARK

Large sunny family flat with panoramic views and picture windows. 25ft reception, 3 beds., 2 baths. £21,000. 7 year renewable lease. Rent £4,500 p.a.

LITTLE VENICE ESTATES
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NEAR CANTERBURY

Furnished country cottage. 1 double, 1 single bed., lounge and kitchen with dining area. CH, garage space. Long garden. Ideal retirement/holiday. Owner going abroad. £28,000.

Phone 764 7448

BORDERS FULHAM/CHELSEA/EARLS COURT

Ground floor flat, close transport. Large reception with original marble fireplace. 1 double bed., new bathroom and kitchen with Neff oven and hob. C.h., fitted carpets and curtains throughout. Entryphone.

£34,500 (+ contents neg.)
01-352 1768 Anytime.

CAITHNESS COTTAGE.—In immaculate condition, ready for occupation. Lancer Campbell, Wick, Caithness, Scotland. Telephone Wick 3456.

MORTGAGES & FINANCE

LARGE MORTGAGES available for private house purchase. £30,000 plus, subject to status, at 13½% interest. Mather Onslow & Partners, West London Office, 5 Longford Avenue, Bedfont, Middlesex TW14 9TQ.

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FARMS AND SMALLHOLDING

IPSWICH 4 MILES.—11 acres with new fish farming enterprise ready to go, estimated production 10 tons annually; luxury 4 bed residence with swimming pool, stable block, etc; lake, 18 fish tanks, pumping for 20,000 gallons hourly, ample water extraction licenced. £155,000, great scope afforded. Further 30 acres arable with irrigation licence and modern buildings optional.—Details from Woodcocks of London, 209 Lordship Lane, London, SE22. 01 299 0430.

HIGHGATE VILLAGE

A fine Georgian residence of architectural interest, with magnificent uninterrupted views. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, study, beautiful drawing room, cloakroom, kitchen, playroom, laundry room, extensive garden, swimming pool. FREEHOLD, £165,000.

Sturt & Tivendale
59-61 HIGHGATE HIGH ST., N.6. 01-348 8131

FRANK SWAIN 01-727 4433

SUTHERLAND PLACE, W.2. Architecturally attractive stucco rendered end of terrace period property requiring modernisation. 4 beds, 2 recep, study, kit, bath, small gdn + basement flat. Gas C.H. Freehold price £82,500.

WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W.2. An early Victorian semi-detached family house quietly situated and set back from the road on 3 storeys. In good condition, comprising 4 beds, 2 recep, 2 baths, kit/breakfast, cloaks, front & rear gdns, gas C.H. Freehold price £99,500.

Dulwich, S.E.21
Pymers Mead

Modern Wates end town house in quiet private mews with southerly outlook over gardens. 4 beds, large sitting room/dining room. Picture windows, kit, bath, cloakroom, utility room, garage. Gas c.h. Fitted carpets. £44,250.

01-353 8856 (office)
01-670 0147 (eves)

WRAYSBURY BERKS.

Secluded & peaceful riverside bungalow, beautiful garden. 6 bedrooms (4 dble.), 3 spacious receptions with French and patio windows overlooking river, a breakfast room, 3 baths., 2 kitchens, C.H. Easy access M25, M25, M4 and Heathrow. Station 5 mins., frequent service Waterloo. Rateable value £513. Freehold £74,000.
Tel. 01-274 6222 extn. 2851
Home: Wraysbury (983) 2508

FULHAM, S.W.6

Super family house in quiet street: double drawing room, dining room, 4 double bedrooms, 3 baths, cellar, garden. Good dec. order. Gas CH; many fitted cupboards and features. Offers over £57,000 for quick sale.

Telephone: 01-736 7482

12 KENSINGTON COURT GARDENS KENSINGTON COURT PLACE, W.8

Private sale of spacious 4th floor flat

in prestige mansion block, 2/3 recep, 4/5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, etc. Lift, CH, Porter. 93 years at £150. Inclusive of carpets and new docs throughout. £185,000.

373 4921 (a.m.)
373 4013 (p.m.)

HAMPTON COURT.—A piece of history, with this delightful Victorian house, in excellent condition, a few hundred yards from the Thames and the Palace (Waterloo 34 mins). Double recep, fully fitted kitchen/dining, 4 beds, bath, separate w.c., double garage, lovely gardens with outside office. Freehold £82,500. Warrior Estates 584 9672 (anytime).

LOVELY GARDEN IN S.W.11.—Victorian terraced house, in immaculate condition, inside and out. Double recep, 4 beds, 2 bath (1 en suite), cloaks, fully fitted kitchen/breakfast, utility, cellar, walled garden. Freehold £68,500. Warrior Estates 584 7572 (anytime).

WELLING.—Delightful 100ft. gdn., greenhouse, workshop, close Borstall Hth. Bexleyheath borders. Really spac. modn. s.d. house, leaded light windows, 3 gd. bdrms., fully tiled bthrm., thru lngo., 36ft x 13ft, conserv./util. rm., att. gge., gas c.h., carpets. £37,995. 01-304 1608.

CHARMING Kensington Mews house—3 beds., large sunny recept., k., b., dining room/garage; gas c.h.; £98,500 freehold.—Hillier Parker, 629 7666.

BETWEEN Commons SW11, end-terrace Victorian house to improve, only yards common; hall and cellar, dble. recep., living room, kit., 4 brds., bath.; gdn.; freehold £46,950. — Woodcocks, 01-223 2926.

CLAPHAM COMMON. — Attractive Victorian house with original detail, modernised, hall and cellar, 27ft through recep., 20ft living, fitted kit., 5 dble. beds., bath, fitted carpets, c.h., s. facing gdn.; freehold £47,950.—Woodcocks, 01-223 2926.

BATTERSEA, S.W.11.—Newly refitted and decorated family house ready to live in; superb open recep. (26 x 15), fine living, fitted kit., 5 beds., tiled bath., c.h.; new carpets; patio/gdn.; freehold £54,950. — Woodcocks, 01-223 2926.

KENSINGTON, W8. — Victorian family house. Gas CH. Elegant 24ft drawing room, chimney piece. Dining room, 6 bedrooms. Nursery. Kitchen. 2 bathrooms. Fitted kitchen. Laundry area. Staff flat of living room, kitchen and bathroom. Additional workroom/PP for garage? Discreet garden. Lease to 2064. Ground rent £70. £148,500.—Roy Brooks Estate Agents, 359 Kings Road, Chelsea, SW3. 01-352 0061.

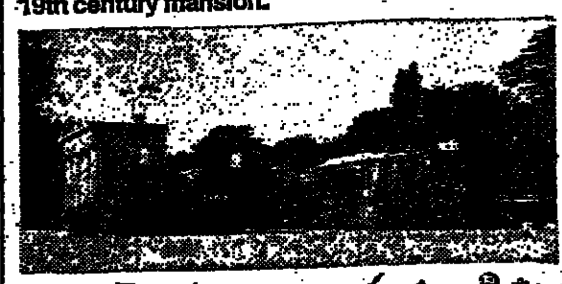
CHISWICK, W4. 100 yds river, attractive house, 2 dble. beds, through lounge, kitchen, luxury bathroom. Garden. £44,950.—Tel.: 01-995 4510.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDER. Beautiful undulating countryside and unspoilt medieval villages. Properties from about £15,000 to £180,000. Please state requirements. H. J. Turner & Son, 51a Friars Street, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6AE. Tel. 72833.

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Micheldever 1½ miles. Basingstoke 14 miles. London 58 miles.
A famous modern house built on the site of a 19th century mansion.



3 [reception] 8 [bedrooms] 5 [bathrooms] Oil [c.h.] 6 [garages] H [tennis] 5 [stables] H [swimming pool] [garden]

Additional features: 2 Flats, 2 Paddocks, Conservatory.
ABOUT 15 ACRES
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ROXBURGHSHIRE

Kelso 2 miles. Edinburgh 46 miles.
An exceptional border estate overlooking the river Tweed.
Beautiful Georgian house with 5 Reception Rooms, 7 Principal Bedrooms, 3 Dressing Rooms and 4 Bathrooms.
5 Loose Boxes, 6/7 Garages, 8 Cottages
429 acres of outstanding arable land with comprehensive irrigation system.
Modernised and new farm buildings.
Pheasant and duck shooting.
ABOUT 480 ACRES
For sale privately with vacant possession.
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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Cheltenham 5 miles. Gloucester 5½ miles. Paddington about 2 hours.
An interesting and attractive Georgian house with a walled garden.



3 [reception] 8/9 [bedrooms] 2 [bathrooms] Oil [c.h.] 6 [garages] [outbuildings] [garden]

Additional feature: Coach house with self-contained flat
ABOUT 4½ ACRES
Apply: London Office, (Tel: 01-629 8171) (MP/69680)

SURREY

Guildford
A substantial and beautifully decorated house with lovely country views.
4 [reception] 6 [bedrooms] 3 [bathrooms] Gas [c.h.] 2 [garages] [tennis] H [swimming pool] [garden]
Additional features: Further attic rooms, excellent kitchen.
ABOUT 6 ACRES
Joint Agents:
CUBITT AND WEST, 44 High Street, Guildford, Surrey, (Tel: 0483 60565)
and
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office, (Tel: 01-629 8171) (PR/70247)

Knight Frank & Rutley

KF+R
20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Telephone 01-629 8171
Also in Edinburgh Hereford Hungerford Ascot and Boroughbridge

ITCHENOR VILLAGE

Near Chichester

New architect designed chalet bungalow, built to very high specification, within 150 yards of water's edge with excellent mooring facilities. 5 double bedrooms, 1 ground floor with bathroom en suite, superb kitchen with ceramic hob and eye level oven, luxury 2nd bathroom in colour 1st floor, sun room with sliding doors to patio, study/5th bedroom, lounge with attractive bow fronted window, large garage & boat standing, easily kept gardens. Freehold to include new fitted carpets, £79,500.

STEVENS & CO.
2 The Arcade, Bognor Regis
West Sussex
Tel: (0243) 865852

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Luxury Tudor-style residence standing in 1¼ acres of secluded and beautifully matured grounds. Completely renovated and modernised incorporating superb interior design and comprising 3 reception rooms, large fitted kitchen and utility room, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (2 en suite). The property is approached by a long secluded private driveway and is located in one of the most desirable areas in the South of England.
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Home (0202) 700844
Office (0202) 294541

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The Black House, Luib, nr Broadford

Unique old Cottar, thatched roof, breathtaking views of Isle of Scalpay and Raasay, local authority grant available for renovation and conversion into living room, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms & bathroom. Offers over £12,000.

For details of architects plans, and other information, please contact:

Strollamus Boat Centre,
Strollamus, near Broadford,
Isle of Skye.
Tel. Broadford (047 12) 596

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Superb 3 bedroomed flat in unique fort conversion, overlooking Plymouth Sound, magnificent views, balcony, private harbour and beach, tennis courts, heated pool; C.H. Woodland. Lease 121 years. £48,500.
Tel: 01-736 6892
or 0752 823075/822073

CROWBOROUGH SUSSEX SUPERB POSITION

Adjacent to golf course, Ranch Style Colt Bungalow, 3 receptions, 4 bedrooms, 2 bath (1 en suite). Fully fitted kitchen with Aga. Plus self contained flat. Set in 1 acre (+ pool), double garage. C.H. Quiet position, south facing. Offers in region of £100,000.
Crowborough (08926) 3053

SOUTH COTSWOLDS

Ideal first-time weekend buyer or investment. 5 miles Tetbury, 4 from you-know-whom! M4 6 miles.
Fully mod. double-fronted 3 bed, terraced PERIOD COTTAGE in natural stone and tile. Many period features. Edge village. Small garden.
£38,750
Details 01-359 1475
Sun.-Thurs. (after 6 p.m.)

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Treasure hunters. Turn to The Times For Sale columns.

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هكذا من الأصل

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Why first-time buyers should join the hunt

Activity in the British property market traditionally reaches its peak for the year this month.

Spring usually brings with it thoughts of a move and families and young couples begin the time-consuming process of house hunting. For the next few weeks we will witness the results of this spring time hunt.

This year there may also be something of a revival of the housing market which over the past 18 months has been somewhat sluggish. House prices as a result have moved little, barely keeping pace with inflation, and in some areas *have not even done that*.

House agents, building societies and builders believe that during the rest of 1981 prices will match inflation and if you are thinking of buying this may well be the time to do so. For the time being mortgage money from building societies is in reasonable supply but the Building Association's outgoing chairman, Mr Leonard Williams, has warned of a pending shortage.

For young couples and single people this must be the time to seriously consider their first-time purchase. Over the past five years building societies have increasingly shifted their emphasis towards the first-time purchaser and more than half their cash goes to this sector of the market.

Established home owners considering trading up or moving to a new area, must consider very carefully the expense of such a decision. Estate agents' fees, valuation and surveying fees, advertising costs, stamp duty and removal expenses have all escalated considerably and it now probably costs in the region of £3,000 to move up-market or to a different area.

And that of course excludes the wear and tear on you. When you are moving into your second, third or even fourth home, you become part of the house buying chain where every link can be extremely tenuous. Until fairly recently it has been a house buyers' market and vendors should be extremely cautious about taking their home off the market.

Someone in this office discovered they were simply being used as a second string to a prospective purchaser's bow and when it came to exchange of contract, before which they had unwisely taken their house off the market, the purchaser stalled for time until he had exchanged on the house of his first choice.



This historic early English Manor house, which has been continuously occupied since 1075, set in 46 acres in Branscombe, South Devon, is being offered for sale by Jackson & Jackson. The house has been carefully restored and modernized during the past decade and the agents are expecting offers in the region of £170,000 to £175,000.

But more and more agents are reporting a great deal more inquiries from purchasers and clearly the situation is easing for the vendors. If, however, you are considering buying a brand new home then builders are offering various gimmicks to tempt you, most of which will ease the cost of the move.

One of the most startling is that offered by Barratt Homes, which undertakes to buy your old home and sell it for you if *you purchase one of their* houses. This scheme even applies to the company's top-of-the-market developments like Papillons in Blackheath, SE London, where prices for four bedroom houses are around £100,000 to £110,000.

Another interesting development in the past two years has been the increasing activity of banks in the house funding arena. All the major clearing banks will offer mortgage advances and one of the smaller banks is offering 95 per cent mortgages on their valuation of the property. Interest rates are usually higher, in this case 13.5 per cent, but after tax relief the increase is fairly marginal on advances under £25,000. Banks also have no generally imposed upper limits and their minimum advance has reduced dramatically to around £5,000.

These developments may be of particular interest to first-time purchasers who find themselves in the position to support a mortgage but may not have accumulated sufficient reserves to provide a full 10 per cent deposit.

Flats and houses for first-time purchasers abound these days and not only around the country's major conurbations.

An excellent example of some of the new homes in country and provincial settings coming on to the market is the new Ravenscourt Park, an attractive village style scheme on the outskirts of Lymington.

The development is being undertaken by Glenthope Limited and is being handled by Jackson & Jackson's Lymington office.

Located about one mile from the town's high street the development consists of 39 three-bedroom detached, semi-detached and linked houses. Unlike many schemes, that are priced sensibly between £28,950 to £32,500, great attention has been paid to landscaping and the creation of a "village" type atmosphere.

Work on the site has been completed now and the houses are ready for immediate occupation. The agents tell me 12 have already been sold and keen interest is being shown in the development. Mr David Coates of Jackson & Jackson, says that a whole cross-section of the market is showing interest in Ravenscourt Park which he hopes will take the "village community" of the development even farther.

Around the country Barratt's have gone out of their way to provide a selection of homes that can be afforded by the first-time buyer. And on a number of the sites single bedroom units are available for under £15,000 which, together with various incentive schemes the company operate, makes these homes ideal purchases for the young first-time buyer.

In stark contrast to homes at the economy end of the market come a selection of country estates which in their own way also offer tremendous value for the purchaser. Ogscastle is one such estate set in the uplands of Lanarkshire covering more *than 100 acres*.

The centrepiece to the estate is a fine example of a Scottish Georgian villa which has been built on the site of a seventeenth-century castle. The present day house was built in 1817 by Mr Michael Linning, sponsor of the ill-fated and unfinished Scottish National Monument on Calton Hill in Edinburgh.

Accommodation consists of four reception rooms, five bedrooms and a self-contained flat. In the grounds there is a stable block which is thought to pre-date the house, and contains a mews dwelling. In addition the lodge is offered with vacant possession. Agents Knight Frank and Rutley are seeking offers of £160,000 for the whole but say they are prepared to sell the property in three lots.

Through the same agents a 4,500 acre sporting and agricultural estate in Perthshire, Kinnell Estate, is also being offered for sale at an asking price of more than £750,000. The farming element of the estate extends to about 1,550 acres covering some useful arable and grazing land.

Kinnell House dates back to the end of the sixteenth century and was the ancestral seat of the Chiefs of Clan Macnab. Over the years the house has been modernized and now has three reception rooms, up to seven bedrooms and four bathrooms.

But it is probably the sporting element of the estate which will really attract a purchaser. The grouse moor extends to more than 4,000 acres and also provides some good stalking. In addition the estate owns salmon fishing rights in Loch Tay, together with trout fishing on the river Dochart and several hill lochs.

The sale is being conducted by KFR in conjunction with Renton Finlayson of Aberfeldy.

La crème de la crème

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Canada's passing show reflected with wit and charm

Toronto is now the third busiest city in the English-speaking theatrical world. Even the Trudeaus graced its first International Theatre Festival. Or *did* they? **Ned Chaillet** explains. . .

Everything about the effusive introduction rang true. A surprise appearance by the Candian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, seemed perfectly in order at Toronto's first International Theatre Festival, the largest such event in North America. The head table, crowded with such figures as the premier of Ontario and international theatre people, including the British impresario Ian Albery and New York's Joseph Papp, took it at face value and rose to applaud his entrance. But they were faced with an imposter.

Beyond a doubt, the sensation of the festival was a woman named Linda Griffiths, pulling back her long hair and donning a suit and slight French accent to become Pierre Trudeau. Her performance in the play she had written with Paul Thompson, *Maggie and Pierre*, had just enough of scandal about it to throw a trace of alarm into the reception she was given at the luncheon for distinguished guests. In the play, she had portrayed not only Mr Trudeau but also his estranged wife Margaret and a reporter investigating their courtship, marriage and marital collapse, making most of her quick changes to music by the Rolling Stones.

She confined herself to gentle and informed satire at the luncheon, but the success of her impersonations at the Theatre Passe Muarille was partly beyond the personalities she enacted. Her commentary on the Trudeaus reflected many of the changes in Canada during the Prime Minister's rise, fall and rise again, and best of all she reflected those changes with wit and a high measure of personal charm, although a more decisive vocal separation between characters would improve it.

Maggie and Pierre was the first of the festival's shows to receive offers from abroad, including one from Edinburgh, but it was far from the last. Despite the high-powered presence of foreign companies, the festival became a very convincing display of the vitality of Canadian theatre.

The United States sent the Actors Theatre of Lonisville and New York's Mabou Mines north of the border in partial recognition that Toronto is now the third most theatrically active city in the English-speaking world, led only by London and New York. Israel provided the Habimah National Theatre and Ekkehard Schall appeared for East Berlin's Berliner Ensemble, but the most exciting visitors, appealing directly to Toronto's large Italian population, were the Teatro Stabile of Aquila. They offered a modern, fast and emotionally violent staging of a mediaeval miracle play, *Rappresentazione della Passione*, which they made as contemporary as a hijacking.

Italy was also the source for the most imaginative and seductive native offering. A very young company called Necessary Angel transformed an entire house into the mansion of Mussolini's tame poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio. The playwright, John Krizanc, working with ten main characters and multiple political and sexual plotlines, provided a play for each of his characters which spectators could pick up and exchange for different plays, by following different people into different rooms.

Some of the characters varied significantly in interest, but when the entire audience of 50 gathered in the mansion's kitchen for coffee at the interval, many intriguing nuggets of information were exchanged. Gabriele was primarily interested in seducing the painter, Tamara de Lempicka, while his head housekeeper was trying to seduce Mussolini's daughter, but around their private concerns were socialist, communist and fascist plots which gradually led to gunshots and violent death.

Richard Rose orchestrated the various events with great precision, so that tensions peaked simultaneously whether spectators were closeted with Gabriele or in the hallway with gunplay or in the music room. That production, called *Tamara*, has also received an invitation to Britain, to Bracknell, which is enterprising.



Linda Griffiths as Pierre Trudeau in *Maggie and Pierre*

More obviously major productions frequently ran into large stumbling blocks on their way to opening nights. The Shaw Festival, a distant but integral part of the festival at Niagara-on-the-Lake, nearly lost the rights to its opening production of Shaw's *Saint Joan* when the Society of Authors threatened to withdraw permission if the director failed to include the play's epilogue. A musical starring Craig Russell, known in Britain for his performance in the film *Outrageous*, kept putting off its opening night, apparently happy to stay in previews.

There are more than 40 professional theatres in Toronto, however, and from the oldest resident group, Toronto Workshop Productions, modelled on Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop, to the temporary appearance of an entire theatre club run by a talented writer and director named Jim Garrard, the work was of a consistently high standard and rich diversity. TWP's musical documentary on the Canadian Depression, *Ten Lost Years*, had appeared briefly in London in 1976, but its revival introduced some fine talents to festival visitors, particularly the throaty and intense actress Elizabeth Hanna. Mr Garrard's Salon Theatre, apart from being the nearest equivalent to Edinburgh's Traverse Theatre Club, showed his own rich skills as a super-realist in a quartet called *Bondage Plays for my Country*.

Among the many Canadian performances receiving commissions and recognition was a one-woman show by the actress-singer Gale Garnett, which displayed a nearly schizophrenic flair for diverse characterization. But much the same acclaim, and commercial opportunity, fell to all the minor British companies on display, which included Triple Action Theatre, the Traverse Theatre Club, the Wakefield Tricycle Company, Shared Experience and Hull Truck, with its *Cockroach Trilogy*. When the festival next appears, it would do for Britain to be represented by a major troupe, such as the Glasgow Citizens' or the Royal Shakespeare Company.

Stuttgart's dancers at their emotional best

Lady of the Camellias

Coliseum

The Stuttgart Ballet, one of London's favourite companies ever since they first came here, returned to the Coliseum on Monday for a fortnight's season with four programmes of works, all but one of which are new to this country. John Neumeier's *Lady of the Camellias*, created soon after their last visit, was the opening choice and had as tumultuous a reception as you would expect for a big romantic dance-drama with Marcia Haydee and Egon Madsen in the leads.

I reported on the ballet from Stuttgart not long after its premiere in 1978, but, as that is quite a while ago, let me remind you that the music is by Chopin (a contemporary of Dumas), entirely piano solos in the middle act, mostly piano and orchestra in the first and third acts. It proves a good choice, and sounds well at the Coliseum, with the company's three regular pianists carrying the brunt of the musical interest: Glenn Prince taking part in the stage action, Michiko Ohno and Günther Schmidt remaining in the pit.

Neumeier's adaptation stays much closer to the original novel than any other spoken, sung or danced version I know. That is both its strength and its weakness. The disadvantage is that it has led him to a structure that puts the emphasis more on narration than on choreographic development. He has also included episodes about Manon Lescaut (seen as a parallel to Marguerite Gautier) which are intellectually justified but dramatically distracting.

The advantage of fidelity to Dumas, however, is that the hero and heroine both have big roles full of strong emotion, which the Stuttgart dancers know how to make the most of. There are two other Marguerites to follow at successive performances: Birgit Keil, whom I already know to have found her own gratifyingly individual reading of the part, and Lucia Isenring, whose performance I look forward to seeing.

But the role was made for Haydee and she gives a tremendous performance in it, although one that is matched by Madsen's Armand. For the past two decades, ever since John Cranko began to shape her career, Marcia Haydee has been the best dramatic ballerina in Europe, perhaps anywhere, and the passion she puts into this ballet, the eagerness and shame and devotion, is the match of her other famous characters, in both intensity and subtlety.

Madsen, too, is one of the great dancers of our time. Like Haydée, he has reached the stage in his career where virtuosity no longer comes so smoothly as once it did, but his dancing is always exceptional in its expressiveness as well as its elegance.

The ballet is built largely on duets; there are times when one might welcome more solos, but Neumeier never forgets that he has a story to tell, and the duets always let you know what the characters would be saying to each other if they were talking.

That is true of the lesser roles too. Manon and Des Grieux remain fairly conventional, since they are supposed to be figures from a book, but Susanne Hanke and Christopher Boatwright let a serious predicament become visible through their stilted attitudes.

Reid Anderson brings a warm dignity to Duval *pere* and Marcis Lesins makes the Duke a commanding figure. Notable, too, is the smiling spite with which Nora Kimball plays Marguerite's rival, Olympia. However, the ensemble playing has long been one of the Stuttgart Ballet's special strengths, and it is the collective result that you notice more than strong individual performances in the supporting cast.

The designs, by Jürgen Rose, have the easy style we expect of his work. Seizing the auction of Marguerite's goods as the natural starting-point, Neumeier and he have opted for a few properties in a sparse setting, with the auctioneer and his assistants changing the scenes: relying for richness and colour on the costumes. It is a device that works handsomely and well.

John Percival

Rutger Hauer: from Holland to Hollywood

While America produces actors who are instinctive and ambitious, and England ones who are well trained and doggedly professional, Europe seems to throw up actors who are both highly talented and determindly eccentric. Such is Rutger Hauer, a Dutch actor (*the* Dutch actor?) who is making the rare transition from being a film star in his own country to becoming a Hollywood leading man.

Of course, it helps that he speaks fluent English and has a handsome profile. But his real break came with his performance in the Dutch film *Soldier of Orange*, about a Resistance hero in German-occupied Holland. The film reached the Seattle *Film Festival*, then filtered down to Los Angeles, where Hauer struck a chord among *Hollywood producers*, always eager for anyone who can look and act in the heroic mould. Hauer has completed his first American film, *Nighthawks*, which opens in London this week, and is in the middle of his second, *Blade Runner*, for the British director Ridley Scott (who made *Alien*).

"The strange thing was that I thought for a long time before I accepted to do *Soldier of Courage*", Hauer recalls. "I'd been out of work one year at the time so I shouldn't have hesitated. But I'd been in the army myself and hated it. And the character, although based on a real person, was sort of a boy scout character. You never really knew what he was thinking or feeling. I met the real man and I said to him: 'I don't think I'm going to like you, your autobiography is boy scout stuff'. He waited a minute, then he said: 'well, you're right'. We became good friends. He'd emigrated to the United States after the war, sold underwear in Los Angeles, then moved to Hawaii. His son was one of those who refused to go and fight in Vietnam. I think for him that was very hard to deal with, though he respects his son for it now."

In *Nighthawks* Hauer plays an international terrorist pursued by — and pursuing — a New York cop (Sylvester Stallone). *Nighthawks*, too, has its roots in real life. "It's based on the life of Carlos, the terrorist, but very loosely. I had a lot of problems on that film principally with Stallone. I had to fight him all the time on the level of what I thought was good enough for the part and what he thought was good enough. I was very angry when I made *Nighthawks*, very aggressive, very alert, very awake. I don't think I've ever been more motivated or done my own work better. I didn't trust anyone. One of the things the police I spoke to told me was, if you are a terrorist, you never throw a gun away. Well, I throw away a gun in the film. I lost a big fight over that. I wanted the film to be more authentic than it was.



"When you think about it, acting is a ridiculous profession because all of us play killers most of the time. Most films and television shows are thrillers. But I don't believe people imitate what they see on the screen. There are a lot of sick people out there, and maybe we're sick too because we show them sick films. But it's individuals who turn into terrorists or assassinate public figures. That whole business with Hinckley and Jodie Foster doesn't ring true to me. I think the relationship between films and real life is generally the other way around. I remember when I was making *Nighthawks* I had one sleepless night when I thought: What if Carlos objects to the film? What if he turns up on my doorstep? What would I do? In the end, I told myself, well, I don't know what I'd do, and I forgot about it."

Hauer, 37, comes from a family of actors, but it took him a long time to follow in their footsteps. He ran away to sea when he was 16, lasted a year and gave it up because "Everyone was stupid and I didn't think I was. I think it's stupid to be a grown-up male going from harbour to harbour, spending your time with hookers in bars." A couple of stints at drama school (punctuated by his expulsion) followed while he lived the life of a beatnik poet. In between, he joined the Dutch army and had himself discharged on the ground of psychological unfitness — the point at which, he says, he became an actor.

"I was the first actor in Holland to make a career in films. It was a conscious choice although I didn't have many other choices at the time. I wasn't in great demand. As it turned out, there were five or six of us who had sufficient presence to succeed on the screen and, together with a very talented director, Paul Verhoeven, we made something happen in Holland for five years. Sylvia Kirstel was one of our group. When we all left the country, the Dutch film industry virtually collapsed. We were accused of disloyalty and that sort of thing, but I don't accept it. To me, it's like children leaving home: if you want to grow, you have to move on."

Hauer seems to have an instinct for controversial situations. *Nighthawks* shut down in the middle of filming when local New York residents objected to the production using the Roosevelt Island tramway, a public cable-car service between Manhattan and Roosevelt Islands. And Hauer's new film, *Chanel Solitaire*, has just been hit with a massive lawsuit from Coco Chanel's estate (the film is based on her life). Is *Blade Runner* similarly controversial?

"In a different way, perhaps. It's a thriller set 50 years in the future, Ridley's [Scott] idea of the future is so interesting. Usually you get gleaming cities and technological marvels; but the future in *Blade Runner* is litter-ridden, scruffy, on the verge of breakdown, like the present only magnified. I play a robot warrior. There are five of us and we are indistinguishable from human beings. I like it because the story plays with the tension between what is real and what isn't. As an actor, I always try to find the reality in a part and then go a little beyond it — I like to cheat a little. Films aren't real, after all. We shot a scene for *Blade Runner* the other day which is set in a huge market place selling robot pets. Of course, the animals are real, but the film pretends they're artificial. It's the perfect metaphor for what an actor does."

Hauer grins delightedly. He is known for the humour he brings to his roles: his *Nighthawks* terrorist is the very prototype of the villain who smiles and murders while he smiles. "I read somewhere a terrorist saying: 'once you learn to pull a switch in your head, it's easy to kill people.' That's exactly how I played Wulfgar, a man who could be perfectly charming one minute and shoot you the next."

While he is filming *Blade Runner* Hauer is living in a rented house high above Los Angeles. His hair is cut in a punk crew-cut and bleached a brilliant white and he says he misses his painter-girlfriend. The couple have been together 11 years and live in a small country house in Holland ("as a Dutch film star, you don't make too much money"). Hauer says he is "On a springboard at the moment. I don't know whether I'll have to move to America or not. Ideally, I'd like to move between the two countries. That is, if they'll let me back into the States. When I came for *Nighthawks* I got to New York airport with a one-way ticket and 10 cents in my pocket. The Immigration people held me and the producer had to come and bail me out." He sighs: "I have a lot of trouble with the authorities — and with cars."

Joan Goodman





Photograph by Donald Cooper

Gabrielle Drake and Bill Buffery as Adriana and Antipholus of Syracuse

The Comedy of Errors

Regent's Park

It was Richard Digby Day who first weaned the Open Air Theatre from its infantile pastoral diet and he now shows it to be a perfectly acceptable setting for the most city-bound of Shakespeare's comedies.

The whole story of this play's return to the repertory is that of its escape from the severe geometry of the classical street scene, and, like other recent directors, Mr Day has arrived at something very different from one-track intrigue by expanding the environment.

Logical errors remain the comic mainspring, but they are now expressed through an anarchic extravaganza that revels in contradictions, inconsistencies, and moments of glamour. Ephesus at first seems to be a small Italian town in the 1880s with tattered opera posters on the walls and the lights of the ducal palace glinting through the trees. Before Shakespeare gets a word in we see a *bel canto* serenade silenced by a brimming chamber pot, and, when Egeon begins pleading his case, his captors can only look at each other and shrug, *"Inglese?"*.

The Duke then proceeds to conduct the rest of the scene in fluent blank verse. If a show can get away with that it can get away with anything; as this show does by countering the Italian militia with a German police force, a Texan merchant who draws two six-shooters on Antiphilus and a Frankenstein-like Doctor Pinch who converses with the Devil through a stethoscope and hands out electric shock therapy.

For anyone resistant to such carryings on it would be easy to compile a dismissive catalogue of Mr Day's hoary vaudeville tricks, from Dromio's leap into the arms of a waiting officer, a fleeing victim's attempt to pass himself off as a statue, to the general chorus of "aaahs" at the final reconciliation.

Thanks to the snap precision with which they are carried out, I found they worked as well as ever, especially as they permit the production occasionally to flower into visual poetry when the serenade returns and the girls stand poised in the twilight in their Watteau silks.

The production enjoys the services of one extremely inventive clown, Ian Talbot, whose Syracusan Dromio builds up laughs with tremendous speed and definition. If you take your eyes off him for 10 seconds, you are liable to have lost an equal number of gags.

The two Antipholuses (Christopher Baines and Bill Buffery) go effectively berserk without turning cruel: it being in the style of the production to soften the hard comic edges, and present the girls (Gabrielle Drake and Janet Spencer-Turner) as affronted victims but never as harsh sexual aggressors.

Irving Wardle

A group of young virtuosi

Endymion Ensemble

Christ Church, Spitalfields

The Spitalfields Festival, now in its fifth year, devotes much of its syllabus to music roughly contemporary with Hawksmoor's superb and spacious Christ Church (1714-1729), in which festival events take place: all the better that the festival retains a strong interest in music of this century.

For Monday night's concert by the Endymion Ensemble, a group who look like sixth-formers and play like seasoned virtuosi (those who have not won the Shell-LSO award have served apprenticeship with the National Youth Orchestra or other comparable enterprises), a new work had been commissioned from David Bedford, a Symphony for 12 Musicians which was given its first performance.

They matched it with three other twentieth-century works, at least as hard to play stylishly. I did not stay for Messiaen's *Quatour pour le fin du temps*, because I cannot abide its smug sanctimoniousness.

Stavinsky's three pieces for unaccompanied clarinet were described to me the other day as "one person trying to play *The Rite of Spring* on a melody instrument"; that may not seem an impossible task, indeed it is more feasible in terms of Gaelic "mouth-music" than are the clarinet pieces to play satisfactorily. Mark van de Wiel played then with truly Ritual attack, and fervour for every phase and nuance, also with implications of later Stravinsky in Paris and America, so that the music brought *The Rite* and *Ragtime* forward, as it were, into our own generation where, I am sure, they still belong.

The Chamber Concerto belongs to Ligeti's bridge-period from smudge-impressionism (a quite legitimate style with which he composed numerous works of abiding eloquence and durability) to expressive linear music. This performance, scrupulously prepared and played with an elegance that spoke of devotion, brought out the animation of the first movement, the lyricism of the second (a magical horn solo), the dapper wit of the fourth.

Bedford, as gifted as any British composer of his generation (born 1937), began brilliantly, then fell into musical stagnation, with minimal invention extended maximally into something like neo-classical Muzak. Lately he seemed to be recovering. His Symphony does involve repetitiousness, and harmonically he still favours a degree of stagnation.

But the six movements not only cohere; they audibly develop from a coolly engaging English folk-dance, gradually built up, to a finely controlled frenetic coda. I prefer more argumentative music, but will own that Bedford's Symphony makes pleasant, even unpredictable musical wallpaper.

William Mann

■ Maxim Shostakovich, who defected to the West while touring Germany last month, will visit Britain in October to conduct a seventy-fifth anniversary concert for his late father Dmitri Shostakovich. At the Festival Hall on October 21, he will conduct the London Philharmonic in a programme of his father's music, including the first cello concerto, with Mstislav Rostropovich as the soloist, and the second piano concerto, with his son, Dmitri, who defected at the same time. Both father and son are now living in the United States.

Books

Side Effects By Woody Allen

(NEL, £5.50)

On one of those Radio 3 tributes that sound like a rehearsal for a *Times* obituary, S. J. Perelman was asked his opinion of Woody Allen. "What is the difference between the art of Mel Brooks and Woody Allen?" was the question. "Woody Allen is funny", was the answer.

Yes, Woody Allen *is* funny. I have a friend in New York who thinks he is unfunny, but she knew Robert Benchley in his prime. Most people find Allen funny and would rush to read a book of his in a way that we would not, for example, rush to buy a record of Woody Allen's clarinet playing. But why is he funny? How can a man who has read widely in psychology, philosophy, Greek history, Kafka, literature and baseball scores, and persists in using them as material, possibly be funny?

Because he uses them all as straight men. All those subjects, with the possible exception of baseball, are concerned with the search for truth. Woody Allen is also concerned to search for truth and, when he finds it, spit in its eye. This is a basic trick taught in all courses on humour and is known as bathos. There is an example in the first piece in this book:

Needleman...was capable of great compassion, and after witnessing a particularly horrible mine disaster once, he could not finish a second helping of waffles.

That poor joke is a typical Allen joke, and the first piece is crammed *full* of them. The reason Woody Allen is funny is that most of the time he goes beyond typical Woody Allen jokes and creates jokes we don't expect, like a jazz musician who surprises even himself. Try this statement attributed to Willie Maugham. "My first short story was harshly denounced by one particular critic. I brooded and made caustic remarks about the man. Then one day I reread the story and realised he had been correct. It *was* shallow and badly constructed. I never forgot the incident, and years later, when the Luftwaffe were bombing London, I shone a light on the critic's house."

Most of the pieces in this book are good, and some are fine short stories, but the best is "The Kugelmass Episode", a hilarious tale about a bald Jewish professor who is put by a magician into the pages of Madame Bovary so that he can seduce the heroine of the novel. I first read this in the *New Yorker* a year or two back and, curiously, found it even funnier then than now. Why? Perhaps, I think, because the small neat print of that magazine is funnier than the large tourist-sized print of this book. To extend the theory, I have tried typing out the same piece in the friendly, quite witty typeface of my own typewriter. In fact, I then sent the piece to some 300 magazines round the world under my own name. Although it was rejected by some as being sub-Woody Allen, it has been accepted by at least 260 and provides me with a tidy income, quite apart from proving the quality of the piece.

To sum up, will Allen one day fade as Benchley has faded? Why has he put the poorest piece in the book first? What is the oft-noted but seldom-analysed connexion between jazz and humour? What can you do if you want to be a humorist but have forgotten to be born Jewish? These are all questions which I would willingly answer given more space and better travelling expenses. Meanwhile, I can only say: do read this book. And if you can't afford to read it, for heaven's sake buy it.

Miles Kington

Correction

Lunatic and Lover is being performed at Theatrespace, Covent Garden, London, and not Bristol, as stated in Monday's review.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

How Benn gets the unions in his pocket

by Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The dominoes are falling for Mr Tony Benn. Train drivers, bakers and furniture workers have joined the growing list of unions backing him and, even more critically, his policies. The Benn campaign group now reckon he stands a very good chance of winning the Labour Party deputy leadership.

It should come as no surprise. Mr Benn and his supporters were the first to realize that the widening of the leadership election franchise determined upon by the Wembley special conference dramatically changed the nature of the electorate.

Instead of being confined to a small coterie of MPs, the entire labour movement is now involved, directly or indirectly. So he took the hustings out to where the decisions are made, the spring and summer trade union policy conferences.

With hindsight, it required no great political acumen to appreciate the significance of this shift in the party's leadership election constituency. But by getting in first, and by winning the votes of some key centre-left unions (most notably Mr Clive Jenkins's ASTMS and the print union Sogat) his campaign gained an early momentum and credibility in the unions that his rivals will find difficult to match.

The technique was simple. Each new year, the TUC publishes for internal consumption (and the guidance of industrial correspondents) a list of all the union conferences that year, detailing where and when they will be held.

In the past, these conferences were largely ignored by Labour politicians, unless they wanted to deliver an ex-cathedra speech on the perils of wage inflation or tie up a private deal with union leaders on incomes policy. And the politicians only went if they were invited.



Tony Banks: tireless work for the Benn campaign.

Guided by a small group of experienced trade union activists who knew how to play the conference field, Mr Benn *simply stood this system on its head*. Instead of waiting to be asked to orate from the platform, he invited himself to a "fringe" meeting organized by his supporters.

Now, unlike the Labour Party conference, which has an official fringe with its own printed guide to the competing flat-earthist attractions, the TUC and trade union conferences do not encourage serious business outside working hours. Custom and practice dictates that the evenings are set aside for more convivial pastimes.

But Mr Benn has demonstrated that there is an appetite for politicking among delegates. And, as the example of the ASTMS conference showed, this enthusiasm when professionally tapped and channelled, can overturn the preferences of union leaders, who until now have things much their own way.

There is no telling where it will end. For not only do the rank and file actually seem to like Mr Benn, they like what he says. And wherever he goes—and that is practically everywhere; in one recent week he travelled more than 1,000 miles on the campaign trail—the message is the same.

It is a five-point plan, geared now only to pulling in union votes in the deputy leadership poll but also to popularizing the left's political message. Based on party conference decisions, it calls for restoration of full employment by the next Labour government through the "alternative economic strategy"; expansion of housing, health and other public services; defence of the trade unions and an extension of "self-government" in industry; withdrawal from the EEC, and a non-nuclear defence policy for Britain.

In effect, Mr Benn has achieved single-handedly in a matter of weeks what the hard-line left has been striving for over many years—the politicization of union conferences. He has done it, moreover, by working on the political sympathies of the lay delegates rather than through the trade union bureaucracy.

On the assumption that the electoral college for the party leadership election (in which the unions have the largest say) is here to stay, that is a permanent change that Labour politicians will have to come to terms with.

And in taking a policy decision on who to support in the election, union conferences have to weigh up the policies of the rival candidates. So, at the very least, the delegates are exposed to the left's arguments and the system becomes a recruiting sergeant for Mr Benn and his allies.

So far rather more than half way through the conference season, Mr Benn has won the



The Benn style . . . so appealing to the rank and file

support of the ASTMS, the white-collar engineering union TASS, Sogat, the bakers and the furniture workers; and yesterday the train drivers. The fire brigades union vote is practically in his pocket.

He has been rebuffed by the clerks' union, Apex, the shopworkers, and the postmen, and he did not even bother to woo the engineering workers, knowing they are a lost cause. Next week he goes to the General and Municipal Workers, and after that to the steelmen. The glittering prize late this month is, of course, the Transport and General Workers' Union with its blockbuster block vote of 1.25m. TGWU leaders want the conference to defer a decision until after all the candidates have declared themselves, but following Mr Silkin's formal entry into the race this stratagem looks somewhat transparent.

If the TGWU is forced to come off the fence, it will almost certainly be to back Mr Silkin, who is sponsored by the union. That would also take away the votes of the agricultural workers, who are to merge with their "big brother" in Transport House.

Mr Benn's advisers cover a broad range of backgrounds and unions, coming together under the umbrella of the Rank and File Mobilizing Committee. But the key figure in the trade union campaign is Mr Tony Banks, assistant secretary of the Association of Broadcasting Staffs and former research officer of the engineering workers' union. He is a GLC councillor and chairman of its Arts and Recreation Committee who won overnight notoriety for cutting off a subsidy to the Royal Opera House.

More importantly, he is also a leading member of the Labour Coordinating Committee, which is now directing the political energy of the left into the trade union movement. Mr Banks, a former Labour parliamentary candidate, is not untypical of the strongly-engaged supporters who have worked tirelessly for the Benn campaign.

The campaigners are even now doing their sums on the deputy leadership election. Their "worst case" analysis is that Mr Healey will top the first poll, with Mr Benn coming second and Mr Silkin third. But, it is calculated, Mr Healey will more or less exhaust his resources on the first ballot as he did in the actual leadership race against Mr Foot, and the bulk of the Silkin votes would then go to Mr Benn second time round. The Benn campaign group reckons he has a very good chance of emerging as the winner.

That assessment is based on the assumption that it will remain a three-horse race. They discount rumours coming over quite strongly from the opposition camp that some on the right would like Mr Healey to stand down altogether in a final "halt Benn" move.

However the voting figures finally stack up, it is already abundantly clear that Bennism will survive this party election, and that the new system of choosing the leader has had political repercussions in the Labour movement far beyond first expectations.

Henry Fairlie

Catching the mood of America

At this time of the year, every university, college, academy and even high school in America holds its graduation ceremony. Although they mark the farewell to the graduating class the ceremonies are rather perversely known as commencements.

The commencement addresses are given by celebrities of varying and sometimes dubious quality. Much the same may be said of the advice which they sometimes give to the students.

Even a British journalist has been invited to address a posh private school for girls. He gave them such sound moral advice as he felt justified in offering from his own chequered life. Whatever influence it may have had on the girls, its effect on the headmistress seems to have been unfortunate: A few months later she was charged with shooting her lover, and she is now serving a life sentence for his murder.

Presidents are of course the biggest catch for any institution. President Reagan this year addressed Notre Dame University and West Point in speeches of very different characters which are worth examining. But the commencement addresses of others are also interesting. The speakers set out to pass on their wisdom to "tomorrow's leaders", so their speeches tell us what they are now thinking as today's leaders.

Commencement addresses used to be inspired by confidence in America's future. Most of this year's have a common theme of anxiety and self doubt. It may be said that this has been true for some years. But what is interesting is that, although the last election was said to reflect a returning confidence in America, the anxiety persists this year. The President's addresses were notable as exceptions.

Speaking at Duke University, William Styron, the novelist, said that America today may be, as Yeats once said of Ireland, "overwhelmed by responsibility, longing for psychological truth". Perhaps it is at just such a moment, he went on, "that a nation becomes the most vulnerable to fear, and falls prey to a terror of witches and demons". His immediate qualification—"but I should not like to think so"—did not sound convincing.

One of today's familiar themes was proclaimed by Michael I. Sovern, the president of Columbia University, when he told his own students that "we are learning about our limitations". He exhorted them, as graduating classes are usually exhorted, to "carry your share of the burden". But what is the burden now? To lead the way "from illusion to reality without losing your way in disillusion".

This is all very well, but it is hardly exhilarating, and certainly is not American. It was the same at Yale University, where its president, Dr A. Bartlett Giamatti, gave the theme one more twist: "Far better to conceive of power as consisting in part of the knowledge of when not to use all of the power you have". Undeniably that is commonsense. Undeniably also it is not American.

Perhaps the voice of business would strike a different note. But, no. A senior partner in Lazar Freres, Mr Felix G. Rohatyn, told the school of business at Hofstra University: "The disparities in our society, between classes and races, between sunbelt and frostbelt, are deep and getting deeper". Again undeniably true, again undeniably anxious.

"If ignorance is the beginning of wisdom, we are beginning to be wise. If the strong know their weaknesses, we are beginning to be strong." Those words of Mr Sovern catch the mood, and the prescriptions are for safe and middle courses. But it emphatically is not the mood of the most important of this year's speakers. The contrast with President Reagan's two addresses is startling.

It is perhaps inconsiderate to take that at Notre Dame very seriously. He was there as the film star who played the role of "the gipper", the university's most famous football player, in the movie about the legendary Knute Rockne, who throughout the 1920s was by far its most famous football coach. The President had a ball. The students had a ball. Television news had a ball.

But at West Point he made a speech on defence policy. He said that "the people of America have recovered from what can only be called a temporary aberration". He presumably meant by this what he later called "the Vietnam syndrome".

"Let friend and foe alike be made aware", he proclaimed, "of what the spirit is that is sweeping across our land". That of course is what he said in his campaign, and it was felt in the high spirits and glow of his inauguration. Yet it is hard to find it in the commencement address of others. Now, and most interesting of all, it is hard to find it in the commencement address of his Secretary of Defence.

On the same day as the President spoke at West Point, Mr Casper Weinberger spoke at the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. Far from saying that a "temporary aberration was over", he spoke of "the fragile national consensus so recently formed for stronger defences", warning that it might be destroyed if "we lose the people's confidence". This was the opposite of speaking of a new spirit "sweeping the land".

The Administration might lose people's confidence, he said, "if we are perceived as wasteful or unreceptive to new ideas of strategy or tactics". The President took the present support for strong defences as given, his Secretary of State warned that it was qualified and indeed precarious. To the one, the era of self-doubt is passed; to the other, it is still alive if not rankling.

The rest of the commencement addresses which have been reported from all over the country suggest that it is Mr Weinberger who is nearer the truth. The warnings in them of "the limitations of power", of the need to "reserve the power not to use all your power", are evidence that "the Vietnam syndrome" has not evaporated. The general tenor of them contradicts what the President said.

The contradiction raises the deepest questions about the feeling of good will which President Reagan succeeds in attracting. It is not carping to say that one wonders how deeply he touches the real mood of this country. "I say we should be able to love our country best", said Mr Styron "when we refuse to allow reasonless fear to compromise our peace, and the peace of others": that's an echo from Vietnam.

The case for a touch on the accelerator

Is protectionism the answer? David Blake, Economics Editor, concludes his analysis of the alternatives to Mrs Thatcher's economic policies.

The most radical solution to Britain's economic problems is drastically to increase demand and to impose import controls. Today we look at the impact of a £6,000m boost to the economy, coupled with a tough 30 per cent tariff on all imports of manufactured goods. To stop importers getting round this by bringing in their goods in kit form, we extended the tariff to cover what are technically called semi-manufactured goods such as components.

If the aim is to create jobs, this would be much the most successful of the policies we tried. The boost to public spending would provide about 300,000 jobs in the public sector by early 1984. The competitive edge given to our manufacturers in the home market would allow them to employ another 300,000.

As with all policies which create jobs, the resulting fall in unemployment would be less than the number of jobs gained. That is because people who are not now registered as unemployed would take some of the jobs which became available.

But even after allowing for this, the policy is forecast to bring unemployment down by 446,000 from its probable level on current policies.

There would also be gains in output. The boost to public spending would sharply increase economic activity, and by early 1983 it is forecast that gross domestic product would be 3 per cent higher than under current policies.

But the stimulus starts to fade and by early 1984 the growth rate would be lower than under Sir Geoffrey's current strategy unless another boost was given.

On growth and employment, the policy would produce much better results over the next few years than the present strategy. It would be even more successful at stimulating investment. The forecast produced for us by the Economist Intelligence Unit suggests that manufacturing investment would be 10 per cent higher in early 1984 than under current strategy.

But many other things are distinctly less rosy. One is a problem which the use of the Treasury's economic model to produce forecasts can only hint at. This is Britain's role in the world and in the EEC.

If we get protection plus public spending:

OUTPUT starts rising straight away. Growth of 1½ per cent to early 1982, followed by stagnation with some growth in early 1984. National output in early 1984 2.4 per cent higher than with current policies.

INFLATION rises to 17 per cent this winter, peaks at 19½ per cent in summer 1982 then comes down to 14.7 per cent in early 1984.

LIVING STANDARDS down by 3½ per cent next summer, rise one per cent by summer 1982 then at an annual rate just under two per cent by early 1984. End 3½ per cent below present policy for those in work.

UNEMPLOYMENT (including school leavers) rises very gently to go above three million in late 1982, falls very gently for rest of that year then rises late '83 and early '84 to end at 3.05 million in early 1984.

The first time we asked the model what would happen with import controls it went berserk, turning out meaningless strings of figures. We had forgotten that it now includes provision to pay over to Brussels all the duties imposed on goods entering Britain.

We tried again, telling the model to let the British Government hold on to the tariffs which it collected. It is doubtful if an import tariff of this kind is consistent with EEC membership, so it seems reasonable to assume that if we broke one rule we would break them all.

Nor can the model tell us the extent of the retaliation against Britain if it went down the protectionist road, but most critics of this strategy concede that it would be limited.

Where the model can be of greater help is in gauging what would happen to prices and to living standards. But before it could answer our questions on this, we had to tell it what British firms were expected to do when tariffs went on.

The fact that import prices would go up by 30 per cent would give British firms a chance to put their own prices up. We assumed that that would account for about half the help they would get; the remaining benefit would be used to increase their share of the home market.

We think this is quite generous to import controls as a policy, but it would still result in a hefty burst of inflation. We forecast that inflation would take off this winter, rising to 19½ per cent by the summer of 1982 and then drifting down to just under 15 per cent by early 1984. The actual price level, which gives a test of the total effect on prices over the next three years, would be 17 per cent higher in early 1984 than under current policies.

One way that people might hope to get round it is by limiting the *quantity* of certain imports rather than using a tariff. That is impossible to test using any economic model, but it seems unlikely. The aim of protection is to force people to switch away from imports towards British goods. If that was done by rationing the imports available, shopkeepers would put up their prices. The inflationary impact would be the same.

Because prices would go up and we do not expect workers to get pay rises which fully compensate, living standards would fall by 3½ per cent.

This is partly just a matter of how we measure living standards—by take home pay divided by inflation. Supporters of the alternative strategy could argue that this is not a fair test, since the extra public spending they want would improve living standards in a way this does not measure, for example by improving the health service.

What is the main conclusion which emerges from looking at the three alternatives to the Government's strategy? On one level, it is a very depressing one. Things have already gone so far, and so much worse is certain to come, that even an immediate change of policy could not reduce unemployment significantly without risking a new spurt of inflation.

But it is not true that governments cannot choose to have more jobs with higher inflation. The choice is there, and ministers will have to make it soon.

THE TIMES DIARY

Will Sir Colin make a move to Munich?

Sir Colin Davis, musical director of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, looks set to take charge of the Bavarian Radio Symphony Orchestra in succession to Rafael Kubelik, who is retiring. The BRSO, Germany's premier radio orchestra is based in Munich.

Neither Sir Colin nor the opera house management is saying anything for the moment, but I understand that negotiations have been going on for about six weeks and everyone hopes something can be worked out.

Sir Colin is keen to take the job. It will not affect his duties at Covent Garden but may mean that he will have to cut down on some engagements in America. Still to be settled is when he will start, the exact amount of time he will spend in Germany, and whether any opera work should be included.



Sir Colin: still talking terms.

The BRSO was founded in 1949 by Eugene Jochum, who gave it a strong Bruckner flavour. Jochum was followed in 1961 by Kubelik, who added his own interest in Mahler. The orchestra is characterized by a warm, full sound with a strong woodwind section.

Shifting sand

Anatoli Rybakov, the Russian Jewish writer, has been mysteriously prevented from coming to Britain. He was due last night for the publication of his book *Heavy Sand*; but Penguin, who had arranged a series of lectures, meetings and receptions in his honour, received a terse telegram on Monday from Vaap, the Soviet authority which oversees Russian writers' activities abroad, cancelling the visit. It gave no reason.

Reading between the lines, the reason would appear to be as follows. For some years Rybakov has been regarded as one of Russia's "tame Jews", a visible token by which the authorities seek to prove they are not anti-semitic. *Heavy Sand*, for example, is about the persecution of Jews in Russia by the Nazis during the Second World War and is one of very few recent Russian works allowed to show the Jewish plight. At the same time it whitewashes the rough treatment of the Jews at the hands of the Russians themselves, especially in the Ukraine, before the war. It has been derided by Russian Jewish émigrés.

However, there are signs that Rybakov may have had a change of heart. Earlier this year he spoke at the funeral of another Russian writer, Yuri Trifanov, who was much more critical of the Soviet system. By delivering what is described as a "very outspoken" eulogy Rybakov was in effect aligning himself with Trifanov. The ban may be his reward.

Trifanov is also understood to have written a novel, to be published posthumously, which is so critical of life in Russia that it could never be published there. It has been suggested that Rybakov might have planned to bring the manuscript with him. But that too must now be counted a casualty.



The Earl of Harewood, a first cousin of the Queen, has been invited with his wife to the royal wedding next month. The invitation is seen as marking an end of the rift between him and the Royal Family which followed his divorce in 1967.

Lord Harewood, managing director of the English National Opera, was not invited to Princess Anne's wedding in 1973 nor to the funeral the previous year of the Duke of Windsor, his uncle.

His marriage to his first wife Marion, now Mrs Jeremy Thorpe, was dissolved in 1967. He then married Patricia Tuckwell, an Australian who had been his secretary. Although the Queen signified her intention to give consent to her cousin's second marriage under the Royal Marriages Act, there followed long disfavour. Even now he is expected to be given a seat towards the back of St Paul's.

Into society

Senior sociologists, psychologists, anthropologists, industrial relations experts and others will converge on the Royal Geographical Society headquarters in Kensington Gore today. They will attend a preliminary meeting to decide whether they should set up their own body, akin to the Royal Society or the British Academy.

Many social scientists feel they have no organized body to look after their interests. The Royal Society and the BA are seen as oriented to the physical, medical and biological sciences and to the arts; as a result, the social sciences are left out in the cold.

The idea for a new body was first canvassed at a meeting between the sociologists and the director of the Social Science Research Council, Mr Michael Posner, who personally supports the idea. John Eldridge, Professor of Sociology at Glasgow University and until recently president of the British Sociological Association, wrote to a number of professional organizations (including political scientists, management studies and geographers) inviting them to attend. He expects about 30.

Spirited opposition

I don't advise the Social Democrats to impose a city-slicker as their candidate on the good people of Warrington at the coming by-election. They are sick of the unwelcome publicity foisted on them by Kirkwoods, the London image-makers who are advertising agents for Warrington's most famous landmark, the Vladivar vodka distillery.

Kirkwoods recently roused local wrath with a competition in which they offered a week's holiday in Warrington to the winner—and two weeks to the runner-up. Now they have gone even further with an advertisement on the railway line near Crewe—gateway to Warrington—which pictures a bottle of Vladivar and asks: "Why else come to Warrington?"

The ad caused a rumpus at the last meeting of the town's borough council which resulted in a stiffly worded letter of protest to G & J Greenall, which owns the distillery. A council spokesman said: "The town is *not* crawling with Russian agents looking for the Vladivar recipe and we're sick of being treated as a joke."

Peter Kirvan, the Kirkwood whiz-kid responsible for the Vladivar account, said: "The campaign has done Warrington nothing but good. It's been going for eight years, and Vladivar now has 20 per cent of the fastest growing spirit market."

What would Kirvan do to boost the image of the Social Democrats in Warrington? "I'd have a tank circling the town with the Gang of Four on board dressed as Russians, and Roy Jenkins saying: 'Just get the formula right and we're away'."

Whitener blacked

The National Union of Journalists plans to ban the use of Tippex, the magic whitener beloved of secretaries prone to typing errors. Hawk-eyed members at Butterworths, the legal and medical publishers—who use it extensively to correct authors' manuscripts—alerted the union to the warning in four languages on Tippex bottles: "Do not inhale. Keep out of children's reach. May attack certain plastics."

The United States Department of Health has said the fluid's components can cause symptoms similar to a hangover.

Butterworths' staff have meanwhile returned to old-fashioned editing: crossing out mistakes with a pen and writing over the top. For some reason their printers have complained. For *Times* printers, men of sterner stuff, the more involved the editing the greater the challenge.

Members of the Wedding (3)

'Your Grace is hereby welcomed to Down Under.
Charles is a poofter name. I'll call you *Chunder*.'
Despite his more than twenty years at school
On certain subjects *Kerry* was no fool.
He showed young *Charles* the art of chopping wood
And kept him at it till he understood.



From *Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne*, by Clive James with illustrations by Marc, to be published on Monday, by Cape, at £4.95.

Aide memoire

When François Mitterrand looks out of his presidential office in the Elysée Palace he sees some pretty blue flowers in the window box. They were planted on the instructions of his predecessor, Giscard d'Estaing, before he moved out and are proof that it is sometimes more eloquent to say it with flowers. To botanists they are *Myosotis*, to the French *Ne m'oubliez pas*; and to us, forget-me-nots.

Peter Watson

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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WILL FRANCE GIVE A LEAD?

The new French Government seems to have got itself into a muddle over nuclear testing. Friday's decision to suspend underground tests on a Pacific island has now been followed by the announcement that tests will in fact be resumed. However, no date has been given, so it looks as if M Mitterrand is trying to win time for thought while keeping his options open. Obviously he is exposed to conflicting advice on the subject. But although his hesitations are probably caused largely by domestic political considerations they could be useful if they lead to a new examination of the whole problem of nuclear tests, which might influence other countries too.

All tests are dangerous. Even underground tests have a tendency to leak and thereby contribute to radiation in the atmosphere. The contribution is, barring accidents, very small, but it is there. If there were overriding security reasons for continuing tests the hazard would be sufficiently small to be faced, but the experts disagree on how much real need there is for further tests. Some argue, that tests are essential not only to keep up in the arms race but also to ensure that existing nuclear weapons still work. Others say that with all the knowledge now available it is perfectly possible to maintain and develop nuclear weapons without any more testing at all.

However, it would be very difficult for any nuclear power to abandon tests on its own. As long as the arms race continues, any state which is trying to maintain a nuclear arsenal will be under very strong internal pressure to continue testing. The only effective answer, *therefore, is a comprehensive* test ban treaty. Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union have been in negotiation on the subject since 1977 and have made considerable progress, even on the sensitive subject of verification — though this is not yet entirely solved. However, President Carter put the subject on ice while he battled with the strategic arms limitation talks, and Mr Reagan's Administration has not even got around to appointing a delegation because it is still trying to work out its whole approach to arms control.

France is not involved in these negotiations. Nor did it sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968. However, it did re-join the United Nations Committee on Disarmament in 1978, and it is proposing a European Disarmament Conference under the auspices of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, now bogged down in Madrid. It is, therefore, involved in the subject of disarmament. It now has an opportunity to become more involved by showing an interest in the Comprehensive Test Ban negotiations, perhaps by making the continuation of its own suspension of testing conditional upon rapid progress towards a CTB.

This might give the negotiations a much-needed push. *Not that the CTB treaty would* have a decisive impact on arms control as a whole. Its contribution there would be modest in that if it could be extended for more than the planned three years it would slightly slow down the development of new weapons. However, it could help to make the Non-proliferation Treaty more effective because one of the reasons why this treaty has had such very limited influence on third world countries is that the signatories have failed to carry out their obligation under the treaty to end the arms race, to "undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament", and "to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time". France has a particularly bad record in contributing to nuclear proliferation. M Mitterrand could now give a lead in a better direction.

RATES OUT OF JOINT

When local councils draw up their budgets, they always allow a little extra for unforeseen events. Nowadays, Mr Heseltine regularly comes along afterwards and makes them take it out again. In the ordinary course of events, the year usually passes without the nest-egg being needed, and the eventual out-turn is lower than the budgeted figure.

It is hard to say how far Mr Heseltine's bumping-down activities affect the result. Budgets for the financial year two months old are about as far in percentages above the target for current spending as were those for last year, for which expenditure is expected to come within one or two per cent of the target when the sums are complete. The over budgeting councils include many Tory ones. But the strategic need to keep the closest restraint on public expenditure is so acute that Mr Heseltine's precaution is worth taking, so long as the accompanying sound and fury is not allowed to obscure the truth that local government has responded far better in recent years to appeals of this kind than departments of central government have.

This is so even though the Government's sanction of withdrawal of grant is a very imperfect one. Councils determined to maintain their spending can recoup the lost grant from the rates. After the local government elections, more councils than before may be ready to consider defiance of this kind. Mr Heseltine's undefined threats about immediate counter-action in the current year reflect that anxiety. His new block grant powers, intended to enable him to penalize overspending councils while leaving obedient ones unscathed, are useful in principle, but they were enacted in such a hurry that they penalize many councils that have done their best to conform while leaving big spenders scarcely affected. And since the Government's basic interest is in aggregate spending, councils of all colours have been too apt to respond by dropping services, rather than by trying to increase efficiency.

Ideally, of course, the extravagant council should be held in check through fear of its own electorate. That is the underlying principle of local accountability. But the prominence of national politics in the voters' minds and the shortcomings of the rates as a tax mean that this discipline operates only to a limited extent. Sixty per cent of local spending is paid for not by the ratepayer but from general taxation through the grant. Sixty per cent of the remainder is paid for not by the local elector but by the disenfranchized commercial ratepayer. In many cities the domestic rate is even less important, and it is often disguised for the payer by its incorporation into council rent demands: it may be no coincidence that many of the most resolutely extravagant councils hold sway in just such areas.

These weaknesses have been apparent for years, and grow increasingly harmful. Yesterday's promise of a major study of methods of replacing the rates altogether was hardly over-hasty for a party committed to abolition since the mid-seventies. But the factors which have made the Tories hesitate still apply. The rates have their faults, but so do all the alternatives which have been put forward. A local spending crisis this year or next might drive the Government to further hurried legislation threatening local independence in unpredictable and dangerous ways. But the point has been reached where real local discretion can only be safeguarded by means of a stable and widely acceptable reform of local finance.

THE HARASSMENT OF MR BANI-SADR

The campaign by Islamic fundamentalists in Iran against President Bani-Sadr seems to be gaining momentum. Two of the President's advisers have now been arrested on charges of bribery and corruption. Prominent supporters of Mr Bani-Sadr, including the Governor of the Central Bank, Mr Ali Reza Nowbari, have been harassed and threatened by the Revolutionary Guards. Liberal-minded newspapers have been closed down and then "allowed" to re-open. Most serious of all, the three man "conciliation commission" appointed by Ayatollah Khomeini to adjudicate between the moderate group around Mr Bani-Sadr and the hardline clergy of the Islamic Republican Party has found in favour of the latter. The commission has accused the President of violating the constitution, and although no legal action was recommended there have been renewed calls for Mr Bani-Sadr to be put on trial.

Despite this increased pressure, Mr Bani-Sadr remains in a strong position. The conciliation commission was weighted against him from the first, since it consisted of one Bani-Sadr supporter, one nominee of the IRP, and one member appointed by Ayatollah Khomeini. Although the Ayatollah's man was in theory neutral, he leaned toward the clergy, thus making an outcome unfavourable to the President almost certain. In any case, the commission will have some difficulty proving that Mr Bani-Sadr has in fact violated the constitution. His main offence, judging by the commission's report, is that he refused to sign a Bill, already passed by the Majlis (Parliament), empowering the Government to appoint Ministers to those portfolios still vacant. Since the Majlis is dominated by the fundamentalists of the IRP, this has become something of a test case. But the constitution — although ambiguously worded on this as on other points — appears to give the President the power to vet Ministerial appointments, and it will take a great deal of legal wrangling to prove otherwise.

The vehemence of the fundamentalists' attacks on the President may well therefore be due, not to any feeling that the tide is turning their way, but rather to anxiety in the face of the vigorous, increasingly combative attitude adopted by the moderates. The struggle between the two factions is by no means clear cut, and the refusal of Ayatollah Khomeini to take sides in a decisive way has added to the confusion. The present phase of the struggle stems from a rally at Tehran University in March, at which supporters of the President turned on the fundamentalist gangs who were harassing them. Since then Mr Bani-Sadr has spoken out strongly in the moderate cause, chiding the dogmatic clergy for "trying to return Iran to tyranny". At the air force base at Shiraz last week, the President defied attempts by the IRP to "outmanoeuvre me by insults and abuse", as he put it, and declared that he was not afraid of threats to put him on trial.

The armed forces remain Mr Bani-Sadr's principal base. The President is also commander in chief, and although setbacks in the Gulf War could yet undermine him, the fact that Iran has held off Iraqi attacks over a period of ten months has redounded to his credit. Above all, Mr Bani-Sadr's standing remains high among the Iranian people, who elected him by a majority vote in the first place. The IRP's jibe that liberals of Mr Bani-Sadr's stamp spent a life of ease in Paris before the revolution, and therefore do not know the Iranian people, may appeal to the more obscurantist elements in Iranian society, but will not wash with those who know the President and his advisers to be patriots who combine genuine devotion to Islam with moderate left-wing views. The fundamentalists have yet to show that they have any workable alternative to the sensible and realistic policies with which Mr Bani-Sadr hopes to pull Iran out of its economic and political isolation. The danger is that they will none the less manage to use Ayatollah Khomeini's current ban on political speeches to restrict still further the limited opportunities available to the President to canvass support for his policies.

Inner-city churches

From the Reverend Gavin Reid

Sir, I write in support both of the point Canon Eric James (May 27) made about the plight of the inner city churches in our country and of his suggestion for an archbishop's commission on the problem.

I write as a staff member of the Church Pastoral Aid Society and in that capacity I travel widely throughout England and have seen many of our urban parishes at close quarters. The overwhelming conviction that comes to me from all this is that the Church of England is really two churches. On the one hand there are the suburban and commuterland churches, which certainly seem to be in better heart than 15 years ago and where, in many instances, attendances are moving up again.

It is not uncommon to find such parishes spending hundreds of thousands of pounds to extend and reappoint their premises. A developing feature of our times is the engagement by some of these churches of full-time paid untrained administrative and pastoral staff — a factor which needs to be remembered when we look at clergy statistics.

On the other hand we see the closures, amalgamations and the morale-sapping battle against vandalism which typifies many of our urban situations. I recently visited a largely local authority housing area in one of our large cities where two clergy are expected to minister to over 80,000 people through four worship centres. It goes without saying that there are no extension projects or extra lay staff to be found there.

To complete the picture I should add that the rural parishes are also facing very serious staffing and financial problems. If this two-churches situation is allowed to continue then, as far as the national church is concerned, Christianity may well have organised itself into a middle-class phenomenon within the next decade or so.

In saying this I do not want to imply that the Church of England's record in trying to minister to the people of our cities is poorer than those of other denominations. In many ways our record is better than most. We have "hung in there" longer than many of the Free Churches because of our central financing and through some magnificent clergy and other Christian workers who often feel isolated and unsupported by the rest of the Church.

And yet I have the feeling that Anglicans have largely become parochialists and that there exists very little *national* will to minister sacrificially amongst our fellow citizens in the urban areas.

Yours sincerely,
GAVIN REID,
Church Pastoral Aid Society,
32 Fleet Street, EC4.
May 28.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reducing the burden of rates

From Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, MP for Hexham (Conservative)

Sir, The erratic operation of the new local government block-grant system, coupled with the anomalies created by the prospect of rate-free enterprise zones, has stimulated fresh demands for rating reform.

Hard-pressed businessmen, faced with rising rate demands and having no effective vote or voice in local affairs, are pressing for the abolition of the rating system or for more central controls. Both courses are fraught with dangers. The original plan, prepared by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in August, 1974, "to abolish the domestic rating system and replace it by taxes more broadly based and related to people's ability to pay", and to do so within the normal lifetime of a Parliament, has foundered on the formidable obstacles in the way of finding alternative (and no doubt equally unpleasant) levies.

The alternative of re-jigging the basis of government grants and imposing more central control has not worked and will not work. Moreover it is a basic tenet of Conservative philosophy to encourage local democracy rather than to strengthen the stranglehold of Whitehall over every detail of our national and regional life

This does not mean that nothing can be done. The Government should take steps to implement the first proposal which Mrs Thatcher made in 1974, namely that: "In the medium term we shall transfer to central government the cost of teachers' salaries up to a specified number of teachers for each local education authority. Expenditure on police and the fire services will qualify for increased grants from the Exchequer. We shall see that this saving is passed on to the ratepayer."

In present circumstances the best and fairest way of passing on that saving would be to introduce a measure of industrial and commercial de-rating.

This would not prejudice longer-term action nor preclude the Government from taking decisions on the more comprehensive recommendations in the neglected Layfield report. Nor would it prevent Mr Heseltine negotiating, as he must in the traditional way, on a more rational distribution of grants and the acceptance of local expenditure targets in line with current economic needs.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY RIPPON,
House of Commons.
June 1.

From Mr Tony Travers

Sir, Mr Martin Brannan's misconceived view about local government overspending (May 29) is widely held.

In the period covered by the recent public expenditure White Paper (1975-76 to 1981-82), local authorities' expenditure is shown to have fallen by 20.9 per cent, while spending under the direct control of central government has increased by 7.9 per cent.

It is easy to see why councils have been forced to control their spending when the Government has not done so. Rates are highly visible and thus less popular than other forms of taxation or Government borrowing. The strength of rates is that, unlike most regular taxation, they make taxpayers aware of what they are paying. This is a most compelling reason for their retention.

Yours faithfully,
TONY TRAVERS,
38 Rashleigh House,
Thanet Street, WC1.
June 2.

Labour's plans for private education

From Mr R. J. Rees

Sir, The Labour plan (your Education Correspondent's report, May 27) for killing off the independent schools and creating a virtual state monopoly in education will surprise nobody, though it is hard to understand how anyone, who has observed the working of state education over the past three decades can be so eager to destroy the alternative.

The importance of having such an alternative was nicely illustrated in 1945-51 when, (under a Labour government) selection at 11 plus was all the rage. Many thousands of parents who resented their children being branded as failures at that tender age looked to the independent schools for help. A number of such schools, particularly some of the smaller ones, were able to prove that the "failures" were often perfectly capable of being educated to university level. The *principle* of comprehensive education was thus established by some of the very schools Mr Kinnock and his friends now want to destroy.

Of course it is "unfair" that private schools are at present only available to the reasonably well-off, and I share Mr Kinnock's dislike of the present assisted places scheme. I also share his (presumable) desire for a more equal society. But a totalitarian system of education is too high a price to pay.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. REES,
Manor Farmhouse,
Grantchester,
Cambridge.
May 28.

From Prebendary John C. de la T. Davies

Sir, You report that a joint Labour Party-TUC policy statement proposes that the next Labour Government would introduce a short Bill to Parliament to "transfer responsibility for any trusts with educational purposes from the Charity Commissioners back to the Secretary of State for Education".

Britain abounds in trusts for educational purposes, overseen by the Charity Commissioners. I am a trustee of two such trusts, in different parishes of the Golden Valley. Here is a typical one:

John Smith was a cattle drover of, if I remember right, the seventeenth century, whose normal route took him through these parts. In the parishes of Clifford and Peterchurch he found such a hospitable welcome that when he died he left sufficient money to found a school in each parish, and almshouses in Peterchurch for both. In due course the two schools were sold to the county council, and under the direction of the Charity Commissioners the proceeds of the sale were invested to provide a regular income which we, the trustees, are to use, and *do* use, for educational purposes which benefit the people of our two parishes.

It would be improper to mention the many ways that we have been able to help with the education of individual children or young people; I will, however, mention that we have never yet helped anyone at a fee-paying school. We have also helped the parent-teacher associations of the three local education authority schools in Peterchurch and Clifford, Fairfield High School and the two county primary schools, to obtain equipment for their schools which the county council could not afford to provide.

John Smith was grateful for the hospitality of the people of Peterchurch and Clifford. He had no special gratitude to any Secretary of State. I think he would approve of the way that we, his trustees, dispense his bounty. Any government of any political complexion which stole these ancient local endowments would incur the hostility of the people of the many endowed parishes and towns in this life, and, no doubt, of the benefactors themselves in the next!

Sincerely yours,
JOHN C. de la T. DAVIES,
Peterchurch Vicarage,
Hereford.
May 27.

University control

From Professor John Griffith

Sir, It is now becoming clear that the University Grants Committee is preparing a detailed set of instructions to which universities will be required to conform on pain of losing financial support. These instructions will, it seems, not only give separate orders to different universities but will direct courses of action to be taken affecting specific subjects, faculties and departments.

Such sets of instructions will, in their scope and intensity, rival the political control exercised over universities by the worst statist regimes of recent times. It is almost unbelievable that the Secretary of State for Education and Science — the UGC is no more than an advisory committee to the Government — should embark on so blatant an invasion of the rights and obligations of ancient and modern universities.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that universities must, in a free society, make their own decisions on how to spend their reduced income. Any other way of proceeding must destroy, probably forever, the independence of universities.

Yours truly,
J. A. G. GRIFFITH,
Chairman, Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy,
186 King's Cross Road, WC1.

Value of books

From Mr. Daniel McDowell

Sir, Lord Rothschild's comparison (article, May 26) of the investment performance of his 10 examples of rare literature with shares in Royal Dutch is fascinating but does not demonstrate that collecting is not a good long-term investment, nor even that collecting rare books is a good investment.

If Lord Rothschild had been rather less fashionable in his taste and had bought books, let us say, on the history of technology, science, medicine or natural history, his figures would have looked very different. One example may suffice: in 1930 £20 would have bought a good copy of the first edition of Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, now worth well over £2,000.

Yours faithfully,
D. McDOWELL,
McDowell and Stern Ltd,
56 Petergate,
York.
May 26.

Attacks in Ulster

From the Headmaster, Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby

Sir, I think I may not be alone in feeling increasingly irritated at so frequently reading statements by politicians and others about how patient and self-controlled our soldiers and policemen are when faced with the prospect of death or mutilation from petrol bombs, acid, rocks and other dangerous missiles. No other country's security forces, one reads *ad nauseam*, would confine their response to plastic bullets. Could it not be, Sir, that other countries are right? There is such a thing as under-reaction, and this can not only delay a solution to the problem but also jeopardize quite unjustifiably the safety of the young men and women whom we commit to the fray. We cannot excuse this by praising their self-control.

Many years ago I was a young soldier in Palestine during the last troubled period of the Mandate. We faced all kinds of strife, but at least no one threw petrol bombs at us: anybody doing so would have been instantly shot dead: everyone knew this.

Surely we should let it be known publicly that people throwing petrol missiles in Northern Ireland, Brixton, or anywhere else, render themselves liable to be shot with real bullets? They would probably then desist. At present hooligans are merely invited to participate in an exciting game with only the slightest risk to themselves.

A few weeks ago I met a young policeman who had voluntarily cut short his leave and gone to Brixton to offer his services, as soon as he heard of the rioting there. How one admired his spirit and that of his colleagues, both men and women; but our security forces need and deserve to be allowed adequately to protect themselves.

If they have to risk their lives they cannot be restricted to patience and plastic bullets. Perhaps on this occasion we are being foolish and irresponsible in differing so markedly from other countries?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID R. JOHNSTON-JONES.
Merchant Taylors' School,
Crosby, Liverpool.

England's football malaise

From Mr Stephan Schattmann

Sir, I gather all is not well with English football and its place in the World Cup tournament. Would it be seditious talk to suggest that the time has come for Great Britain to follow the example of every other country taking part and field one team drawn from all available talent? After all, as Gerald Sinstadt (feature, June 1) points out, English clubs win European competitions with contributions from Scots and Dutch players. Wales heads their World Cup qualifying group. And Scotland beats England.

It is highly unlikely that other *countries would object. Indeed, in* 1972 Latin-American members of FIFA, led by Uruguay, proposed that in future World Cup tournaments Great Britain should be represented as one country and not under four separate flags. The motion was eventually withdrawn, and I do not know whether the question has been ventilated since.

As for the "political" aspect, the West German squad that won the World Cup in 1974 included several members of Bayern Muenchen — and you cannot be more devolution-minded than a Bavarian. Bearing in mind the quite remarkable impact of England's victory in 1966 on the general social climate, the fielding of a British team in 1986 with what must be a better chance of bringing home the cup could well make a contribution of even greater magnitude.

Perhaps some FIFA member country should be gently encouraged to raise the matter again at the next FIFA conference.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHAN SCHATTMANN,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
June 1.

From Mr Robin Gadd

Sir, Gerald Sinstadt and Norman Fox, in their respective articles (June 1) on the current problems faced by the English national football team, offered a number of sensible remedies both for prevention and cure. I was surprised, however, that neither writer made any direct reference to possible "psychological" causes. Clearly the recent run of defeats and consequent damning remarks by many observers has taken its toll on both management and players.

Perhaps Saturday's defeat by Switzerland highlighted this. For the initial 30 minutes England looked agitated and insecure; this turned to near hysteria after conceding two sudden goals to "lowly" Switzerland, a blow from which they were unable to recover.

Surely we should be encouraging and supporting the team, not telling them that, as does the headline over Mr Sinstadt's article, "English soccer has run out of steam". This is the only way to put heart back into the squad before next Satur*day's vital game in Hungary. We do* have great players; it may be symptomatic of the psychological pressures in the England team that cause world-class players like Trevor Francis to perform considerably worse for England than he does for Nottingham Forest.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN C. GADD,
13 Quarrydale Road,
Sutton-in-Ashfield,
Nottingham.
June 1.

From Mr Alastair MacGregor and Mr Peter Leaver

Sir, In view of recent events at Basle, will the English Football Association please reassure those of us who support the more successful of the international teams from the British Isles

1. That it will support any decision by the Irish or Scottish Football Associations not to send a team to England for fear of violence.

2. That it will ensure that tickets for all future England v Scotland matches will be sold only in Scotland.

May we also rely upon British Rail and London Transport to refuse to serve alcohol to English fans or, indeed, to carry them?

Finally, may we assume that the English press will pursue as effective a vendetta against English fans as it has in the past against the Irish and the Scots?

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR MAGGREGOR,
PETER LEAVER,
1 Essex Court,
Temple, EC4.
1 June.

Psychiatric evidence

From Professor Antony Flew

Sir, Professor R. S. Bluglass (May 28) gives some explanation of the difficulties facing psychiatric witnesses asked to give evidence to help juries to decide whether an accused person was at the time of the offence subject to "such abnormality of mind as would substantially impair his mental responsibility". Among other things Professor Bluglass notices that "in practice the degree of abnormality accepted by the courts as sufficient" varies from case to case. "The degree sufficient to reduce murder to manslaughter in a 'mercy killing', for instance, is very different to that required in a case such as Mr Sutcliffe's."

But what Professor Bluglass appears not to have noticed, and certainly does not remark, is that abnormality as such is totally irrelevant to questions of accountability. Someone may deviate from the actual mean or median of either his own society or even of the entire *human race without thereby becoming* any the less able than any of the rest of us to recognize the nature of what he is proposing to do, and to act or to abstain from action at will.

What, surely, the courts ought to be asking the psychiatrists, and what the psychiatrists are uniquely qualified to tell them, is whether the accused was at the time of the offence afflicted with some mental illness, and what were the discomforts and/or incapacities necessarily consequent upon and characteristic of that condition. If it really were mere deviance from some actual average which properly concerned the courts, and not the distress and incapacitation necessarily consequent upon a sort of illness, then they would have to summon to the witness-box not psychiatrists but psychometrists and social statisticians.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY FLEW,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading.
May 29.

Salvation Army

From Dr C. R. C. Heard

Sir, The ATV documentary, *For God's Sake Care!*, and General Arnold Brown's prewritten reply (May 27) pose two sets of questions which require honest answers.

1. Concerning *Salvation* Army hostels: Are the homeless *ever* refused shelter for want of money? If so is this due to local business zeal or army policy? General Brown's jibes about "phoney" investigators and spectators heckling from the sidelines alarmed me much more than the documentary. I preferred the honest bewilderment of the lady who heads their social department. The army's severest critics were in fact plainly not spectators but people who cared about people.

There is of course nothing wrong in running a guest house or hotel as a business, be it for tramps or millionaires, as long as it is advertised as such. This would exclude, of course, any claim to it being specifically Christian work.

2. Concerning collecting from the public: Christian Aid Week is just behind us and Christians of nearly all denominations have stepped off the sidelines to help. At least in our locality, the Salvation Army excuses itself from this on the grounds that its Christmas collection is a parallel effort. We accepted this. It is therefore a shock to find that most of the money collected goes to driving its own "church" machinery and only 14 per cent to social work. This, sadly, puts them in the same group as Moonies or Jehovah's Witnesses.

The only possible excuse for collecting from a largely non-Christian public is to help a needy fellow human. Please, General Brown, trust God for your own needs.

Yours etc,
CAREY HEARD,
37 Boyne Avenue,
Hendon, NW4.
May 28.

Thorpe report

From Mr Walter Bluhm

Sir, This morning's radio report of "what the papers say" (May 31) opened with the "truth behind the biggest political scandal of the decade". I find the curtain rising again on the drama, which played its full course, and concluded with the acquittal of the principal actor and his co-defendants, unacceptable. The verdict of an English jury should have been the last word.

One of the defendants, through *the medium of Fleet Street, has now* reopened the case although he chose to remain silent at the trial, surely not, as is now suggested, simply as a token of magnanimity. If his "only reason for telling the story is to try to satisfy a relentless curiosity and to bring to an end press persecution which has continued unabated", one is left wondering why the newspaper which published the story "has paid a substantial fee to a charity in return for (his) cooperation".

Could the publicity value be more important than respect for English justice and the ancient principle of playing the game? Who is being relentlessly persecuted — the informer or the party against whom he gives evidence after due process of law? Will the real victim of this journalistic persecution ever be accorded peace? Will the unnamed charity return the "substantial fee" to the generous donor and thereby mitigate the damage done to the profession of journalism?

Yours faithfully,
WALTER BLUHM,
3 Brangwyn Crescent,
Westdene,
Brighton,
Sussex.

A journalist's sources

From the Chairman and Joint Managing Director of Granada Television

Sir, Mr Paul Matthews, in his letter about the law of contempt (May 28), is mistaken in saying that in the case of *BSC v Granada* the court ordered that the identity of the source should by revealed in order to enable BSC to take action against him. This is not so. Early in the case BSC made it clear that they had no intention of pursuing any legal action against the source if and when Granada were to name him. It was for this reason that a feature of Granada's defence in the House of Lords rested on the fact that the Norwich Pharmacal remedy was only applicable when there was wrongdoing by the source and a clear intention by the plaintiff to pursue this wrongdoing by means of the law. It would appear, nevertheless, that this did not help Granada's case, which was dismissed.

The changes in the law accepted by the Attorney General are in accord with Lord Salmon's minority judgment in the House of Lords and from the initiative taken by Lord Salmon and Lord Scarman when the Bill was first laid before the House of Lords. It would appear to a layman to be crystal clear that they will ensure that in future no journalist need reveal a source if the reasons for so doing are the sort put forward by BSC. Namely *inter alia* to dispel the cloud of suspicion hanging over their employees, including their highest executives, and the need "to clear the air" in order to restore mutual confidence.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS FORMAN,
Granada Television Ltd,
36 Golden Square W1
May 29.

Best of breed

From the Chaplain of Sussex University

Sir, Last weekend I conducted a marriage service in the chapel of the University of Sussex at which the best man was a woman. I could see no reason to refuse this request.

Have there been such best persons before?

Yours faithfully,
COLIN P. THOMPSON,
Meeting House,
Falmer,
Brighton,
Sussex.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 2: Mr B. Sparrow was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Yaounde.

Mrs Sparrow had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Mr Francis Kennedy was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Luanda.

Mrs Kennedy had the honour of being received by the Queen.

Sir John Garlick had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his retirement as Permanent Secretary, Department of the Environment.

The Master (Mr L. J. Reddall), Upper Warden and Clerk of the Worshipful Company of Gardeners had the honour of being received by The Queen and presented a bouquet of flowers to commemorate Her Majesty's Coronation.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master, and the Prince of Wales, an Elder Brother, attended the Trinity House Annual Court at Trinity House, followed by the church service at St Olave's Church.

The Duke of Edinburgh subsequently attended luncheon with the Elder Brethren at Trinity House.

His Royal Highness, Patron of the Outward Bound Trust, was present this evning at a Reception of the City of London Outward Bound Association in the Overlord Room, The Brewery, Chiswell Street, EC1 and was received by the President of the Association (Sir Havelock Hudson).

Major John Cargin was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Elgar Statue Appeal, this evening attended a Concert in Worcester Cathedral and afterwards unveiled the Elgar Statue.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Queen was represented by His Excellency Sir Michael Scott (High Commissioner in Dacca) at the State Funeral of His Excellency Mr Ziaur Rahman (President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh) at the Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dacca this morning.

The Hon Mary Morrison has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 2: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon launched HMS Ark Royal at the Swan Hunter Shipyard, Wallsend.

Her Majesty travelled in an Aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Lady Grimthorpe, Captain Alastair Aird and Captain Ashe Windham were in attendance.

The Lady Jean Rankin has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, president of the Girl Guides Association, attended the Annual General Meeting of the Association held this morning at Commonwealth Headquarters and this afternoon at St James's Palace.

The Lady Juliet Townsend was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 2: The Duke of Gloucester was present this afternoon at a Garden Party at Montacute, Somerset, held jointly by the National Trust and The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, to celebrate 50 years of National Trust ownership.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 2: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, today visited the Christie Hospital, Manchester, and later opened the Nissan Soumekh Community Centre at Landsdowne Road.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 2: Princess Alexandra this afternoon visited the factory of Debretta Limited at Bangor and then opened the new District Council Offices and the Downshire Leisure Centre at Banbridge, co Down.

In the evening, Her Royal Highness attended the Consecration Ceremony at St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast.

Princess Alexandra travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been reelected Master of the Corporation of Trinity House for the forthcoming year. Captain M. B. Wingate has been reelected Deputy Master and Captain D. A. G. Dickens and Captain J. A. N. Bezant have been reelected Wardens.

The Prince of Wales is to meet President Mitterrand of France on Monday while in Paris to attend a charity ball at the British Embassy.

The Duke of Northumberland, president, was in the chair at the 121st annual general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, held at the Café Royal, London, yesterday.

Tickets for the Save the Whale Ball on June 24 are obtainable from 19 (not 14) Quarry Street, Guildford, Surrey. Tel (0483) 35671.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr R. J. Mair and Miss M. M. P. O'Connor
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Professor and Mrs W. A. Mair, of 74 Barton Road, Cambridge, and Margaret, daughter of the Right Hon Sir Patrick and Lady O'Connor, of 1 The Old Mill House, West Mills, Newbury.

Mr J. W. M. Rolleston and Miss E. Y. Barry
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Major and Mrs Brian Rolleston, of Sundridge, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Barry, of Kemsing, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr S. D. Sharp and Miss P. J. Grantham
The engagement is announced between Simon David, second son of Mr and Mrs F. A. Sharp, of Broadlands, Daws Hill Lane, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and Prudence Jane, second daughter of Mr and Mrs C. R. W. Grantham, of Griffinwood, Burton by Lincoln, Lincolnshire.

Mr J. D. B. Wilson and Miss A. C. F. Ramsay
The forthcoming marriage is announced between Julian David Bonhote Wilson, of 45 Old Church Street, SW3, and Alison Christian Findlay, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Hugh Ramsay, West Chiltington, Sussex.

Mr R. D. Rawlins and Miss J. M. D. Brownsword
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs D. F. Rawlins, of Kearsney, Kent, and Jayne, daughter of Mrs Eileen Hodgetts-Brownsword and the late Mr Douglas Brownsword, of Hythe, Kent.

Mr M. P. de Caestecker and Miss K. M. C. G. Le Goaec
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Dr and Mrs Peter de Caestecker, of Vale Close, London, W9, and Katharina, daughter of M and Mme Jean Le Goaec, of Lorgues, Var, France.

Mr C. C. W. B. Sheppard and Miss K. Macdonough
The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of Major J. D. F. B. Sheppard and Mrs Victoria Sheppard, and Katharine, daughter of Mr Redmond Macdonough and Mrs Elizabeth Macdonough.

Mr J. M. Yeomans and Miss F. E. Main
The engagement is announced between John Mark, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. V. Yeomans, of Woodmansterne, Surrey, and Fiona Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. B. Main, of Epsom, Surrey.

Marriages

Captain M. N. D. Turner and Miss A. M. Gosling
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 30, at St Mary's, Charlbury, between Captain Mark Turner, third son of Dr and Mrs J. C. Turner, of Ferring, Sussex, and Miss Alison Gosling, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Gosling, of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr T. D. Cunningham and Miss A. V. L. Puxley
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Chapel of St Bartholomew, Goring Heath, of Mr Timothy Donson Cunningham, son of the Rev J. and Mrs Cunningham, of Pirbright, Surrey, and Miss Anna Victoria Lavallin Puxley, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. L. Puxley, of Charity Farm, Goring Heath, Oxfordshire. The bridegroom's father officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Charlotte Turnbull. Mr Simon Turnbull was best man.

Mr T. R. D. Peyton and Miss V. L. Birks
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 30, at the Priory Church of St Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, between Mr Tom Peyton, son of Mr John Peyton, MP, and Mrs S. F. Phillips, and Miss Vivien Birks, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Jack Birks. The Rev W. S. Brown officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream cotton trimmed with lace. She was attended by Camilla and Edward Graham-Campbell and Tina Burrell-Davis. Mr Jonathan Elms was best man.

A reception was held at Ironmongers' Hall and the honeymoon will be spent in the West Indies.

Captain J. N. B. Baillie-Hamilton and Mrs G. N. Macdonald
The marriage took place in London on Monday, June 1, between Captain Neil Baillie-Hamilton, of Cambusmore, Callander, Perthshire, and Mrs Gillian Macdonald, of Magnolia Cottage, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Lord Beloff (left), the historian and academic, and Lord Bishopston, Labour MP for Newark, Nottinghamshire, from 1964 to 1979, who were created life peers in the Prime Minister's Special List in April, before they were introduced in the House of Lords

Memorial service

Lord Banbury of Southam
A memorial service for Lord Banbury of Southam was held at Cirencester Parish Church on Friday, May 22. The Rev John Lewis officiated, assisted by the Rev Edward Hiscox. Lord Bridge of Harwich gave an address and Mr Kim North (son-in-law) read the lesson. Among those present were:

Lord Banbury of Southam (son), the hon Mrs North and the Hon Mrs Parry (daughters), Lt Commander and Mrs Rupert Craven, Miss I Begbie, Mrs R O G Gardner, Mr and Mrs A. Gutierrez, Miss M Gutierrez.

Colonel M St J V Gibbs, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, Colonel M C Watson, High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, the Dowager Marchioness of Reading, Earl and Countess St Aldwyn, Earl and Countess Peel, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Melgund, Lord and Lady Elphinstone, Lord and Lady Howard of Penrith, Lord and Lady Wigram, Lord Vestey, Lord St Helens, Lady Bridge of Harwich the Hon Sir John Aston, the Hon Mark Vestey, the Hon Michael Howard, Sir Anthony Tritton, Elizabeth Lady Clarke, Sir Geoffrey Shakerley, Sir John and Lady Langman, Sir John and Lady Burder, Lady Abel Smith and Judge and Mrs Bulger.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given in honour of the High Commissioner of Vanuatu at Carlton Gardens.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution
The Duke of Northumberland, president, presided at a luncheon held yesterday at the Café Royal, London, in connexion with the 121st annual general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. The guest speaker was Earl St Aldwyn.

In 1980 nearly 700 elderly or disabled members of the farming profession were helped by RABI, which has spent over £4m bringing relief to farming's needy since it was founded in 1860.

Although voluntary contributions last year were maintained at a high level, spiralling costs mean that it takes more and more just to maintain in real terms the existing levels of help we give to beneficiaries. There is still a very urgent need for more support. Donations should be sent to The Secretary, RABI, Shaw House, 27 West Way, Oxford OX2 0QH.

Middle East Association
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was the principal guest at the annual luncheon of the Middle East Association held yesterday at the Dorchester hotel. Mr H D Newell, chairman of the association, presided and Mr H. Ridehalgh, vice-president, also spoke. Others present were:

The Ambassadors of Iraq, Lebanon, Somali, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar and other members of the Diplomatic Corps and Lord Denman and Lord McFadzean, vice-presidents of the association.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Mr J. N. C. James, president, and members of the general council of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors were hosts at a luncheon held at 12 Great George Street yesterday. The guests were:

The Earl of Radnor, the Agent-General for British Columbia, Sir Maurice Laing, Mr W M J Grylls, MP, Mr D E Jackson and Mr P T Lewis.

Receptions

Malaysian High Commissioner
The Malaysian High Commissioner held a reception yesterday at the Commonwealth Institute to celebrate the birthday of the King of Malaysia, Yang Di-Pertuan Agong.

HM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host at a reception for Scottish parliamentarians held at Dover House, Whitehall, yesterday, to view the Beating Retreat of the Household Division.

Dinners

HM Government
Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a dinner held last night at Admiralty House in honour of Mr John Nkomo, Deputy Minister for Industry and Energy Development for Zimbabwe.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
The president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr D. N. Sharpe, presided at a dinner held at the society's headquarters, Lambeth High Street, yesterday. Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, was the chief guest and speaker. Among others present were:

Lord Redmayne, Sir Gordon Hobday, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, MP, Mr Paul Dean, MP, Mr John Hannam, MP, Professor L Crombie, Mr R Levin, Sir Jasper Woodcock, Mr R M Timson, Dr Philip Brown, Dr Faith Gibson and Dr Colin Roberts.

Blacksmiths' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were the guests of honour at a livery dinner given by the Blacksmiths' Company at Fishmongers' Hall yesterday. The Prime Warden, Mr E. R. Earey, presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Lord Maybray-King, Mr P. A. Hearne, president of the Aeronautical Society, and Mr B. C. B. Portman, Master of the Ironmongers' Company.

Service dinners

The Rifle Brigade
The annual dinner of The Rifle Brigade Club was held at Claridge's hotel yesterday. Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson presided.

RAF Air Warfare and Flying Colleges Association
Sir Austin Pearce, Chairman of British Aerospace, was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the RAF Air Warfare and Flying Colleges Association held at RAF College Cranwell, yesterday. Air Commodore E. G. P. Jeffrey presided.

Epsom College

Open scholarships, 1981, have been awarded to:

Open: R M Willings, Aberdour. Crawford Will: A J Redwood, Chinthurst and Epsom College. Open/Densham: S M Everett, Downsend and Epsom College; R J Davies, Downsend and Epsom College. Henry Robinson (medical): S Jennings, The Hawthorns and Epsom College. Open: A G Fisher, Homefield and Epsom College; A P W Murdoch, Downsend and Epsom College. Crawford Entrance: A Williams, Homefield and Epsom College. Open: P A Booth, Chinthurst and Epsom College; R S West, Downsend. Henry Robinson (medical): D Heywood, Homefield. Open: A P Johnson, Kingswood House; R J Barrett, The Priory. Leopold Salomons (medical exhibition): A Nightingale, Homefield.

Blundell's School

The following awards have been made for 1981:

Major scholarships: J F Bullock, The Downs, Wraxall; [illegible] Ravenswood, Tiverton. [illegible]

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

Mr P. G. Hignett has been elected president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Other officers elected were: Professor J. O. L. King (senior vice-president), Mr W. M. Taylor (junior vice-president) and Mr D. L. Hazby (treasurer).




Birthdays today

The Hon William Douglas-Home, the dramatist, is 69.

Professor Sir Roy Allen, 75; Sir Robert B. Black, 75; Lord Justice Brandon, 61; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Falconer, 87; Dr R. N. [illegible] Franklin, 46; General Sir Michael Gow, 57; Sir Francis Griffin, 77; Dr Michael Jaffé, 58; the Hon Sir Con O'Neill, 69; Father Alec Robertson, 89; Sir Edward Wayne, 79; Mr Malcolm Wilcox, 60.

Coopers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Coopers' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr E. P. Hatchett; Upper Warden, Lt-Commander C. R. Perrin; Under Warden, Mr C. J. Newbold.

CZECHS BAR LECTURER

Dr Julius Tomin, the dissident Czechoslovak philosopher living in Oxford, where he has lectured at the university, has been told by the authorities in Prague that he and his wife cannot return to their country.

Dr Tomin was allowed to leave Czechoslovakia last September on a five-year exit permit to teach in Britain. He has now been informed that he has been deprived of Czechoslovak citizenship.

Playwrights share award

The Royal Court Theatre announced yesterday that the annual George Devine Award has been given jointly this year to Hanif Kureishi, the author of the play, *Outskirts*, which is at the Warehouse theatre until June 20, and to Michael Wilcox, whose play, *Accounts*, has just finished at the Traverse Theatre, Edinburgh, and whose earlier work, *Rents*, will be presented at the Mayfair Theatre in August.

Lord Stodart of Leaston

The life barony conferred on Mr James Anthony Stodart has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Stodart of Leaston, of Humbie in the District of East Lothian.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev H R Barker, Vicar of Walpole St Andrew and Rector of Walpole St Peter, and Rural Dean of Lynn Marshland, diocese of Ely, to be also honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev M E Bartlett, Vicar of Allerton, diocese of Liverpool, to be Vicar of St Marys, the Priory Church, Lancaster, diocese of Blackburn.

Canon K E Wright, Canon Residentiary of Coventry Cathedral, diocese of Coventry, to be general secretary of Scottish Churches Council and warden of Scottish Churches House, Dunblane, diocese of St Andrews, Scotland.

Retirements and resignations

The Rev W Clark, Vicar of Saxby cum Stapleford, Garthorpe and Wyfordby, diocese of Leicester, to resign on June 30.

The Rev G Clarke, Vicar of the Digby Group, diocese of Lincoln, to retire on August 31.

The Rev E H L Dodds, Vicar of Veryan, diocese of Truro, to retire on August 31.

Canon W J C Farmer, Vicar of Packwood and Nuthurst-cum-Hockley Heath, diocese of Birmingham, to retire on October 12.

The Rev B W Habberton, Vicar of St Christopher, Springfield, diocese of Birmingham, to retire on September 30.

The Rev R J S Mackenzie, Priest in Charge of Perranuthnoe and St Hilary, diocese of Truro, retired on February 10.

The Rev W R Powdrill, Vicar of Glen Parva with South Wigston, diocese of Leicester, to resign on May 31.

The Rev R E Sibthorp, Vicar of Farley with Pitton, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on May 31.

The Rev F Willford, Rector of Eardisley with Bollingham and Willersley and Priest in Charge of Whitney and Winforton, diocese of Hereford, to retire on June 30.

The Rev R M C Beak, Rector of Heanton Punchardon and Marwood, and Rural Dean of Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, to resign his Rural Deanery.

The Rev M. C. Boyes, Vicar of Broadclyst with Westwood, and Rural Dean of Aylesbeare, diocese of Exeter, to resign his Rural Deanery.

The Rev R C Dixon, Vicar of Exwick, diocese of Exeter, to retire in August.

The Rev B Duncan, Vicar of Crediton with Posbury Chapel, and Rural Dean of Cadbury, diocese of Exeter, to resign his Rural Deanery.

The Rev R I N Edwards, Rector of Plymtree, diocese of Exeter, to retire at the end of June.

The Rev K P Evans, Vicar of Bradninch, and Rural Dean of Cullompton, diocese of Exeter, to resign his Rural Deanery.

The Rev T Pritchard, Vicar of St David with St Michael, Exeter, diocese of Exeter, to retire at the end of July.

The Rev J Richards, Team Rector of Heavitree with St Paul, Exeter, and Rural Dean of Christianity, diocese of Exeter, to resign his Rural Deanery.

The Rev G Sunderland, Vicar of Plymstock, and Rural Dean of Plympton, diocese of Exeter, to resign his Rural Deanery.

The Rev R. A. Wallington, Rector of Langtree, and Rural Dean of Torrington, diocese of Exeter, to resign his Rural Deanery.

Preb C. M. Wedgwood, Vicar of Combe Down with Monkton Combe, and Rural Dean of Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells, to resign his Rural Deanery.

Preb G. A. Willis, Team Rector of the Central Exeter Team Ministry, and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, diocese of Exeter, to retire in September.

Withdrawal of acceptance of living

The Rev R. J. Davison, Rector of Wyberton, diocese of Lincoln, has withdrawn his acceptance of the living of West Winch, diocese of Norwich.

25 years ago

From the Times of Saturday, June 2, 1956

Molotov resigns

From Our Special Correspondent
Moscow, June 1.—Mr Molotov resigned tonight as Soviet Foreign Minister and the timing of the resignation appeared to be intended to coincide with the arrival of Marshal Tito tomorrow. Stalin and Mr Molotov signed the letter to the Yugloslav Communist Party which denounced the course it was taking just before its expulsion from the Cominform in 1948. Whatever differences still exist between Marshal Tito and the Soviet Union presumably they will be more easily resolved during Marshal Tito's three weeks' visit to the Soviet Union now that Mr Molotov has resigned. Mr Dmitri Shepilov, a candidate member of the Communist Party praesidium, a secretary of the central committee of the party and editor of *Pravda*, has been appointed Foreign Minister in Mr Molotov's place. . . . Mr Molotov, who is aged 66, assumed the post of Foreign Minister on May 3, 1939, after a long party career which included participation in the Bolshevist revolution, service as editor of *Pravda* beginning in 1912, and a period as Prime Minister in 1930.

Latest appointments

Mr Geoffrey McLean, Metropolitan Police Deputy Assistant Commissioner, to be Deputy Commandant of the Police Staff College, Bramshill House, Hampshire, in succession to Mr Maurice Buck, who it to be Chief Constable of Northamptonshire.

Mr R. A. H. Lloyd to be chairman and Dr B. E. Marsh to be vice-chairman of Shropshire County Council.

Mr Iain Sutherland to be editor of *The Times Law Report* in succession to Mr Jack Evans, who is retiring.

Mr James Norris deputy secretary of the BBC to be head of the BBC's Eastern Service in succession to Mr Mark Dodd, who becomes controller of the BBC's overseas services.

Today's engagements now appear in The Times *Information Service on the back page.*

Latest wills

Lord Cecil **Douglas**, of Westminster, the second son of the tenth Marquess of Queensberry, left estate valued at £108,974 net.

Mr John Robert Anderson **Sitoyan**, of Sunningdale, Berkshire, a barrister, left estate valued at £2,115,553 net.

Mr. John Henry **Bonham**, of Upper Hyde, Hereford and Worcester, the drummer with the rock group, Led Zeppelin, who died intestate, left estate valued at £435,425 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Fullerton, Mrs Daphne Elizabeth, of Tenterden, Kent .. £240,918

Robinson, Mr Brian Ronald, of Braithwell, South Yorkshire .. £415,570

Wakefield, Mr William George, of Woodbridge, Suffolk .. £257,879

University news

London
The Rev Francis Xavier Walker, SJ, BA, PhD, at present vice-principal, has been appointed acting principal of Heythorp College.

Oxford
Dr O M T O'Donovan, MA, DPhil, associate professor at Wycliffe College, Toronto has been appointed regius professor of moral and pastoral theology.

Awards
Paget Toynbee prizes: J P Armao, Magdalen College, D A Trotter, Queen's College; Violet Vaughan Morgan prizes: Clare V Brant, New College; F J Creyk, St John's College; Laura E M Cumming, St Hilda's College; M P Davidson, University College; Sophia B D Mason, Mansfield College; J L Miln, Mansfield College; J M Oldfield, Merton College, and J M Spooner, SS John's College.
Frere exhibition for Indian studies: Melissa P Hirst, Balliol College.

Buyers yen for Japanese works

By Huon Mallalieu

Although art and antique dealers are regarded as cut-throats by some members of the public, on the evidence of two sales at Christie's and Sotheby's yesterday it would seem that, at any rate in the field of Japanese works, they are romantic dreamers, while the private collectors tend to be the men of blood.

Christie's offered Japanese prints and paintings, making £68,360, with 15 per cent bought in, and most of the more expensive items went to dealers. On the other hand, Sotheby's sold swords and sword fittings to a total of £131,639, with 3.4 per cent bought in, and all the top lots were bought by private bidders.

To occidentals the best known of all Japanese prints is Hokusai's "The Great Wave", but original impressions of it do not appear on the market very often. Christie's had obtained one of them, which was slightly faded but otherwise in good condition, and it made £15,000, more than doubling their estimate of from £5,000 to £6,000, going to Ronin, a dealer from New York.

In the Sotheby sale a number of lots did rather better than expected, but for the most part prices were within or near the estimates. A fine *tachi*, or long blade, dated 1327 and attributed to Sukemitsu, of the Yoshioka Ichimonji school, sold for £9,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000).

Another fine blade in the sale was made almost six centuries later. That was one of five respectfully produced by Gassan Sadakazu in 1915 for the grand enthronement ceremonies of the Emperor Taisho, and it came with gold and silver gilt fittings. It made £5,200, against an estimate of from £5,000 to £7,000.

A routine sale of furniture at Phillips made £56,250, with 7 per cent failin to find buyers. A set of eight Chippendalt-style mahogany dining chairs reached £2,300 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500), and a seventeenth-century Dutch walnut cradle, with spindle galleries, helped perhaps by charm, also doubled its estimate of from £400 to £500 to make £1,050, paid by a private buyer.

Christie's South Kensington held a successful sale of old and modern jewelry and timepieces in which a grey-banded agate and coral desk clock in the Art Deco manner by Cartier made £4,400. This sale produced a total of £51,900, with 3 per cent bought in.

Science report

Psychology: IQ and heredity data study

By the staff of Nature

Two American psychologists have put together the most comprehensive collection of data relating to the heredity intelligence yet assembled: and come to no firm conclusion. IQ is inherited, they say, to some extent; but to what extent is not known.

This is rather remarkable, because Dr Thomas J. Bouchard, Jr, and Dr Matthew McGue of the University of Minnesota, review in their article in *Science* no less than 111 separate studies of IQ among relatives, involving 55,000 pairs of individuals ranging from identical twins to adoptive parents and children (who would be genetically unrelated).

The result of each experiment is a statistical "correlation" between the IQs of the pairs of people studied. If the correlation has value one, there is exact correspondence between members of a pair; if it has value zero, the correspondences are completely random. The scatter among the experiments reviewed is very large.

For example, one study found the IQ correlations among identical twins reared together to be less than 0.6. Another made out the same correlation to be 0.95. Again, the correlation beween siblings reared together comes out less than 0.1 in one study; but 0.9 in another!

Nevertheless, these results may be rogues caused by an unfortunate selection of subjects, because where there are a lot of experiments, results do tend to cluster around some mean value.

The trend of the results is also fairly clear. As individuals move further away from complete genetic relatedness, there tends to be less and less correlation between their IQs—unless people have lived together for some time, which seems to bring IQs together (whether to the highest common factor or the lowest common denominator has not been determined).

For example, identical twins (which come from the same fertilized ovum and so have identical genes) brought up together have an IQ correlation of 0.85 (taking the median of the studies); but such twins brought up apart (three studies and 65 pairs of twins, excluding Sir Cyril Burt's disputed work) score only 0.67. Thus even identical genes and supposedly identical environments do not lead to identical IQs, an dwith different environments the differences widen.

Similarly, adoptive parents and children, who should show zero IQ correlation, actually show a median correlation of 0.19, indicating that the IQ of a child brought up with unrelated parents has a tendency to veer towards that of its parents, or vice versa.

Drawing evidence for detailed theories of the inheritance of IQ, and the effect of the environment, from the data, would seem to be hazardous, however, because of the wide variability of the experiments. For example, the correlation found in one study between the IQs of unrelated adopted children is *greater* than that found in another on identical twins reared together, so to attempt, say, to distinguish differences in IQ correlations between mothers and daughters from mothers and sons would be unjustified.

The conclusion from all this painstaking work seems to take one little further than common sense: that IQ does have a genetic determinant, and an environmental one. The problem remains, how to go on from there.

Source: *Science* May 29; (vol 212 p 1055) 1981.

OBITUARY

SIGNOR GIUSEPPE PELLA

Former Italian Prime Minister

Signor Giuseppe Pella died on May 31 at the age of 79. His death in Rome removes from the Italian political scene one of the diminishing group of Christian Democrats who began their political experience with the pre-Fascist Popular Party.

Pella became prime minister briefly in 1953 but he will mainly be remembered for a financial policy of strict conservatism which helped prepare the way for Italy's industrial expansion in the 1960s.

Born of humble parents at Valdengo, near Biella, he studied accountancy and after working in one of the local textile businesses entered politics as a member of the constituent assembly. As soon as he was elected to parliament, De Gasperi gave him the post of Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Finance. He was known at that time as "The Cardinal" because of his avuncular manner and the formal style of tailoring he favoured.

He was several times Minister of the Treasury as well as taking finance and the budget in a regular appearance in a number of governments and, when President Einaudi asked him to form his own administration in 1953 he retained responsibility not only for the Treasury but also for foreign affairs.

His insistence on Italian rights to Trieste during his prime ministership won him the label of a man of the right while he saw himself at the centre of the political spectrum. He moved from the Chamber to the Senate in 1968 and took less direct interest in politics. He was active in a different role: that of host of a regular series of dinner-parties at his home near Via Veneto where his political friends, journalists and writers gathered to talk about the situation usually with the then Governor of the Bank of Italy, Signor Guido Carli.

Pella was an excellent host and his evenings were stimulating in a way that belied the idea of him as limited to conservatism.

PROFESSOR ANNE PENNINGTON

Professor Anne Pennington died on May 27 at the age of 47, after less than a year's tenure of the Chair of Comparative Slavonic Philology at Oxford. Her death, though not unexpected, was a grievous blow to the University, to Slavonic studies in this country, and to a host of friends all over the world.

Her work started from the philological and historical tradition which she learned from Boris Unbegaun and it was this tradition which she followed in her important publications on seventeenth-century Russian. Her definitive edition of Grigory Karpovich Kotoshikhin's description of Muscovy under Tsar Alekesey Mikhaylovich appeared in 1980, but long before that she had given evidence of the quality and originality of her mind in her articles on the language.

As all her work and her teaching showed, she combined a rigorous critical faculty with a lively interest in all aspects of linguistics. Her particular devotion to the language and culture of the South Slavs produced a memorable achievement in this field as well as on the Russian language. Her work on manuscripts in Bulgaria, Romania and the U.S.S.R. resulted in a series of scholarly articles on the music of the Orthodox Church, especially that of Moldavia. Her translation of Serbian poems by Vasko Popa both pleased the poet himself and achieved the level of poetry in their own right.

Anne Pennington did much for Slavic studies in this country. Since 1976 she had been one of the two British representatives on the International Committee of Slavists. There, as in her Chair at Oxford, she succeeded Robert Auty, and during the years since his death she gave much time to the organization of his books and papers. Despite her many interests and her many friends in other countries she belonged very much to Oxford.

After a childhood in Kent, where she attended the Simon Langton Grammar School for Girls, she came to Lady Margaret Hall in 1952. There she spent her whole academic life, except for her many visits abroad, until she transferred to St Hilda's on becoming a professor. She was a devoted member of her college and gave a great deal of time and care to its graduate students as Dean of Graduates between 1977 and 1980

Her hospitality in her college rooms was endless and her cooking was superb. Her feeling for her college found particular expression through her daily attendance at its chapel. She was a deeply committed Anglican, and her own religion and her academic interests combined to make her also a very close friend of the Orthodox Church. She sang regularly in the choir of the Orthodox Church at Oxford.

Despite what she had already achieved Anne Pennington had much skill to contribute to scholarship. It is tragic that her death should come so soon after she had won the well-merited distinction of a Chair at Oxford.

SIR JOHN DYKES BOWER

Sir John Dykes Bower, CVO, one of the best loved of English church musicians, and organist of St Paul's Cathedral for more than 30 years, has died aged 75 in hospital at Orpington, Kent.

As an organist he was an austere perfectionist with a strong feeling for the big occasion. This was particularly marked when he played for the St Paul's Thanksgiving service after the war and for Sir Winston Churchill's State funeral in 1965. Few who heard it will ever forget the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" ringing round the vast building.

He was a sub-conductor at the Coronations both of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II. He toured North America with the St Paul's choir in 1953 and conducted a concert before President Eisenhower in the White House.

Born at Gloucester of a musical family — he was a descendant of the hymn writer J. B. Dykes — John Dykes Bower was an articled pupil of Sir Herbert Brewer at Gloucester Cathedral before going up to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, as organ scholar and was later holder of the John Stewart Rannoch scholarship in sacred music.

His first cathedral post was at Truro in 1926; three years later Sir Hugh Allen, Professor of Music at Oxford, was instrumental in his appointment as organist at New College, Oxford. A further move to Durham Cathedral came in 1933 and then to St Paul's in 1936.

Thereafter this was the centre of his musical life. There was a strong bond of mutual affection between him and his choristers. While insistent on high standards he was tireless in encouraging individual musical ability.

He also served as organ professor at the Royal College of Music from 1936 to 1969 and as associate director of the Royal School of Church Music. In both these posts his influence on young musicians was immense.

He saw wartime service in the RAF from 1940 to 1945. He was made a CVO in 1953 and knighted in 1968. One honour he greatly valued came only last year — an honorary fellowship of Corpus Christi, his old Cambridge college.

Dykes Bower was president of the Royal College of Organists from 1960 to 1962. After his retirement from St Paul's in 1967 he became honorary secretary to the college where his devoted work enhanced its prestige and reputation. He was one of the musical editors of the 1950 revision of *Hymns Ancient and Modern*.

He was Master of the Worshipful Company of Musicians in 1967-68.

REV DR LEWIS DAVIDSON

The Rev Dr Lewis Davidson, CBE, who died recently in Bermuda, was a missionary of the Church of Scotland who founded Knox College. A distinguished educationalist with an open, questing mind he translated ideas into action with a vitality and determination that challenged and inspired, and must often have exhausted, his devoted colleagues.

Born in Glasgow in 1915 he graduated from its university with an MA honours degree in philosophy and psychology, gaining the Caird prize. After serving as Scottish Secretary of the Student Christian Movement he went to Jamaica as Headmaster for three years of Wolmer's High School for Boys. There he pondered on the meaning and purpose of Christian education and this led to his great pioneering achievement, the founding of Knox College in Spaldings, Jamaica.

He chose the site, an unpromising derelict hillside, and with his Jamaican colleague, David Bent, built it up from scratch. Water had to be carried from the river. There was no electricity and they cooked on charcoal stoves. He had a vision of a school in which children would learn to think independently and to work as a team without competitiveness. He wanted a school that would serve the community and raise the standard of life for the neighbourhood. He had no capital but he had faith that the men and the money would be forthcoming.

His vision turned into reality, a junior and senior high school for boys and girls, day and residential, in well-planned buildings with lively murals.

He aimed at making the college supply its own needs. It had its own small intensive modern farm with pigs, thousands of chickens, citrus fruit and a variety of vegetables. It was a step from that to its own food-processing plant which served not only Knox but other schools and the neighbourhood with nourishing, low-cost meals. They needed buildings and furniture so they made their own at a fraction of the market price. They needed exercise books and stationery and so established Knox Educational Services. In these ways they gave training and employment to the local people. They later developed the Countryman series of houses and shops made of local materials placed in sacks giving durable cheap buildings.

All this required tremendous effort in mobilizing financial and practical help. This came not only from local sources but from Britain, Canada, the United States and many parts of the world. Staff of many nationalities gave their services.

At the heart of it all was the Worship Centre, witness to the Christian motivation and vision of Davidson.

In 1970 after he had been succeeded as Principal by a Jamaican, Mr George Scott, he threw his energies and imagination into his new post as Director of the Knox Development Fund.

In 1973 he was made a CBE. The following year he received the degree of DD from the University of Glasgow. He retired from Jamaica to become minister of the lively Church of Scotland congregation in Bermuda.

Dr Davidson married Jean Tweedie-Stodart, who survives him with one son and one daughter.

Mr Tom Martin, governor of the Society of Licensed Victuallers in 1976-77, has died at his home in Scarborough aged 60. He was licensee of the Tennyson Arms in Scarborough.

Sir Matthew Stevenson, KCB, CMG, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Power, 1965-66 and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1966-70, died on May 28.

Uphill struggle for the Irish economy, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES June 3 1981

Fresh approach to monetary control, page 21

■ **Stock markets**
FT Ind 547 down 2.2
FT Gilts 67.27 down 0.37

■ **Sterling**
$2.0380 down 200 points
Index 98.1 down 0.2

■ **Dollar**
Index 107.9 up 1.0
DM 2.3682 up 367pts

■ **Gold**
$476.50 down $6

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 12¼-12¼
3 mth Euro $18⅞-18⅞
6 mth Euro $16¾-16¾

IN BRIEF

SE election will be contested

A fight for a place on the powerful 45-seat ruling Council of the Stock Exchange was signalled yesterday. For the first time in three years there will be a contested election for the 14 vacancies created by retirements and departures this year. Although there is one more candidate than seats to fill, it is understood more will come forward before nominations close on Thursday next week.

Traditionally the Exchange has found members reluctant to come forward to fill the time-consuming jobs which police and govern the rules of the market. But it is now thought, with the changes facing the Exchange—it is still due to appear before the Restrictive Practices Court in three years—that it is better to have a vote and thus direct knowledge of what is going on.

Twelve Council members retire by rotation. Ten, including Mr Nicholas Goodison, the chairman, offer themselves for re-election. Two others are leaving the Council and there are five candidates for the four vacant seats.

Vickers pay-off

Compensation totalling £183,000 was paid last year to former directors of Vickers, the armaments and engineering group which took over Rolls-Royce Motors. Names are not disclosed, but a large part is likely to have gone to Dr "Bill" Willetts, former managing director, who resigned in May last year.

New attack, page 22

UN wheat forecast

A record world wheat harvest of 460 million to 480 million tonnes is forecast this year by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, compared to 444 million tonnes last year and the previous record of 449 million tonnes in 1979.

Saudi gold talks

Saudi Arabia is preparing to exploit its gold deposits in Mahd Al Dahab, in the west of the kingdom. Negotiations with prospecting companies are expected to begin in the next four weeks.

Zaire diamond sales

Zaire is likely to market its diamonds independently of the Central Selling Organization, controlled by De Beers, after talks between them ended without a new marketing agreement.

Cement price freeze

Cement makers are to freeze prices for a further six months, the Cement Manufacturers Federation said yesterday. But the federation gave warning that prices would rise by as much as 12 per cent in November if costs, particularly coal and other sources of energy, continue to rise as expected.

Reed profits dip

Profits of Reed International, the publishing and packaging group, fell from £99.9m pre-tax to £50.4m in the year to March 29. The results were depressed by heavy rationalization costs.

Financial Editor, page 21

Surprise in store

Debenhams, the department store group, surprised the stock market with pre-tax profits of £25m against £15.8m last time for the year to end-January. A property revaluation threw up a surplus of £70.9m. The shares rose 8p to 109p.

Financial Editor, page 21

The pound

Exchange prices for the pound are now contained in *The Times* Information Service on the back page.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrials average closed 10.48 points down to 987.48. The $ SDR was 1.16296. The £ was 0.569883.

EEC trade talks with Japan a total failure

From Peter Norman, Brussels, June 2

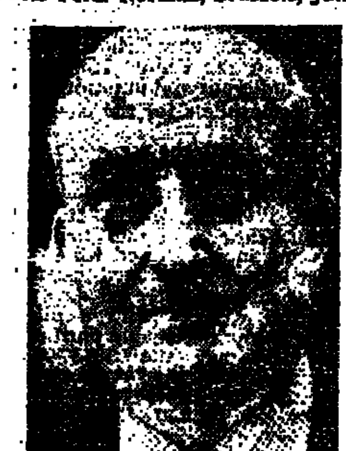
The European Commission today admitted total failure after a five-year struggle to force Japan to cut back its massive trade surplus with the EEC.

Talks between Sir Roy Denman, the EEC Commission's director of external relations, and Mr Kiyoaki Kikuchi, of the Japanese Foreign Trade Ministry, were broken off ahead of schedule last night after it became clear that Japan refused either to curb its exports to the EEC or make its markets more open to European goods.

"The facts speak for themselves more eloquently than I can," Sir Roy told a press conference here today. "The talks amount to pretty near zero and naturally we are very disappointed."

The EEC's overall trade position with Japan was worsening, he said. A trade deficit of $11,000m (£5,300m) last year had been followed by a "whopping increase" of 46 per cent in the bilateral trade gap to $3,650m in the first four months of this year.

There was no sign of moderation on the part of the Japanese. In sensitive areas such as cars and television sets, EEC surveillance procedures had uncovered increases of 18 per cent and 40 per cent in the volume of imports from Japan


Sir Roy Denman: "We are very disappointed."

in the first three months of this year. At the same time, European exports to Japan were restricted by inequitable tariff arrangements and unfair and complicated acceptance and type approval procedures.

The failure of this latest round of consultations is bound to increase pressure on the EEC to adopt direct action to correct the trade imbalance with Japan.

In choosing this moment to declare the bankruptcy of its politics of persuasion, the Commission is undoubtedly hoping to force a last-minute change of heart on the Japanese.

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, is due to visit Brussels on June 15 and 16 and will be followed immediately by Mr Rokusuki Tanaka, the Minister for International Trade and Industry. The Commission, in turn, is obliged to report on its efforts at negotiating with Japan to EEC Foreign Ministers when they meet in Luxembourg on June 22 and 23.

'Strategy of killing all competition'

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, warned yesterday that Japan's strategy of concentrating all its energies on one particular sector of the world economy and "destroying the competition in all advanced industrial countries must be understood and resisted".

He said: "We cannot turn our people into Japanese. The difference in productivity between Europe and Japan is so large we cannot bridge it in the short run.

"The Japanese must be made to understand in their own interests that they will *not* be able to continue to sell to the West unless they are willing to buy from them."

Telecom finance limit to be £380m

By Bill Johnstone and David Felton

The Government has raised British Telecom's external financing limit by £200m to £380m—still £120m short of the minimum that British Telecom believes necessary to maintain its investment programme.

Financial targets in the Government's White Paper on expenditure for 1981-82 assumed that British Telecom would make a real return on net assets of 6 per cent in the present financial year. The figure has been revised to 5 per cent.

A statement was made by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, in answer to a parliamentary question from Mr John Osborn, Conservative Member for Sheffield, Hallam.

Reduced financial targets for British Telecom to offset some of the effects of the recession meant, according to Mr Baker, that the corporation's external financing limit needed to be raised.

"British Telecom's external financing limit should be raised by £200m to £380m to [illegible] enable BT to maintain its [illegible] demand-forecasts by BT, now stands at a little over £[illegible]m in 1981/82. The funds are being found from the contingency reserve within the planned totals of public expenditure," he said.

Sir George Jefferson, chairman of British Telecom, commented: "I must warn that the increase is not as much as we believe to be necessary if Britain is to have the telecommunications services it needs".

He added: "We have already carried out stringent economies, shaving £200m from our programme last year and about £250m from this year's".

Before the Budget, the borrowing needs of the corporation were set by British Telecom at £630m but then raised to £730m in anticipation of lost revenue due to the Chancellor's measures. That figure was later revised to £500m, which is still £120m more than British Telecom is now allowed to borrow.

Sir George Jefferson, since his appointment last year, has been pressing the Government for a more relaxed approach to the funding of British Telecom.

Yesterday he said: "We still believe more borrowing is necessary, from whatever source, if we are not to make damaging cutbacks in our essential improvements to Britain's present and future telecommunications programme."

He added: "Such cutbacks would damage not only our ability to provide service, but also seriously affect the manufacturing capability of our supplying industry."

British Telecom is investigating methods of securing further savings. Coopers & Lybrands, accountants, and McKinseys, management consultants, are assisting the corporation.

Tomorrow, the corporation is due to announce major improvements in telecommunication services for businesses based in London.

Fuel exchange deals urged to cut costs

By Our Financial Staff

A proposal that government departments and agencies should try to cut fuel costs by hedging gas oil contracts on the International Petroleum Exchange has been taken up by a government minister.

Mr Norman Lamont, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Energy, speaking at the formal opening of the exchange in London yesterday said: "I have noted the suggestion that Government might use the exchange, and both central and local government buying agencies will need to consider this, together with the nationalized industries." It is possible that the British National Oil Corporation would also be interested in the new market.

Hedging fuel costs in this way is quite common in the United States, and the exchange has been trying to arouse government interest in the idea since it began trading in April. The use of one futures market raises the question of whether Government might become involved in other markets for metals and foodstuffs.

The exchange's case will be strengthened by its evident success in attracting custom. It is now handling about 800 lots a day, representing 3 million tonnes of fuel oil worth about $850m, much more than had been expected at this stage in its development.

Mr Robin Woodhead, chairman of the exchange, said yesterday that committees would be set up to examine other possible contracts in gasoline, jet and shipping fuel, and petrochemicals. If they decided to go ahead, a bigger trading floor would be needed.

Meanwhile, subsidies to keep down fuel prices were firmly ruled out by Mr John Moore, Under Secretary of State for Energy. He said that subsidies would undermine the incentive to save energy, and the Government's priority should be security of energy supply rather than simply keeping prices down.

Mr Moore, who was speaking at a *Financial Times* conference in London yesterday, said that Britain should aim immediately to reduce dependence on oil, and he saw nuclear power as the best short-term prospect of producing cheaper electricity, as well as being a long-term energy source.

Mr James Schlesinger, the former United States Energy Secretary and later Defence Secretary, who was also a speaker at the conference said: that the present oil glut was temporary and even with a balanced energy market higher oil prices would have profound economic consequences that were improperly understood. "With regard to oil, we will continually be on the ragged edge of supply," he said, but he added that in a period of respite such as this complacency took over which he blamed on the press for playing down this year what had alarmed it last year.

Signs of UK recovery now apparent, Commission says

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, June 2

The EEC Commission today reported that there was a "significant improvement" in the business climate in Britain in April, "strengthening the evidence of recent months that the conditions for recovery now exist".

In a generally bullish report on business opinion throughout Europe, the Commission said its *business climate indicator for* Britain improved by 5.5 percentage points mainly because of improved production expectations, which are now significantly less pessimistic than the Community average.

The figures are based on estimates made by national governments.

Although judgments of stocks of finished products stayed unchanged, with a substantial majority of respondents considering stocks to be above normal, the Commission said the peak of the stock cycle seems to have passed and this should lead to an increase in demand in the coming months.

For the Community as a whole, the Commission reported an improvement of 2.5 percentage points in its business climate indicator.

While admitting that the balance of evidence suggests that a sustained recovery in industrial production is not yet firmly assured, the Commission said its findings in April strengthened the evidence of earlier months that an end to the recession is imminent.

Four-year high against Deutsche mark as pound plunges

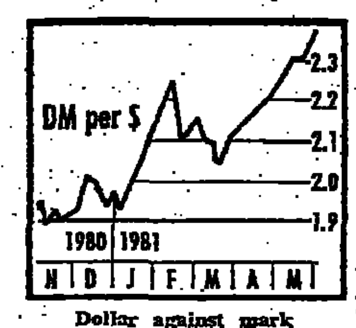
Dollar surges on higher rates

By Frances Williams

The dollar surged against all leading currencies on the world's foreign exchange markets yesterday in the wake of higher domestic interest rates in the United States. Cuts in the prime lending rates of more United States banks to 20 per cent failed to dampen speculation that American interest rates are on their way up again.

The pound plunged 2 cents to finish trading in London at $2.0380, having touched $2.0340 earlier in the day, its lowest level for more than two years. It was also slightly weaker against Continental currencies and its trade-weighted index, as measured against a basket of currencies, slipped 0.2 to 98.1 (average 1975=100).

The dollar soared to a four-year high against a weaker Deutsche mark, the currency



Dollar against mark

against which it is chiefly measured, gaining 3.67 pfennigs to close at DM 2.3682. The French franc and the lira fell to an all-time low against the dollar, though they were both fairly steady within the European Monetary System.

The dollar's strength is entirely caused by high American interest rates and expectations that further rises may be on the way. The markets are tending to ignore movements in prime rates—the rates at which the banks lend to prime customers—which reflect the cost of borrowings by banks over a previous period and are thus lagging indicators.

Instead all eyes are on the Federal Funds rate—the rate at which the banks lend each other reserves — which the Federal Reserve Board can influence through market operations to add or drain liquidity from the system.

The Fed has been pursuing a tight money policy in order to curb money supply growth and, although recent indications are that this growth is slowing down, the Fed has consistently been draining reserves from the system to keep interest rates high.

On Monday Fed Funds rose to 21 per cent in late United States trading. Yesterday the rate was nudging 20 per cent when European markets closed.

Eurodollar deposit rates were also higher. Three month Eurodollars closed up ¾ percentage point from Monday at 18⅞ per cent.

High American interest rates are causing substantial problems for the European economies, notably the Germans. They are having to impose very high real rates of interest to protect the value of their currencies, and this is tending to prolong economic recession.

The United States came in for further criticism on this score at yesterday's meeting of the Economic Policy Committee of the OECD.

Monetary changes in July

By John Whitmore

Plans to end the reserve asset system for banks should go ahead by the end of July if the authorities keep to their present timetable. It is clear, however, that there is a considerable amount of preparatory work still to be completed.

The proposed changes, outlined in March, envisage the ending of the present reserve asset requirement and its replacement by a system in which a broader range of banks and licensed deposit-taking institutions will maintain a cash balance at the central bank equivalent to a ½ per cent of their eligible liabilities.

In addition, new prudential liquidity requirements will eventually specify appropriate liquidity norms for different types of banks and banking business.

In conjunction with these changes the Bank has already gone a long way towards changing the nature of its open market operations to deal with the ebb and flow of liquidity in the system.

Since last November it has concentrated on dealing in eligible bills at variable prices rather than relying on lending short-term to the discount market at minimum lending rate.

With the ending of the reserve asset requirement it is important for the Bank to know that there is going to be a sufficiently large bill market operating to make these dealings possible.

It therefore proposed to extend the eligibility club to include a number of overseas banks operating in London. Applications from interested banks will be screened over the next few weeks.

Once this is done the eligible bill pool can be extended. It is not considered necessary, however, for new prudential liquidity arrangements to be in place by the time reserve assets are abolished. Indeed, it is not yet clear whether the new paper being drafted on prudential liquidity will go into circulation before the summer holidays.

There are also no firm decisions yet on if or when MLR is likely to be phased out, or on how the unpublished, flexible, interest rate band, on which the authorities will base their market operations, is to work.

Although many politicians would like to see the end of MLR, leaving the banks to meet the criticism for any interest rate increases, most central banks prefer to keep a published discount rate. An alternative idea might be for the authorities to publish daily a list of the rates at which they had dealt in bills.

Whether the interest rate band will be as broad as that operated in the United States must be doubtful, at least in the first instance. It seems that the more flexible approach is going to call for eventual change in the way in which banks and building societies set their interest rates.

Monetary control changes, page 21

Biggest fall in reserves since 1978

By Our Economics Staff

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves dropped by $1,579m (£763m) in May, the biggest fall recorded since March, 1978, when they plunged by $3,000m after substantial Bank of England intervention to prop up the pound.

The cause this time was a $1,700m repaymenet, $1,075m of this ahead of schedule, of the $2,500m Eurodollar loan raised by the Labour Government early in 1974 to help finance a huge balance of payments deficit on current account. It sets a new record for the largest single repayment of official debt.

After taking account of this and other public sector transactions there was an underlying inflow into the reserves of $278m. The underlying change is not always a reliable guide to Bank of England intervention in foreign exchange markets because it reflects a variety of official transactions. But the substantial inflow probably reflects some buying of foreign currencies by the Bank to smooth rises in the pound's value.

Although the pound fell nearly 3½ per cent against the dollar during May it was generally stronger against continental currencies such as the Deutsche mark.

The Government's intention to repay the whole of the $2,500m Eurodollar loan this year was announced during the Commons Budget debate in March by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. It would otherwise have fallen due between 1981 and 1984.

The $1,700m repayment in May has been made at the first possible date. The remaining $800m will be repaid later this year.

The early payment of such a large tranche of the outstanding debt was influenced by the fact that higher interest rates on that sum were due to be imposed from last month.

A second Eurodollar loan for $1,500m raised in 1977 was repaid ahead of schedule last year, in addition to nearly $2,000m in early repayments of foreign loans by public sector bodies since the present Government took office in May, 1979.

By the end of 1981 Britain's total overseas debt will have been reduced to $14,000m from $22,000m in May, 1979, the lowest total in relation to foreign currency earnings since the Second World War.

Additional public sector borrowing under the exchange cover scheme in May was $38m, while repayments totalled $195m including $100m by the Electricity Council under a revolving credit facility.

Britain is experiencing the worst combination of events on foreign exchange markets at the moment. It is weak against the dollar which is helping to push up inflation, mainly through higher oil prices which are denominated in dollars. But it is stronger against continental currencies

Table, page 24

Crucial meetings on Lloyd's Bill

By Richard Allen, Insurance Correspondent

The ultimate fate of the new self-regulation Bill for Lloyd's could be decided at two extra-ordinary meetings of the insurance market's members planned for later this month.

Lloyd's ruling committee decided on the meetings yesterday to get the response of its 20,000 members to Monday's parliamentary demand that agents acting for member "names" should no longer also act for underwriting syndicates.

The meetings, scheduled for June 9 and 17, are required under Lloyd's existing rules; the first to make postal votes valid and the second to put the required changes to the Bill to a full meeting.

A spokesman for the committee said last night that it was hoped the market would be able to make its official response in time to ensure that the Bill does not miss its place in the parliamentary timetable. If not, it could require complete redrafting and much-needed reforms to market rules and by-laws could be delayed for at least a year.

However, opposition to the latest parliamentary demands seemed to be growing yesterday. For example, Mr Ronnie Taylor, chairman of Willis Faber, the insurance broking group with large Lloyd's interests, declared yesterday: "We would hope that this requirement of the parliamentary committee might be much more exhaustively argued before them than it has been so far".

Speaking at his group's annual meeting he conceded that an earlier parliamentary call for brokers to sell off their underwriting interests was logical. But he said that there were a large number of wholly independent agencies which combined management services for both members and syndicates.

He said that these were an integral part of the market and that, to insist on their separation, would mean a gratuitous, self-inflicted wound upon the community of Lloyd's and would not serve in the public interest.

Ivory Coast threat to cocoa deal

By Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent.

The future of the International Cocoa Organization and of a new agreement between its producing and consuming members was again thrown into doubt yesterday when the Ivory Coast, the world's biggest cocoa producer, said it wanted to withdraw the $50m it had contributed to the old agreement's buffer stock fund.

While the move had been threatened several months ago, it underlines the determination of the Ivory Coast not to join a new agreement. The Ivory Coast has maintained that the floor price of 110 cents a pound at which the buffer stock manager would be able to intervene under the new agreement is too low.

A meeting has now been called with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, in Geneva at the end of this month. The terms of the new agreement allow it to come into force without the 25 per cent of world exports contributed by the Ivory Coast, but only if the UN agrees. Should such agreement be forthcoming, the agreement could be incorporated in the UN Common Fund for commodities.

But the new agreement may never come into effect if the Ivory Coast presses for its funds. A statement by the West African producer yesterday made it clear that it would press for repayment. The Ivory Coast maintained that the funds belonged to their country of origin and that the buffer stock manager could transfer them if that country was no longer a party to the agreement.

Officials of the International Cocoa Organization point out however, that without an agreement the buffer stock manager has no power to make such a transfer. The organization failed to establish a new agreement last year after the previous pact had expired in 1979. Since then it has avoided liquidation by postponing a decision.

Chemical companies face selective strike threat

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Selective strikes in key chemicals companies were threatened yesterday fater the breakdown of pay talks covering 65,000 workers in the industry.

The two main unions representing process workers have rejected a 7.2 per cent offer, which the Chemical Industries Association said was the biggest it could make in the current unfavourable economic climate.

Mr John Miller, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is expected to win backing from the union's executive this week for industrial action in support of a claim for substantial increases. He said: "I believe strike action in at least some companies is now a genuine possibility."

The other main union, the General and Municipal Workers', is expected to decide what steps to take later this week.

ICI, which is the main company not covered by the national agreement with the association is due to reply next week to a similar claim submitted on behalf of 50,000 manual workers.

Average earnings for a 40 hour week in the companies covered by the association, which include Fisons and Laporte, are estimated by the unions to be between £90 and £100 per week, although earnings reach £110 a week if overtime is included.

Radical design puts Britain ahead

Bus transmission gets into gear

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

A former chief engineer at BL has invented an automatic transmission system for buses which is claimed to be so far ahead of competition that it could lead to radical changes in bus design and manufacture.

Its appearance is well-timed. Bus sales are now heavily dominated by the change from manually-operated gearboxes to automatic transmission and almost all new buses are fitted with automatic or semi-automatic gearboxes, most of them bought from West Germany.

Some of the largest passenger transport authorities in the country including London Transport have ordered test units and Hestair Dennis, the Guildford bus manufacturer, is already offering the new automatic transmission system as an optional fitting on its Dominator double-deckers.

It is the work of Mr Peter Windsor-Smith, 59, former chief engineer of Daimler Transport Vehicles, but better-known as the chief designer of Coventry Climax racing engines which won four grand prix championships in the early 1960s.

During his long association with bus manufacturing Mr Windsor-Smith became determined to provide a solution to the inefficiences of bus transmissions. It is ironic that if BL had not stopped production of Daimler buses it would probably have been first into the field with his new gearbox.

Simplicity, compactness, light weight and ease of maintenance are its big advantages. It is about 400lb lighter than the German-made Voight which dominates the market at present, and uses only one tenth the number of components.

According to Mr Windsor-Smith, it can be stripped and repaired by the average garage mechanic, while even the best-equipped bus garage would hesitate to "open up" a Voight.

By dispensing with a torque converter and using four simple plate clutches reached through inspection plates Mr Windsor-Smith has made the maintenance of the gearbox possible without removing it from the vehicle.

Mr Windsor-Smith and Mr Ray Tailby, his partner, who is an experienced production engineer, have formed a new company called Maxwell Bus Transmissions to manufacture and market the gearbox. They have a small but well-equipped workshop on an industrial estate at Loughborough.

With the help of a small grant from the Department of Industry six prototypes have been completed and work has just started on 10 pre-production units. It is hoped to produce a further 25 by the end of the year.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Davies & Nwmn	13p to 129p	Mercantile Hse	25p to 790p
De La Rue	30p to 760p	Muirhead	12p to 106p
Delta Invt	15p to 245p	Pratt F	10p to 95½p
Electrocomps	20p to 790p	Reed Int	12p to 258p
Eucalyptus Pulp	18p to 186p	Secs Ts Scot	10p to 107p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	11p to 701p	Massey Ferg	10p to 180p
Castlefield	10p to 490p	Seccombe Mar	15p to 245p
Global Nat Res	15p to 770p	Shell Trans	8p to 368p
Lasmo	10p to 572p	Ultramar	7p to 443p
Harrison Cros	13p to 900p	Western Areas	7p to 252p

Saudis to maintain oil output

Saudi Arabia is to maintain its present high level of oil production, some 10 million barrels a day, despite calls by its partners in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) to reduce it by 10 per cent.

The Saudi Press Agency quotes Mr Mohammad Abdu Yamani, Minister of Information, as saying that Mr Fahd Ben Abdul Aziz, the Crown Prince and Deputy Premier, has told a meeting of the Council of Ministers that his government was keen to maintain its previous production policy to achieve major goals of its development and to secure reserves needed for national economy.

Italy works harder

Italian working hours lost due to strikes were down 16 per cent in April from March but rose 37 per cent from April 1980. Lost hours numbered 8.8 million in the month, down from 10.5 million the previous month but up from 6.42 million a year earlier. In the first four months of 1981, labour disputes led to a 36.443 million drop in overall hours worked, compared with a 48.2 million decline in the like year-earlier period.

Algerian gas

The third of six gas liquefaction trains at the GNL-2 complex at Arzew, on Algeria's western Mediterranean coast, will start up at the end of this month and the other three are scheduled to be completed before the end of next year.

Italian GDP rises

Italy's seasonally adjusted gross domestic product rose a real 0.3 per cent in the first quarter of 1981 from the previous quarter but fell 1.3 per cent from a year earlier, according to ISCO, the semi-official government statistics institute.

West German surplus

West Germany had a 3,300m Deutsche mark (£1,609m) surplus in April after a DM135m deficit in March and a DM1,100m surplus in April 1980, the Federal Statistics Office said.

Call for British business to help rebuild war-damaged Iraq

Carrington urges Gulf trade drive

By Michael Frenchman

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday appealed for British businessmen to back the rebuilding of war-damaged Iraq. Speaking at the annual luncheon of the Middle East Association in London he commented on the ups and downs of Britain's political relations with Iraq.

"But over the last year or so, the Iraqis and we have shown that we want to set our relations on a more workmanlike basis", said Lord Carrington. He pointed out that the visit last March of the Iraqi Foreign Minister had been an outstanding success and had greatly improved the political climate. Later this month the Iraqi trade minister will be coming to London.

Lord Carrington said: "Already 1981 has all the makings of a bumper year for British exports. If, and when, a durable peace with Iran is achieved there will be further opportunities to assist in rebuilding Iraq's war-damaged installations. The time for British companies to establish interest is now."

British exports to Iraq last year totalled £321m against £532m of imports.

Referring to Mrs Thatcher's visit to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, Lord Carrington said Britain had to show these countries that it took them seriously politically, and not just commercially. "Mrs Thatcher made it very clear that her main objective was to demonstrate the importance which we attach to our relations in the area. We needed to show them that, if previous Governments might have been misled by our traditionally close and harmonious relations with countries in the area into taking them for granted, the present Government would certainly not make the same mistake."

He underlined this by pointing out that exports to Saudi Arabia were more than £1,000m a year. He was also looking forward to next week's state visit to Britain by King Khalid.

Lord Carrington then spoke of Algeria, the largest market in the Arab world after Saudi Arabia. He said Britain had made a major effort to develop a closer relationship with Algeria, from where he had just returned.

But Lord Carrington stressed: "Stability in the Middle East is vital to our own economic health and to our security. In Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, where our biggest export markets are to be found, stable conditions have lasted against all the predictions of the pessimists for the 10 years since we ended our special position in 1971."

But, he added, the revolution in Iran, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war had led Britain and her allies to question the safeguards for that stability.

Call for one Co-op in Scotland

By Derek Harris

A single Co-operative retail society for Scotland, merging the present 50 separate retail organizations, was proposed at the Scottish Co-operative Congress yesterday.

The proposal came from Mr Dennis Landau, chief executive of the Manchester-based Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) which, although mainly a wholesaler to Co-operative retail societies, also operates a quarter of Scottish Co-operative retailing.

CWS was prepared to throw its own Scottish retail operations into a new entity, Mr Landau said. The proposal had been received warmly by the other societies.

The new initiative, likely to lead to further discussion among the Scottish societies, is aimed at strengthening the movement's presence in Scotland. It comes less than 10 years after one of the movement's most spectacular failures which at the time threatened the continuation of the movement in Scotland.

CWS gained its Scottish interests when in 1973 it stepped in to save the failed Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society whose final losses amounted to £34.5m largely through banking problems. It now has a turnover of £120,000 from several parts of Scotland including the Glasgow area, Tayside and the Highlands and Islands.

One of the obstacles to a single Scottish retailing organization is the fear of some of the independent societies of domination by the CWS. The combined turnover of all the Scottish societies is, however, £500m, of which CWS accounts for just under a quarter.

Special steel imports to UK may be cut

By Baron Phillips

Imports of high value special steel into Britain will be heavily cut from levels of a year ago if a framework agreement is reached by the Council of Ministers in Brussels tomorrow.

A basic agreement was reached over the weekend to reduce special steel imports by 40 per cent from the levels of the second quarter of 1980, and the British delegation will seek a further reduction.

In recent years, there has been a build-up of imports from Scandinavia, Austria, Germany and France of tool steels, high speed steels and stainless steel bars. The United Kingdom steel industry is becoming concerned about the ability of producers to retain a production capacity against intense European competition.

Less than a fortnight ago, the Bank of England announced the setting up of an inquiry into the special steels sector, and reform of the sector is expected to be announced when its findings are completed next month. It is likely to recommend further rationalization of the industry to secure the future of companies.

The latest guidelines on the export of special steels into the United Kingdom published over the weekend represents a big breakthrough for home-based producers, and it has taken more than five months of delicate negotiation to reach this agreement.

But Article 58 of the Treaty of Paris which governs steel production is due to expire at the end of this month, and unless the Council of Ministers successfully concludes a long-term binding agreement, producers could be back to where they were six months ago.

The problem is that this area of steel production—basically high value but low volume—is almost exclusively undertaken by the smaller independent steel producers. In the United Kingdom special steels account for only 7 per cent of British Steel's output.

If Britain is to maintain its production of special steels, then a renewal of agreed import cuts must take place at the end of this month. Without this agreement then a further 2,000-3,000 jobs in the private sector could be at risk.

Times show opens

This weekend sees the opening of the fifth *Business to Business Exhibition*, which is jointly organized by *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*.

—Earls Court opens its doors at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, June 7, for four days, giving the public and business community an opportunity to discuss their problems. The exhibition will be opened by Mr Gerald Long, managing director of Times Newspapers.

Exhibitors, who will occupy more than 700 stands, range from the Greater London Council's Industrial Centre to advertising agencies.

The event provides an ideal arena for the general public and industry to see in which direction Britain's business community is heading and to note that the nation's business heart is very much alive

Admission is £2 payable at the door.

Consumer backing on state bonds

By Robin Young

Private investors should be able to buy bonds in the nationalized industries, the National Consumer Council's representative will argue at today's National Economic Development Council meeting.

In a paper prepared to coincide with the meeting, Mr Michael Shanks the NCC chairman, suggests that the return to investors on such bonds should depend on how well the industries meet clearly specified consumer performance targets.

For British Rail, for example, such targets might include the total number of passengers and amount of freight carried, the mileage of track maintained, and the proportion of trains arriving on time.

Mr Shanks said yesterday: "I believe offering bonds in the industries could transform them. People would only invest if they believed they would get reasonable dividends.

"Linking these dividends to the achievement of consumer performance standards would be a real incentive to hold down prices while raising quality of goods and services."

As another innovation, Mr Shanks suggests the nationalized industries should be able to lease capital equipment over shorter terms. "This would save the expense of heavy capital investment, and avoid the pitfalls of long-term leasing which places the industries virtually in the hands of their sole suppliers, to pay whatever extortionate demands are made."

Mr Shanks said the national industries' record on prices over the last year had been appalling, and gross capital investment had slumped in recent years.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Issues at stake in pilotage laws

From Mr J D Godden

Sir, We have now read three recent letters to your newspaper, from Sir David Scott (May 21), Mr Peter Howells (May 26) and Mr Ian Hay (May 29), about the proposed new pilotage bye-laws for the London District. The Government investigative committee of SCOP and ACOP came to the conclusion that the old 1913 Pilotage Act was out of date in present pilotage conditions. Contrary to Mr Hay's impression, pilots in general have very little lobbying power, there being only 1,400 in the whole of the United Kingdom. It is ludicrous and unproductive to blame pilots for the changes in the law.

Most of the controversy hinges on the so-called "exempt" ships. Under the 1913 Pilotage Act, a foreign ship below a certain tonnage trading into a United Kingdom port can be adjudged exempt from pilotage after 60 days of regular voyages with a pilot. This seems reasonable until one realizes that the 1913 Act stipulates that the *ship* becomes exempt, not the ship's master. Thus the regular master may be replaced by a master who has never entered London before but the ship remains exempt. The implication that an inanimate object is capable of safely navigating a dangerous and busy waterway is patently ridiculous.

All parliamentary parties agreed in the Standing Committee that this should be altered under the 1979 Merchant Shipping Act to the *master* of the ship being granted a pilotage certificate after sufficient experience in a pilotage district. We are an EEC nation and such certificates may only be granted to EEC masters. Sir David Scott, Mr Howells and Mr Hay would at first sight appear to be making similar criticisms of this system but for different reasons. Sir David Scott makes a valid point concerning his sand and gravel industry. Mr Howells had an ample opportunity through the General Council of British Shipping during the formation of the 1979 Act to state his case and apparently did not take it. Mr Hay has been "caught" by registering the greater proportion of his fleet under flags of convenience. Hopefully, UNCTAD is dealing with him in Geneva this week. He cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

The Pilotage Commission and the Secretary of State must decide the issues under the terms of the 1979 Act. Should they decide that the old 1913 Act must remain in force then much of the work done towards the issuing of pilotage certificates must be abandoned. The result will be that greater numbers of pilots will have to be employed. Our support for the provisions of the 1979 Act, with fewer pilots in the future, completely refutes Mr Hay's accusation of our engineering a highly-paid job for life. Incidentally, in the whole of Europe only the Portuguese pilots are lower paid than those in the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. GODDEN,
Chairman,
Joint Committee of London Sea Pilots,
Pilot Station,
Folkestone,
Kent.
May 29.

Taxing U S social security

From Mr Herbert J. West

Sir, With reference to Mr Denis Parker's letter in *The Times* (May 21) on United Kingdom tax on pensions from abroad, I would like to draw your attention to what is in my opinion by far the worst feature of the British tax system as applied to those British residents whose pensions are derived from the United States. This is the tax on social security, which is tax free in the United States. Social security there is actually an annuity, the capital element of which is paid by contributions by both employee and employer and originally the social security payments on retirement were actuarial, based entirely on the capital element plus accrued interest, although this has been modified in recent years because of the impact of inflation.

To have to pay 30 per cent of only the interest portion to the British Government is bad enough but the present system levies in addition a tax of 30 per cent on the capital element, surely an unjustifiable and confiscatory procedure. It is the only example, as far as I am aware, of an annuity on which the capital element is taxed.

As a result of these iniquities taxes for one returning from the United States to live here could run seven to ten times as high as his taxes in the United States and his cost of living would increase 10 to 20 per cent. As Mr Parker points out, even from Canada, many who would like to return home are unable to do so, and those who committed themselves to live here before the tax changes came into effect in 1974 are heavily penalized.

Yours sincerely,
HERBERT J. WEST,
Oakleigh Brightling Road,
Robertsbridge, East Sussex.
May 21.

Lord Cromwell's relative

From Mr Terry Philpot

Sir, Philip Robinson is wrong in his Business Diary profile (May 26) to attempt to draw an analogy between Lord Cromwell's qualities and those possessed by his distant relative, Sir Stafford Cripps, for one small but important reason. It was not Sir Stafford who was known as the "Iron Chancellor", as Mr Robinson states. Philip Snowden, an earlier resident of 11 Downing Street, coveted the title because he rather liked comparison between himself and an iron chancellor of a different sort—Bismark.

Yours faithfully,
TERRY PHILPOT,
11 Silkham Road,
Oxted,
Surrey RH8 0NP,
May 26.

Charges for cashing cheques

From Mr Mark Dunn

Sir, I suggest to Mr Perry (letters, May 21) and others who use this excellent service, that they pay the 50p charge with ½p coins—in handfuls not bags.

I was interested to hear a Barclays spokesman suggest that the new charge was intended to "win" new customers. Perhaps it will become fashionable to exploit a near monopoly position in this way: and point to the resulting revenue as the "fruits" of marketing.

But, seriously, it is sad to see this diminution in banking facilities. The transfer system in Britain is greatly superior to that in every other country where I have banked.

Now it seems we shall be made to pay for it, with the probable result that it will fall into disuse. What a great shame. And how sad it is to note that Barclays are leading the way—backwards.

Yours sincerely,
MARK DUNN,
Crescent House,
152 Walton Street,
London SW3 2JJ.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Reed ready to bounce back

With the underlying problems in United Kingdom newsprint and the wall-covering operations badly hit by the recession, Reed's profits have virtually halved from £99.9m to £50.4m pretax. Within this, the final quarter, which bore more than half the £23m exceptional closure costs, produced only £8.3m pretax compared with £19.9m in the same period a year ago.

The final quarter, though, is no guide to Reed's prospects. For although there may be little recovery from the depressed demand levels of 1980-81 in recession-hit areas such as packaging, which was 15 per cent lower in volume and over two fifths down in trading profit at £21m, profits should still bounce back sharply. Reed is fairly confident that it has fully provided for closures and restructuring in its two main problem areas and, assuming there is not another £12m worth of strikes in publishing and packaging activities, profits could be back around £85m to give a fully-taxed p/e ratio of about 7 at 258p while the yield on the maintained dividend is 7.2 per cent.

Reed's £23m of exceptional costs were roughly split between United Kingdom paper, which tumbled from £6.7m trading profit to £15.1m of losses, and the decorative products side. The problems here are more acute for after stripping out £11m for rationalization, the domestic textiles and wall-coverings, together with United States wall-coverings, still lost £13m and the divisional loss was only held at £14.1m thanks to £10m of trading profit from paints and other areas. Reed has closed its major United Kingdom wall-coverings factory and made 2,500 redundancies here although it will probably be a while before trading losses are eliminated.

Elsewhere, Reed's stronger areas could turn in similar profits in 1981-82, although newspapers may be pushed to match last year's performance, when profits rose from £7m to £12.1m, given the tabloid war now raging.

The balance sheet remains solid with net borrowings about one third of shareholders' funds and although there is no current cost cover for the dividend, this should be rectified this year. So given the prospects and the likelihood of further recovery in 1982-83, Reed's shares still look cheap against the market.

Anglo-American

Less glitter to come

After last year's high gold price it is hardly surprising that Anglo American should have almost doubled pretax profits to R612m (£297m). The growth of investment income—essentially Anglo's holdings in gold mines—from R321m to R566m tells the story. Against a trading income which totalled R761m, up by more than R300m, there were the costs of exploration, significantly R10m higher at R25.6m, and interest charges which almost doubled to R99.8m. As usual, judicious employment of the South African Government's capital expenditure allowances kept taxation static at R25.6m.

This is all straight forward, and what shareholders want to hear. But the new equity accounting system makes interpretation of attributable results harder. The new line in the accounts is share of retained profit of associated companies, which at R337m is rather more than the 1979 restated equivalent of R220m. The main company to be consolidated is Amcoal, but the retained profits of associates is in fact put into undistributable reserves. The bottom line is retained profit of R616m against R364m.

A final dividend of 75 cents gives 110 cents for the year, an increase of 57 per cent. Excluding retained earnings, the earnings per share are 234 cents, and including retentions they are 383 cents. In each case the dividend is well covered.

But the market was disappointed, and marked the shares down by 11p to 701p, possibly anticipating less exhilarating results this year.

Debenhams

Exploiting the recession

Debenhams' dismal interim figures when pretax profits were down from £4.7m to £1.3m have been transformed into sparkling finals which show a rise from £15.8m to £25m. The shares had been discounting this kind of news for some time but the results were finally far enough ahead of expectations to push them up a further 8p to 109 where they yield 8.3 per cent on the maintained dividend. With the fully-taxed p/e ratio now over 12, the question must be whether this is to prove another false dawn for long suffering shareholders.

The key to this performance has been Debenhams' full-bloodied pursuit of sales which has pushed up department store volumes by 19 per cent, a pace which is apparently being maintained. Under normal circumstances this kind of intense price competition would have hammered the margins but the company has been able to exploit recessionary pressures on desperately destocking suppliers to cut costs in line with prices.

It has proved—and is still proving—a potent formula but it represents a heavy marketing commitment by the company. It has swung the burden of profit making heavily into the second half and the Christmas period, and it will tend to cramp Debenhams' ability to exploit to the full any retail upturn when it comes.

As ever, therefore, the problem is one of Debenhams' management capability relative to the competition and it will take several years of consistent results to dispel the doubts in that area arising from the record. But, for the time being, the shares look as though they may be expecting too much, though the worst of the risks have been reduced by last year's reorganization. Together with a property revaluation throwing up a £71m surplus, this has transformed the balance sheet to cut gearing from 28 per cent to 18 per cent.

● *De La Rue's banknote and cheque printing operations demonstrated their customary resilience to recession last year, but some of its ancillary divisions were not so fortunate.*

In particular, Crosfield Electronics subsidiary specializing in printing technology was doubly hit by recession and the fact that its main competitor, a Siemens offshoot, was able to gain a considerable price advantage as a result of the weakness of the Deutsche Mark.

Crosfield's trading profits slumped £6.1m to £500,000 and were a major factor behind an overall profit drop of £3.5m to £33m. Although the setback was a disappointment, in marking De La Rue's shares 30p higher at 760p the market was clearly prepared to view this outcome as a hiccup rather than any fundamental reversal of the group's strong growth record.

At this level a yield of 3.9 per cent, and a p/e ratio of around 18 on a fully-taxed basis, is a fair indication of the market's faith in De La Rue's long-term attractions.

Whether this view will be vindicated by a sharp recovery in the current year depends to a great extent on whether initial enthusiasm for Crosfield's new range of colour scanners turns into hard orders. If so, overall profits could recover to close to £40m, while any further weakening of sterling would be an added bonus. Currency movements last time are estimated to have cut profits by around £3m last year.

Tring Hall Securities

Fast breeder

Nothing arouses so much suspicion as success. This must irritate Mr Dennis Poll, still only 41, whose issuing house, technically described as a licensed dealer in securities, can claim that in two years it has dealt with more equity issues (by number) than any one else in the City. Tring has left the competition behind in breeding fledglings into first the twilight Rule 163(2) market, and then into the unlisted securities market which only opened last November.

Progress has been as profitable as it has been swift, even though Tring has called on its 650 shareholders (35 institutions hold three quarters of the shares) three times for money. Last year pretax profits went from £36,000 to £516,000 (against not less than £475,000 indicated with November's £2.5m cash call) but the reward for shareholders is their ringside seat in new issue allocations.

Anyone who held 1,000 shares in Tring at the time of the reorganization of September 1979 could have paid £2,786 for new issues which on May 1 had a market value of roughly £4,780.

Now Tring is in talks to go public itself. Critics carp that it is in a hurry. At one stage it was launching three new issues in five weeks. Does it fear an imminent market slide? How can a small team (on average nine last year and only 15 now) have infallibly selected companies with stamina as well as the ability to sprint?

Almost by definition Tring's newcomers have little in the way of a track record. Only recession will show how resilient they are, and that will be when shareholders in Tring may weary of their preferential allocations. The market in the stocks is in any case small.

Irish economy—an uphill struggle for the next government

Dublin

Despite the trauma of the H-block hunger strike and the heightened tension in Northern Ireland economic issues have remained to the fore in the Irish Republic's general election to be held on June 11. If the opinion polls are anything to go by, the southern electorate is showing a remarkable detachment in the face of the passion being aroused north of the border.

The polls have consistently shown that for an overwhelming majority the economy is the chief issue in the election. In the two latest polls, published in the past week by the *Irish Times* and the Dublin *Magill* magazine, only 13 to 14 per cent said that the North was the main issue (before the H-blocks crisis it was 5 per cent).

It is little wonder the economy looms so large in this election. The Republic has been languishing in recession since early 1980. Unemployment is above 11 per cent and inflation is running at 21 per cent.

The central bank predicts that the balance of payments deficit will exceed £Ir1,300m (about £1,000m sterling) this year, equal to 13 per cent of the gross national product.

Despite desperate efforts to pump prime the economy (and to help pave the way for an election victory) the Fianna Fail government of Mr Charles Haughey is enjoying little return in terms of employment or growth. So far the economy has refused to budge out of recession. After a dip in national income last year the central bank is forecasting a rise in real gnp of no more than 1½ per cent in 1981.

The main opposition parties—the centre right Fine Gael party and the Labour Party—are running neck and neck with Fianna Fail in the latest polls. They are capitalizing on the government's economic record, but are hampered by a lack of credibility in the public eye.

Both parties are running independent campaigns, unlike the case in the last two elections when they presented a combined coalition package. Fine Gael, the dominant partner, insists that it can achieve a majority government on its own, but virtually nobody believes it.

Having made what he promises will be one keynore speech on Northern Ireland, Dr Garret FitzGerald, Fine Gael's leader, has plunged enthusiastically into the economic issues of this election (his doctorate is in economics). He unveiled a 72-page election programme at the outset of the campaign two weeks ago.

In essence it bears many resemblances to the 1979 Tory election platform in the United Kingdom. A cut in the basic rate of income tax from 35 per cent to 25 per cent is the key promise. This is to be financed by a once-off increase in indirect taxes (estimated by Fine Gael to add 3½ per cent to the consumer price index) and public expenditure curbs.

The party expects to make most headway in curbing public spending through a tough line on public sector wage claims and, certainly, there is a lot of fat available for trimming in the Republic's booming public sector pay bill. Last year the central government's wage bill rose by 35 per cent.

The Republic's police (Gardai) recently rejected a pay package that would have given the average policeman on the beat £Ir10,000 a year.

The party has also included some highly publicized trimmings in its package, such as a £Ir1,000 tax credit for those living in rented accommodation, a £Ir500 payment for stay-at-home wives and an array of inducements for farmers.

But, in spite of the baubles, Fine Gael is promising the restoration of fiscal stability in a country which has seen an alarming growth in public borrowing. This year the central government borrowing requirement is expected to exceed 17 per cent of gnp, compared with an already high level of 14.7 per cent in 1980. Fine Gael has promised to eliminate over a four-year period the government's present deficit on current spending of Ir£800m.

Fianna Fail is standing on its record, plus a few election sweeteners of its own, such as a Ir£4,000 grant and mortgage subsidy scheme for first-time house buyers and a price subsidy package estimated to cost an annual Ir£100m.

But that record poses problems. Already in his 17-month term of office Mr Haughey has presided over an economic policy U-turn of startling dimensions. Within weeks of his accession to the premiership he warned the Irish in a presidential-style television broadcast, of the need for austerity.

"As a community we are living way beyond our means . . . We had to borrow in 1979 over Ir£1,000m. That amount is equal to one seventh of our entire national output for the year. That is just far too high a rate and cannot possibly continue" he said.

But in the summer of 1980 Mr Haughey underwent a conversion. Seizing on some favourable economic statistics he declared that the economy was not in such bad shape after all. The government would take a responsible course of maintaining employment to counter the international recession. This has remained the tenor of government economic pronouncements ever since.

Meanwhile, public spending has been allowed to rise again. In 1981 the Exchequer's borrowing requirement will exceed 1,700mPt, according to a forecast last month by the Dublin-based Economic and Social Research Institute.

A return to the high growth rate of the latter half of the seventies is well beyond the horizon for Ireland. Any hopes of an upturn based on a recovery in the depressed agricultural sector or an improvement in overseas markets for industrial exports must be clouded by the prospect that any Irish government will be faced with the need for corrective economic action. Inevitably, there will be a deflationary bias in Irish fiscal policies for the next two to three years.

Such a prospect is not so daunting as it would be in a large, more self-contained economy such as Britain, according to the arguments of the Republic's increasingly vociferous professional economists. As Ireland is a small, open, economy (external trade account for three-quarters of total demand) the effectiveness of pump priming by the government is lost through a worsening balance of payments deficit. Conversely, it is argued, tight curbs on public expenditure should cut the deficit without too hazardous an effect on the growth rate.

In recent weeks the Irish economic problem has worsened, of anything, through the latest upsurge in the value of the dollar. The trend in the balance of payments deficit and inflation have been aggravated.

Barring a stroke of luck like the discovery of a big offshore oilfield—a modest-sized one is not enough any more—whoever wins the election next week is facing an uphill struggle.

Ken O'Brien

The author is a staff writer, with the Irish Times.

Mr Charles Haughey (left), the Irish prime minister, and Dr Garret Fitzgerald, leader of Fine Gael, the main opposition party: opinion polls consistently show economic problems as the chief issue in the approaching election.

Edging towards a new system of monetary control

After last year's monetary explosion, and with the civil servants' industrial action pushing recent monetary growth (temporarily?) above target, one might wonder just how much the Government can ultimately achieve in terms of its aspirations to improve the system of monetary control.

Be that as it may, the programme continues to edge ahead. The pace of progress is snail-like—it will soon be two years since officials were set to work drafting the Green Paper on monetary reform—but at least the Bank of England, which has a prime role in formulating and implementing changes, has come rather more out of its shell recently and adopted a more positive and constructive attitude.

What, then, is the aim of change? Chiefly, it is to produce a system which is both easier for the authorities to monitor and also enables them to act more swiftly and more effectively to influence deviations from the chosen monetary path.

The keystone in this process is to be a move to a structure that rests on what might be called the base cash in the system—that is, notes and coin in circulation (about 85 per cent of the "monetary base"), plus the commercial banks' cash balances at the Bank of England.

One school of reformers argues that it is control of this monetary base that offers the best prospect of effective control over the money supply as a whole.

The argument runs as follows. First, the components of the monetary base represent liabilities of the central bank. It follows, therefore, that the authorities can monitor the size of the monetary base from day to day and respond accordingly.

Secondly, by using appropriate open market operations to influence the size of the commercial banks' deposits with the Bank of England, the authorities can exercise a lever over the overall size of the commercial banks' deposit book—and, hence, over the major component of sterling M3 (made up of sterling bank deposits and notes and coin in circulation).

This second argument rests on the *assumption* that commercial banks work in such a way that the relationship between their total deposits and their cash balances at the central bank will tend to be stable. (If it were not to be, then there are those who would argue for a mandatory ratio to impose the necessary stability.)

This is a debate that is still hotly contested and at this stage there is no government commitment to move quickly, if at all, to any formal attempt to control the monetary base. The only commitment so far is to push the concept of cash back to the centre of the stage in place of a reserve asset approach which has ruled less than perfectly since the system was last tampered with in the early seventies. More precisely, the present aim is to abolish the reserve asset system before Parliament goes into recess towards the end of July.

From this move three developments will flow.

First, all banks and licensed deposit-taking institutions above a certain size will have to hold a non-interest bearing deposit at the Bank of England equivalent to a ½ per cent of their eligible liabilities—essentially their sterling deposits. (A new statistical series to include all those falling into the new net may take several more months to prepare.)

Also, the clearing banks will continue to run non-interest bearing operational deposits at the Bank as part of their clearing function. The authorities will be particularly interested to see how big these prove to be, both from the viewpoint of their own money market operations, but also because they will be counting on obtaining roughly the same amount of interest-free money from the new arrangements overall as they get from the 1½ per cent cash ratio at present required of the clearing banks alone.

Secondly, a natural concomitant of the abolition of the reserve asset system will be new prudential liquidity requirements for the banks. The authorities' original proposals in this area have effectively been consigned to the shredder. What we seem likely to finish up with is a liquidity norm for various types of banking operation which will provide a basis for negotiation with individual banks according to their structure.

A new paper on the subject will be circulated shortly, but the new rules seem unlikely to be implemented for some months yet. (In the meantime the banks have been asked not to make major changes to present practices without consultation with the Bank of England.)

The third development will concern the Bank's open market operations. It is through these that the Bank sees that the banking sector has sufficient liquidity, but not too much.

This is achieved—almost exclusively since last November—through daily dealings in "eligible" bills between the Bank and the discount houses, the latter acting as a buffer between the Bank and the commercial banks. (Eligible bills are bills which the Bank will discount.)

Now that the Bank has expressed a preference for meeting the ebbs and flows of money between the private sector and the Exchequer by bill dealing, rather than temporary lending, it is clearly important that the bill market is large enough, adequately financed and efficient enough for these operations to be carried out without big upset.

There are two essential facets here. One is the proposed broadening of eligibility status to bills "accepted" by overseas banks operating in the United Kingdom. The Bank is to consider applications to join the club from overseas banks of sufficient stature and bill market expertise, provided, too, that those banks come from countries which offer equivalent (though not necessarily identical) privileges to those of United Kingdom banks.

The second facet is the position of the clearing banks. Clearing banks have never been particularly large holders or acceptors of bills. Some clearing bankers believe that they are now being asked to underwrite a system designed for the convenience of the Bank of England and the discount houses.

They dislike the idea of having to continue to provide what they see as cheap money for the discount houses and would have preferred the Bank to have developed its open market operations in the interbank market instead.

The counter-argument is that the broadening of participation in the eligible bill game will mean that the provision of finance to the discount houses will be spread among a larger number of players. Moreover, the total £3,000m of funds that the Bank sees as necessary to sustain the eligible bill market is rather less than the banks at present hold as call money with the discount houses to meet their reserve asset requirements.

The really big question in all these changes, however, concerns the implications for interest rate behaviour. The Bank has made it clear that it wants to adopt a more flexible and market-oriented approach to interest rates in future. This will be made possible by the switch in the emphasis of open market operations to bill dealing at variable interest rates, rather than short-term lending at a fixed discount rate (minimum lending rate).

Theoretically, that means that the politicians could press for the phasing out of the politically sensitive MLR if they wished. But whether the Bank really wants to be stripped of a visible discount rate for back-stop lending is less certain.

More important, it remains to be seen how the Bank proposes to operate the unpublished interest rate band on which it will base its market dealings. It would represent a radical departure in official United Kingdom thinking were the Bank to permit the volatility in short term interest rates that the Federal Reserve has allowed

Meanwhile, the authorities continue to press ahead steadily with their programme of improving their funding techniques. A further tranche of index-linked stock could well be on the cards later this summer, provided that the first stock recovers to its original striking price. And once the reserve asset system goes, it may well be that the authorities will try a long-dated (relatively) Treasury Bill too.

John Whitmore

Business Diary: Daly's World service • Beer money

Ed Daly likes to be known as America's Freddie Laker, but the comparison does not stand up in anything other than Daly's business life as head and owner of the Californian airline World Airways.

While Laker advertisements which do not feature the good Sir Freddie's beaming visage are as rare as reliable luggage trolleys at Heathrow, the 58-year-old Daly guards a lifestyle seemingly based on that of his fellow Irish-American John Wayne, with a secrecy worthy of Greta Garbo.

Five years ago he signalled his retirement from the public stage with the words: "I'm tired and I resent being depicted as a heavy drinker."

His move followed spectacular scenes in Vietnam during the dying days of the war when against the strict orders of the United States military, he airlifted to safety a DC-8 loaded with refugees from a besieged Da Nang.

Scores of South Vietnamese soldiers who thought that they were more suited for a place on the last plane out were rebuffed by Daly waving a .38 revolver and a number of well-aimed blows, all of which did nothing to dim his reputation as one of the aviation world's more remarkable characters.

He may have calmed down a little by now. At least there were no adverse reports coming from the lower stretches of the Thames this week when he visited his London base, a large houseboat once owned by the music hall comedian Fred Karno.

Certainly, the military seems to have forgiven him for Da Nang. About a fifth of World's business consists of military contracts and it is partly that which has led him to make his second assault on the United Kingdom transatlantic market.

World has just started a daily service into Washington/Baltimore in the profound hope that it will do better than its short-lived Gatwick-Boston run of last year. This folded on occupancy rates which averaged between 48 and 50 per cent, but it was, as the company quickly points out, only a temporary licence anyway.



World Airways' Ed Daly.

Washington/Baltimore is World's for three years—without competition—and is backed by the company's contract to carry mail on the route for the American forces in Germany and the United Kingdom.

Since causing a stir in Vietnam Daly has been attacking conventional airline lore in the United States courts and reaping both the rewards and setbacks of deregulation. The airline tries to pitch its fares at 10 to 15 per cent below those of its rivals. Two weeks ago it reported a profitable quarter for the first time since it had entered the scheduled market in February last year.

But is there room for another carrier on the Atlantic? There are those who say that World's charter operations are so lucrative that its scheduled services are little more than one of Daly's famed whims. World's European vice-president Tom Hughes disagrees strongly. Transatlantic charters are on their way out, he says, and the airline faced the choice of staying in the field or quitting. And quitting is a word which Daly does not like.

● Having just returned from a visit to Algeria, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, told members of the Middle East Association in London yesterday that the Algerians had been asking "Where are the British businessmen?" Pointing out that the country represented the second largest market for British goods after Saudi Arabia he had this advice to give to British exporters:

"He who whispers down a well
About the things he has to sell
Will not earn as many dollars
As he who climbs a tree and hollers."

In conclusion he said: "I've done my bit up the tree; now it's your turn."



"Quite right, sir. We have stopped the credit card surcharge. This item is actually what we call our 'discretionary forecourt parking fee'."

● Next year's Cooperative Congress, the movement's 113th annual parliament, may be the last to be held yearly. This is mainly because the cost of attending congress, usually over four to five days, is catching up with the 180 or so retail societies and their members.

A congress debate yesterday in Edinburgh was told of estimates of up to £200 a head as the bill for keeping delegates at the ready for the prolonged congress discussions and the wheeling and dealing in smoke-filled ante-rooms. Some societies send at least half a dozen delegates and this year there are more than 800.

There is also the cost to the Cooperative Union, the movement's coordinating body, of mounting the congress, but at about £40,000—reduced a little this year with the movement conscious of trading problems—this is not seen as the main difficulty.

Congress yesterday considered the possibilities of changing to biennial or even less frequent meetings. Most overseas cooperative movements—Denmark is an exception with an annual get-together—have apparently long since dropped yearly events.

A final decision on the future pattern for congress meetings is expected to be made at next year's get-together in Brighton.

●One can only hope that Truman, the brewers, are not introducing a Trojan horse with their plans to import the Spanish beer San Miguel to cater for Britons longing to recapture the Torremolinos taste.

Innocuous though the *cerveza* may appear, it is as distinct a case of alcoholic imperialism as you are likely to find anywhere outside of the walls of Arthur Guinness.

First brewed in the Philippines in 1890, the beer went on to dominate Hongkong and other parts of the Far East and to become the number two in Spain. San Miguel is now brewed in nine sites throughout the world and has funded a huge Philippines empire, embracing gold and silver mining, paper production, dairy foods, glass, copper and timber. Small beer it isn't.

Red faces at the Post Office Engineering Union conference in Blackpool yesterday. A bulletin handed to delegates read: "Our apologies to Mr T. Frame of Bamber Bridge, motor transport branch, whose name appears in the obituary. We are pleased to say he is in fact a delegate to conference."

David Hewson

MEPC exceeds expectations in first half

MEPC, the property company, pleasantly surprised the market yesterday.

It reported pretax profits up from £10.4m to £12.68m in the six months to March 31, beating most observers' estimates by nearly £1m.

Progress in lettings has clearly been good. The figures were arrived at after an increase in gross rents from £27.6m to £32.3m, and a rise in other income from £3.6m to £4.98m.

Property outgoings and other charges rose from £11.4m to £13.4m while the cost of finance, reflecting a rundown of facilities and two convertible bond issues, was £13.26m against £11.64m. The result was an increase in earnings a share of more than 18 per cent to 4.4p.

The group points to its possession of large cash balances earmarked for reinvestment in property which benefited from high interest rates.

The group adds that since the end of the financial year building work has finished on two further big United Kingdom schemes. These are The Friary, Guildford, nearly fully let, and the West One shop and office development in Oxford Street, London, where more than half of the shopping area has been leased. Terms have been agreed to let the 45,000 sq ft of offices.

The 200,000 sq ft of office development at Ninety Long Acre and schemes elsewhere are all going well. The Ardilaun Centre, 130,000 sq ft of offices at St Stephens Green, Dublin, *will be completed at the end* of 1981. It is fully let.

MEPC is one of the most important ways of investing in property overseas, especially in Australia and the United States, and any fall in the pound against the two forms of dollar would help the group.

The shares rose 4p to 235p yesterday but this year's high was 252p. Asset value a share *is variously estimated* at between 290p and 330p so the shares are on a discount of at least 20 per cent. Prudential Assurance placed 7.5m shares in the group last November, most of its holding, at around 227p

The Prudential placing was the first public sign of a policy decision to concentrate on direct property investment and reduce *shareholdings in property* companies.

Vickers launches new attack

A further attack on the Government over compensation terms for nationalized assets has been made by the chairman of Vickers, Sir Peter Matthews.

Writing in the group's latest annual report, Sir Peter said: "The compensation received from the Government in respect of our former shipbuilding interests and our 50 per cent shareholding in British Aircraft Corporation (Holdings) Limited was grossly inadequate.

"The Conservatives, whilst vigorously opposing this when in opposition, have nevertheless steadfastly refused to amend the legislation when in office."

Vickers, which merged last year with Rolls-Royce Motors, has received compensation but is now appealing to the European Commission of Human Rights at Strasbourg. Meanwhile, £5.7m has been written off in the accounts representing the difference between the compensation and the book value of assets.

Sir Peter said that the merger with Rolls-Royce was the first step in re-establishing its business post-nationalization. The other major event last year was the sale of International Machines Division of Roneo Vickers at a final price of about *£19m compared with the* original estimate of up to £25m.

Stock markets

Mixed trading amid rights issue fears

Fears of another large rights issue unsettled the market yesterday after Monday's firm start to the account.

But the two natural City favourites, Beechams, with results on Thursday, and Tube Investments, where dealers have *predicted* a fund-raising operation after the recent United States acquisition, both firmly denied last night any plans for an issue.

Leading equities came in for mixed trading after the encouraging rally *on Monday with* gains and falls *evenly* matched. But it was the second-line companies with trading reports and tions that made the news. The insurance sector continued to see hectic trading after the raid by Alliance on Eagle Sar whose tender offer to bring the stake up to 29.9 per cent mus tbe completed by next Tuesday. Market speculation points to a *success for Alliance.*

The move stimulated more interest in Guardian Royal Exchange, which gained another 10p to 286p. Eagle Star closed 6p up at 278p.

Trading started quietly with investors showing no inclination to follow through the better prices. With the FT Index drifting down by only 0.3 at the start, by noon it had dropped a further 3.1 to 545.8. However, by the close the market firmed and the index ended 2.2 down at 547.

Government securities showed a nervous trend, set by the incrase in short-term interest rates in the United States despite the prime rate cuts. Dealers in longs reported little buying interesht but despite *£¾ fall in the morning,* longs finished only £¼ down. Shorts, which met selling early on opening with falls of up to £¼, recovered during the day, but ended £¼ down.

Ahead of results on Thursday Beecham drifted 3p to 190p, not helped by the rumours of a rights issue despite the denial. On the same tack, Tubes eased 6p to 168p. Otherwise blue chips were rather dull with few buyers around. ICI gave up 4p to 288p. Unilever was a good market with an 8p rise to 553p and Hawker Siddeley rose 2p to 304p. BAT Industries gained 2p to 355p but Dunlop, after its recent annual meeting, gave up 2p to 84p. Glaxo put on 6p to 350p and Distillers 4p to 213p.

Although profits were less than expected from Reed International the consolation of a maintained dividend helped shares to rise 12p to 258p. But the good set of results from Debenhams sparked an active market in the stores sector. Despite disappointment that the dividend was not increased Debenhams shares rose 8p to 109p. GUS "A" was 3p better at 473p and Boots finished 1p down at 223p after earlier putting on a few pence.

RTZ's stake in Tunnel Holdings, which is the subject of a bid from Thomas W Ward, continues to attract interest and speculation of a counterbid. RTZ, up 10p 533p, was believed to be in the market again yesterday buying more shares despite the company's denial that a bid is on the way. But Tunnel shares dropped back 1p to 440p and Ward 1p to 125p.

News that talks have broken down with a prospective bidder for Polymark saw the shares fall sharply by 30p to 95p. The board disclosed that the suitor *had been London and Midland* Initials, but would not say why the approach had ended.

Of companies reporting, MEPC's 22 per cent interim profits increase saw the shares rise 4p to 235p. Better than expected earnings lifted De La Rue 30p to 760p and satisfactory figures from Dundonian gave a 4p boost to *77p.* With results out today McCorquodale gained 7p to 150p and Avon Rubber, also with figures, was up 2p to 102p.

Martin the Newsagents continues to draw strength from recent good profits and the shares added 6p to 246p. A 5p fall to 56p shows disappointment over the profits setback at John Carr (Doncaster) but Tanks celebrated satisfactory results with an 8p rise to 323p. Among plantations Harrisons and Crosfield retreated 25p to 887p after results but closed 12p down at 900p.

Speculative demand in a thin market again boosted Eucalyptus Paper, up 20p to 186p, and news of Aberdeen Investment's stake in Old Swan Hotels pushed the shares up 1½p to 74½p. The continuing talk of a bid pushed F Pratt another 9½p to 95½p. And the rumours persisting for a counterbid for Charles Hill of Bristol saw the shares up 2p to 126p to drop back 4p by the close.

An old speculative favourite, *Muirhead, again stimulated* bid talk and the shares rose 14p to 108p. Interest also lifted Dovies and Newman 13p to 129p. Westland, with results next week, moved up 5p to 149p. Delta Investments also attracted interest and the shares gained 15p to 245p.

News of staff redundancies at Staffordshire Potteries clipped 4p from the shares and further consideration of the trading loss announced by Lesney Products saw the shares fall 3p to 21p. Continued disappointment from its recent figures saw Wettern Bros lose 5p to 55p. Poor trading news had Edbro 4p easier at 39p.

Although the electrical sector showed firm gains on the day jobbers reported quiet trading conditions and some two-way British Telecom helped the outlook. Farnell Electrocompenents 13p rise t 490p is explained by its recent poor price. Plessey put on 5p to 315p, Racal 3p to 371p and Thorn EMI 2p to 402p. GEC was unchanged at 688p. Electrocomps added 20p to 793p.

Performance in the oil sector was dismal with the prospect of a long price freeze. Dealers described fairly good turnover but prices drifted down through the day to close at bottom prices. With first quarter figures from BP due on Thursday the shares tumbled 10p to 376p but other leaders were also on the downward move. Shell gave up 8p to 368p, Ultramar 13p to 443p and Lasmo *10p to 572p. Tricentrol* eased 6p to 226p, and Burmah 1p to 150p.

But second-line stocks held steadier. Lower profits from Carless Capel saw the shares drop 1p to 136p.

Nearly doubled profits and an increased dividend at Anglo American Corporation saw the shares give up 11p to 701p. Otherwise the slightly lower gold price and low business activity kept the heavyweights at lower prices. W. Driefontein eased £½ to £40½, and Anglo American Gold £¾ to £41 15/16.

Bank shares were a better market with prices hardening in the sector. Barclays closed 2p better at 400p, Midland 3p up at 313p, Lloyds a 1p at 346p but National Westminster was unchanged at 356p.

With the Allianz offer dominating the insurance pitch most shares met profit-taking. Commercial Union closed a 1p down at 161p but General Accident was still 4p better at 300p. Royal was unchanged at 378p but Phoenix put on another 6p to 252p.

In properties, Law Land gained another 2p to 102p after talk of a bidder in the wings, but otherwise the sector showed mixed prices. Hammerson "A" stayed at 630p, Stock Conversion at 356p but Land Securities went up a 1p at 395p.

In breweries, Allied, whose results are eagerly awaited on Friday, stayed at 73

Equity turnover for June 1 was £247.435m (bargains 15,658). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Reed International, Eagle Star, Debenhams, De La Rue, Amalgamated Estates, Thorn EMI, Muirhead, Eucalyptus, Tanks, BP, Racal, Shell, Sun Alliance, Carr J and Hepworth Ceramics.

Traditional options: Dealers reported quiet conditions again yesterday. Calls were made in Beechwood Construction at 3½p, in Brittania Arrow at 5¾p and Belhaven at 4½p.

Traded options: A total of 888. BP attracted 65, Commercial Union 46, GEC 19, ICI 117, Lasmo 35, Land Securities 12, Lonrho 41 and Marks & Spencer 61, Racal 2 and RTZ 4.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anglo-American (F†)	760.6(457.1)	612.3(382.5)	59(57.3)	75(57)	—	110(70)
Carlss Cpl & Ld (F)	57.6(63.7)	4.803(6.265)	10.7(9.6)	1.75(1.70)	22/7	2.75(2.50)
Dundonian (F)	7.6(4.6)	1.83(1.01)	11.13(7.89)	2.25(2.0)	—	3.5(3.0)
Debenhams (F)	530.7(459.5)	25(15.8)	15.8(9.4)	4.33(4.33)	18/9	6.36(6.36)
De La Rue (F)	176.3(158.5)	33.0(36.5)	77.4(60.3)	14.4(13.2)	31/7	21.0(19.8)
Gieves Group (F)	39.3(34.3)	1.09*(0.45)	—(—)	Nil(—)	—	Nil(—)
Edbro (F)	23.35(35.47)	3.88*(1.24)	41.1*(17.2)	Nil(6.7)	—	Nil(9.03)
Harrisons & C (F)	720(639)	59.4(63.9)	46.6(57.3)	20.5(20.5)	30/7	28.0(27.6)
Inter City (F)	9.9(10.1)	0.49*(0.17)	—(—)	Nil(0.6)	—	Nil(0.6)
MEPC (I)	—(—)	12.68(10.4)	4.4(3.7)	2.0(1.75)	23/7	—(5.7)
Parkland (F)	32.6(35.4)	0.2(1.36)	—(—)	2.1(—)	9/7	3.7(3.7)
Reed Int (F)	1,480(1,516)	50.4(99.9)	34.1(66.7)	9.0(9.0)	11/8	13.0(3.0)
Scotcros (F)	37.15(35.5)	1.5(2.11)	—(—)	3.38(—)	—	5.5(5.07)
Tanks (F)	—(—)	12.27(4.8)	73.5(21.6)	10(8)	—	14(12)
Triefus (F)	—(—)	0.9(1.05)	11.13(17.6)	2(—)	14/8	2.87(2.75)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Loss. †=South African currency (Rand).

Receivers accept bid for Hornby

Hornby Hobbies, jewel of the collapsed Dunbee-Combex-Marx (DCM) toy group, has been saved by its directors and employees after the 15-month struggle to find investors.

Mr Karl Mueller, managing director, announced yesterday that its £5m bid, backed by a group of investors, has been accepted by the receivers of Rodvex, Coopers & Lybrand. The price paid compares with net assets of about £13m.

The management and workforce now control some 20 per cent of the equity and the 80 per cent balance was put forward by the consortium of investors led by Guidehouse Ltd and Citicorp Development Capital.

Details of the trust to allow the workforce to own 5 per cent of the company have yet to be decided, but shares will be sold to employees at about a £1—compared with the estimated £10 a share paid by the directors, who hold 15 per cent, and the consortium members.

The bid, put to the receivers in March, is the result of a long search around City institutions to find backing at a time when the toy industry was distinctly unfashionable.

"By one half of the City we were considered cancerous and by the other leprous", said Mr Mueller. *He said that Hornby's* profitable track record and the management's determination that the group should stay British finally proved successful. Interest had been shown by overseas buyers, particularly from Kadar, the Hongkong toy group, he said.

Since DCM collapsed in February 1980 Hornby has pruned its workforce and management by one third, leaving 1,300 staff at the Margate factory. Estimates for profits this year exceed £1m.

English Association back for £4m more

The English Association Group, a personal investment and corporate finance concern offering merchant banking services, yesterday asked shareholders for £4.14m via its second rights issue in eight months.

Last November, EAG, formerly the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders, raised £3.33m with a one-for-one issue at 200p. Terms of its current issue are one new share for every three already held at 375p. In the stock market, the shares remained unchanged at 420p. The group says the money is needed because the business of its principal subsidiary, The English Association Trust, has continued to expand, the merchant bank services are being more widely used and the rate of deposits has been greater than was expected last November.

The directors intend to recommend a final dividend for the year ending this month of 6.78p gross, giving a total of 8.57p against 7.14p last time.

Net profits of the group for the six months to the end of last December rose from £218,000 to £528,000. The board says that having regard to present levels of business, they view the future with optimism.

However, they will not be taking up their rights in full. All the directors and major shareholders will be subscribing for an aggregate of 59.06 per cent of the new shares.

The group's shareholders will be asked to improve an increase of the authorized share capital, allowing the issue to go ahead, at a special meeting on June 19.

The proceeds of the rights issue will increase the share capital and reserves of the group from £5m to £8m.

Mr Christopher Spence, a director of the group, said: "Four years ago when we bought control this company had nothing. The first rights issue last year brought share capital and reserves to around £3m. In a business our size one has got to have sufficient capital to allow one to operate comfortably. And we want to expand. We do not do letters of credit or other functions of a joint stock bank."

Briefly

Cornell Dresses has agreed terms for disposal of whole of its interest in its associated co-active fashions. Cornell received £10,650 cash on completion, which took place on June 1 for its holding of 5,000 ordinary shares in active fashions (50 per cent).

Thomas Warrington: In his annual statement, Mr Brian Warrington, chairman, says current year has started well, and company has secured further contracting work to the value of £4m in first quarter, bringing order book to a record level.

John Folkes Hefo board does not expect conditions in 1981 to be better than 1980, Mr J. W. Earnshaw, chairman, says in his annual statement. Actions taken have put the company in a good position to benefit from the economic recovery, he adds. Mr Earnshaw retires on August 9 on reaching age of 65.

Wight Holdings: In his annual statement, retiring chairman, Mr J. Manson says the board's urgent concern is to ensure the group's return to profitability and, beyond this immediate objective, to implement those changes within the organization and its trading activities, which are required to meet challenge of the 1980s. He is confident that the current year will see a marked improvement in results.

Hoveringham Group: Mr G. H. Christopher Needler, chairman, says in his annual review that measures taken during 1980, together with reduction in size and cost of debt and a strong cash flow, enable board to be confident of future when an upturn eventually comes.

Edbro plunges into red

Collapse in the British and European heavy truck market and losses on exports due to the strong pound sent Edbro (Holdings), which makes tipping gear for trucks, deep into loss during the year to March 31.

It plunged from a £1.24m pretax profit in 1979-80, itself a decline from £3m, to losses of £3.9m last year. There is no dividend for the year, as forecast at the interim stage, when the group had already lost £1.34m. The shares fell 4p to 39p yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Buckley, managing director, said yesterday that after the group's cost-reduction programme, losses would be sharply reduced this year, but he was not prepared to forecast break-even point yet. "I think we're off the danger list, but we will need a lot of nursing," he said.

After trading losses of £2.05m where in 1979-80 it made £2.46m Edbro had to pay £1.84m in interest, against £1.22m. Borrowings and losses peaked in December, when net debt was £9.4m. Debt elimination is Edbro's main aim, and after falling to £6.7m at the year-end net debt is now £5.8m.

Stocks hav been cut from £11.3m to £8.5m at March 31, and are still falling. Edbrp was left with high stocks as demand for tipping gear collapsed here. United Kingdom sales fell £7.5m to £11.7m, out of a total drop in group sales of £12.1m to £23.4m. Demand for heavy trucks has fallen 40 per cent in Britain and is showing a similar fall in Europe. Edbro has pulled out of selling tipping gear to the North American truck market but has put up its prices here and in Europe.

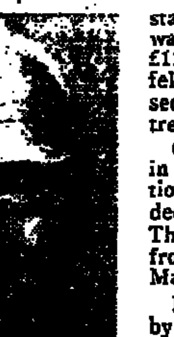
Two-fifths of the workforce were made redundant in February, at a cost of £1.3m included in extraordinary and closure costs of £2.38m.

Harrisons down £7m

Harrisons & rosfield, the plantations, trading, building materials and chemicals group, saw its 1980 pretax profits fall by £7m to £51.1m. The final dividend is maintained at 29.3p gross, giving 40p gross for the year, the same as in 1979.

All of the company's main divisions showed a decline in operating profits. Plantations, in which the biggest constituent is the 80 per cent owned Harrisons Malaysian Estates, contributed some £500,000 less at £29m. The lower prices for palm oil and cocoa which prevailed for most of last year were chiefly to blame.

The chemical and industrial divisions, in which the most important part is Harrisons' specialized chemicals interests in Britain and the United States, turned in £7.41m against £8.61m. Despite heavy recent investment in this sector, notably in chrome chemicals, the group is suffering from the industrial recession.

Mr Thomas Prentice, chairman of Harrisons & Crosfield.

A third major sector for the company is timber and building supplies. This is closely related to the fortunes of the construction industry, and with housing starts at their lowest since the war, operating profits fell from £11.1m to £9.29m. These profits fell particularly fast in the second half of 1980, and the trend has continued

General trading, which takes in many of Harrisons' traditional activities in the Far East, declined from £6.07m to £5.38m. The main contributions came from the two subsidiaries in Malaysia.

Pretax profits were hit hard by interest charges, which rose from £5.49m to £8.53m. About three-quarters of the interest was paid in the first half, however. The second half was reduced by the company's £50m rights issue last July. Exchange differences cost £2.79m on net current assets.

Poor trading conditions in Britain were reflected in its share of operating profits slipping from 23 per cent to 18 per cent.

RTZ purchase welcomed by Tunnel chairman

Mr Derek Birkin, chairman of cement producer Tunnel Holdings, which is battling hard to fight off a bid from rival cement group Thomas W. Ward, yesterday wrote to shareholders expressing delight in mining house Rio Tinto Zinc's interest in Tunnel at this stage.

On Monday RTZ announced that it had bought a 5.3 per cent stake in Tunnel as an investment. An RTZ spokesman maintained that the group is not planning a counterbid for Tunnel.

Mr Birkin reads RTZ's new stake as support, and confirmation that Ward's 435p-a-share cash offer for Tunnel does not recognize its true value and potential. News of the stake pushed Tunnel's shares above the cash bid anyway

aac

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Preliminary Profit Announcement and Consolidated Balance Sheet and Notice of Final Dividend on the Ordinary Shares

Subject to final audit, the abridged consolidated income statement of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies for the year ended March 31 1981 and the abridged consolidated balance sheet at that date, are as follows:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	1981 R millions	1980 R millions
Investment income	565.8	321.4
Interest earned and fee income less expenses	149.3	113.9
Trading profits	28.2	8.4
Surplus on realisation of general investments	17.3	13.4
	760.6	457.1
Interest paid	99.8	53.4
Costs of prospecting	28.5	17.2
Provision against investments	10.0	—
Provision against loans	10.0	4.0
	148.3	74.6
Profit before taxation	612.3	382.5
Taxation	25.6	24.6
Profit after taxation	586.7	357.9
Outside shareholders' interests in profits of subsidiary companies	(54.5)	(46.8)
Preferred stock and preference share dividends	(4.5)	(4.5)
	527.7	306.6
Share of retained profits of associated companies (Note 1)	336.9	219.6
Profit before extraordinary items	864.6	526.2
Ordinary dividends (Note 3)	248.3	157.7
Retained profit before extraordinary items	616.3	368.5
Extraordinary items	(0.1)	(4.7)
Retained profit after extraordinary items	616.2	363.8
Unappropriated profit, March 31 1980	20.1	10.7
Adjustments to unappropriated profit brought forward	3.0	(0.1)
	23.1	10.6
	639.3	374.4
Appropriations to reserves:		
Non-distributable reserve	(391.1)	(227.0)
Currency reserve	4.2	—
General reserve	(233.5)	(127.3)
	620.4	354.3
Unappropriated profit, March 31 1981	18.9	20.1

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	1981 R millions	1980 R millions
Ordinary shareholders' equity:		
Ordinary share capital	22.6	22.5
Share premium	17.7	14.4
Non-distributable reserves	1,037.7	593.6
Distributable reserves	934.0	696.3
	2,012.0	1,326.8
Preferred stock and preference shares:		
Preferred stock	4.8	4.8
Preference share capital	1.0	1.0
Preference share premium	39.0	39.0
	44.8	44.8
	2,056.8	1,371.6
Outside shareholders' interests in subsidiary companies	235.8	82.7
Life insurance funds	823.5	690.3
Deferred taxation	101.2	2.5
Loan capital	216.8	127.3
Loans—Associated companies and others	1,419.8	1,590.8
Other liabilities:		
Creditors	156.2	89.3
Outside shareholders for dividends	41.6	30.1
Shareholders for dividends	170.4	113.8
Bank overdrafts	12.1	4.0
	380.3	237.2
	5,234.2	4,102.4
Represented by:		
Investments (Note 4)		
General investments	280.7	212.8
Interest in associated companies	1,840.0	1,306.2
	2,120.7	1,519.0
Life insurance investments	839.7	787.8
	2,960.4	2,306.8
Fixed assets	662.5	47.1
Other assets:		
Stocks, stores and work in progress	57.9	11.3
Debtors	312.3	212.2
Loans—associated companies and others	204.9	154.6
Cash on deposit and at call	1,036.2	1,370.4
	1,611.3	1,748.5
	5,234.2	4,102.4

Notes:

1 In respect of the 1981 financial year the Corporation has adopted the equity method of accounting for investments in associated companies. For this purpose an associated company is one in which the Corporation holds, as a long term investment, from 20 per cent to 50 per cent of the equity capital. Retained profits of associated companies are transferred to non-distributable reserve. The 1980 figures have been restated.

2 The major change in the consolidated balance sheet at March 31 1981 compared with the previous year arises from the consolidation, for the first time with effect from mid February 1981, of *Anglo American Coal Corporation Limited and* Anglo American Properties Limited. The effect on the consolidated income statement is to increase profit before extraordinary items by R4.8 million (2 cents per share).

	1981 R millions	1980 R millions
3 Ordinary dividends comprise:		
No. 89 (interim) of 35 cents per share (1980: 20 cents) declared November 27 1980	79.0	45.0
No. 90 (final) of 75 cents per share (1980: 50 cents) declared June 2 1981	169.3	112.7
	248.3	157.7

	1981 R millions	1980 R millions
4 The market and directors' value of investments are:		
General investments:		
Listed—market value	1,282.6	1,157.9
Unlisted — directors' valuation	190.7	147.1
	1,473.3	1,305.0
Associated companies:		
Listed—market value	4,692.3	3,900.3
Unlisted — directors' valuation	278.2	217.8
	4,970.5	4,118.1

	1981	1980
5 Number of ordinary shares in issue	225,742,998	225,334,790
Net asset value per share adjusted for market value and directors' valuation of investments—cents	2,761	2,184
Earnings per share before extraordinary items:		
Excluding share of retained profits of associates—cents	234	136
Including share of retained profits of associates—cents	383	233
Dividends per ordinary shares —cents	110	70

6 It is intended to post the sixty-fourth annual report of the Corporation in respect of the year ended March 31 1981 on or about June 26 1981.

FINAL DIVIDEND

A final dividend (No. 90) of 75 cents per share (1980: 50 cents) for the year ended March 31 1981 has been declared payable on July 24 1981 to holders of ordinary shares registered in the books of the Corporation at the close of business on June 19 1981 and to persons presenting coupon No. 95 detached from share warrants to bearer. This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 35 cents a share declared on November 27 1980, makes a total of 110 cents a share for the year (1980: 70 cents). A notice regarding payment of this dividend to holders of share warrants to bearer will be published in the Press by the London Secretary on or about June 12 1981.

The ordinary share transfer registers and the ordinary section of the register of members will be closed from June 20 to July 3 1981, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and the United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about July 23 1981. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on July 14 1981 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may however elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before June 19 1981.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 12.3829 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the Corporation and at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries, Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, 2001, and Charter Consolidated Limited, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent, TN24 8EQ, England.

By order of the board
J. T. GOLDFINCH
Managing Secretary

London Office
40 Holborn Viaduct
London EC1P 1AJ
June 3 1981

Head Office
44 Main Street
Johannesburg 2001

FINANCIAL NEWS

Carless slumps to £3m but raises dividend

By Catherine Gunn

Oil exploration and solvents group Carless, Capel & Leonard saw pretax profits more than halved to £3.1m in the year to March 31, from £6.9m in 1979-80.

However, attributable profits were 40 per cent higher for 1980-81 thanks to a £1.7m profit on the sale of Carless's stake in Strata Oil, and a £264,000 tax credit, against a tax charge of £2.3m the year before.

That meant the dividend could still be raised, and at 3.93p gross it is 10 per cent higher for the year. But the shares fell 2p to 136p yesterday.

The winter half is always Carless's most profitable period and even with last winter's mild weather, depressed sales and tighter margins, the second half to end-March provided the bulk of the group's profit for the year. First-half profits were only £1.14m, down from £3.8m, reflecting the onslaught of the recession on the solvents side, Carless's largest single profit centre, and its original business—Carless invented petrol in the 1890s. Group turnover for the year was £57.6m, down from £63.7m.



Mr John Leonard, chairman of Carless, Capel & Leonard.

This summer is proving weaker than usual for oil products, putting margins under greater pressure, but the group is hoping for an improvement in the autumn.

A £2m extraction plant at the Harwich refinery will be ready by early 1982 and plant efficiency generally has improved. New rail tank cars costing £500,000 have allowed the group to cut its fleet by a third, and a bulk carrier-cum-container ship costing around £4m is to be delivered later this year, Mr John Leonard, the chairman, said.

Capital allowances against all these items were responsible for turning the tax charge into a credit last year.

Investment in oil exploration continues with three appraisal wells to be drilled in Hampshire this summer, if planning permission is granted. Exploration expenditure in the United States is to be doubled. Drilling should start in North Sea block 16/21 B by the year end and six more onshore production licences have been applied for here, following seismic work.

Carless and its partners also won three premium North Sea blocks in the Seventh Round recently.

The group still has the bulk of the £9m raised by last July's rights issue, and is confident of its ability to meet its commitments.

MAIBL ahead for year, but outlook uncertain

Midland and International Banks (MAIBL) recorded pretax profits of £11.35m against £10.6m last time for the year to March 31.

MAIBL is the oldest consortium bank and is 45 per cent owned by Midland, 26 per cent by Toronto-Dominion, 19 per cent by Standard Chartered and 10 per cent by Commercial Bank of Australia.

The balance sheet shows that total assets have increased from £1,118m to £1,236m while loans have risen from £523m to £585m, though MAIBL points out that the latter figure would have been £604m but for exchange movements. Shareholders' funds, including a £15m subordinated loan, rose from £55.8m to £59.5m.

Sir David Barran, the chairman, commenting on the future, says that the immediate economic prospects are still bleak.

He adds: "But there are some signs that 1981 could herald improvement and see a return to an environment more favourable to economic expansion and investment, both domestically and abroad."

No dividend as Gieves plunges to £1m loss

Gieves Group made a £1.09m pretax loss in the year to January 31 compared with a profit of £451,000. Turnover rose from £34.3m to £39.3m. There is no final dividend, as forecast at the interim stage, although earlier the board had forecast not less than 2.9p gross.

The group's freehold property at Esher is being sold for £2.5m — £200,000 above book value — and the proceeds will be used to finance the closure of the Esher Bindery, which will cost £1m, and to reduce borrowings.

Horten lifts payout as profits rise

International

Horten, the West German department store group, says that sales dipped by 5.1 per cent in the first four months of 1981 from the year earlier, but that rationalization schemes will keep profits steady for this year.

The company reported that it is raising its 1980 dividend to DM4.50 a share from DM4 in 1979.

Speaking at the annual press conference, managing board spokesman, Herr Bernd Hebbering, said 1980 profits rose by 12.5 per cent to DM22.5m (£4.7m) from DM20m in 1979. Herr Hebbering said the restructuring of outlets and growing receipts from Horten's groceries division promised steady earnings in the current year.

In 1980, Horten's net turnover dipped by 10.6 per cent to DM3,330m from DM3,730m. Herr Hebbering noted that the closing of two stores in 1980 contributed to the sales decline.

He said the company's DM157m in capital spending planned for 1981, up from DM75m in 1980, would not be totally realized because of the recent surge in West German interest rates. Because of higher credit costs, he said 27 per cent, or DM43m, of the originally planned sum would not be invested in 1981. He added that the missing balance would be made up for in 1982 capital expenditure.

Japanese issues held up

A stalemate in negotiations between the Japanese Finance Ministry and a syndicate for floating national bonds has delayed the issue of a large amount of corporate debentures this month, according to the underwriters association in Tokyo.

A syndicate of 33 Japanese banks and securities firms has demanded that the Ministry improve the terms for 10-year national bonds, or suspend an issue through the syndicate in June.

The syndicate noted that a large amount of 10-year national bonds issued last month was unsold because their yield to subscribers was 7.868 per cent against a previous 8.227 per cent.

Bank of France

Net earnings of the Bank of France increased to 3,051m francs (£268m) last year from 2,534m francs in 1979. The state will receive dividends totalling 2,384m francs against 1,938m, in addition to 3,269m francs in corporate taxes, against 2,594m a year earlier.

The bank's operating profits stood at 6,308m francs compared with 5,135m in 1979.

Tooth profit hit by strike

Tooth and Co, the Australian brewery, saw its operating profits fall in the year to March 31 because of an eight-week strike at two of its breweries last June and July. Earlier this week the board said that Tooth's operating profit before extraordinary items and minorities fell from $A13.37m to $A12.41m (£6.9m).

But with hotel sales boosting extraordinary profits to $A6.17m from $A1.57m, total net income rose to $A18.6m from $A14.9m.

Tooth also disclosed a gross income during the year at $A544.3m compared with $A517.5m, while earnings a share fell to 17.7c from 19.0c.

These details were omited from preliminary report which was brought forward after the company received an on-market offer from Adelaide Steamships.

The Tooth directors propose to write to shareholders about the offer as soon as possible.

Reckitt Australia

Reckitt and Colman Australia raised its interim dividend from 7c to 7.5c in the six months to April 30. Sales were $A113.9m (£63.3m), an increase of 17.6 per cent. Pretax profits rose 8.9 per cent to $A13.7m.

Mr I. R. L. Harper, chairman, indicated that trading in 1981 had begun satisfactorily. This trend had continued through to April with particularly strong performance from the principal segments of the business.

Business appointments

Price Waterhouse partnerships

The following will be admitted to the United Kingdom partnerships of Price Waterhouse on July 1: Mr Philip P. Ashton, Mr Colin G. Bird, Mr Colin H. Campbell, Mr David M. Graham, Mr Alun R. Jones, Mr Michael R. F. Langdon, Mr John Manktelow, Mr J. David Marnham, Mr Roger M. J. Marshall, Mr John M. Smith, Mr David M. Squire, Mr Henry E. Staunton and Mr Philip Tasch (resident in London). Mr. Philip E. Baldwin, Mr Paul W. Bloxidge and Mr Roger Seekings (Birmingham). Mr J. Roger Oakley (Leeds). Mr Roger Chappell (Leicester). Mr John A. Laycock (Liverpool). Mr David A. Hopkins and Mr David C. Morris (Manchester). Mr Michael C. Goolden (Southampton). Mr John S. Collier (Scotland), Mr John L. Warry will become a partner in the St Helier, Jersey, firm.

Mr Alan Carnell has become commercial director of Racal-Decca.

Mr Geoffrey A. Booth has been made a director of Melody Mills.

Mr J. C. Orr is the new finance director of Grand Metropolitan in place of Mr C. J. Smith, who becomes managing director.

Mr G. Van Schaik has joined the board of Tomatin Distillers Company.

Mr Tom O'Malley is now managing director designate of FC Finance, the finance house subsidiary of the Co-operative Bank.

Mr Ian Harvey has joined the board of Rugby Design and Engineering Services.

Mr Mark Holker has taken over the newly created post of marketing director of CSA (C & S Antennas).

Mr Andrei P. Vandoros, vice-president, has been named head of the shipping group in London for Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

Mr Peter Glennon has become contracts director of R. Fox & Sons.

Mr Donald Parr, chief executive of Baird Textile Holdings, is the new chairman of William Baird. Mr Stanley Field, chairman for the past 20 years, becomes president. He remains a director of the company. Mr D. J. Grant, chief executive of Darchem, has been appointed deputy chairman.

Mr Rowley Atterbury and Mr John Owers have become chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of Westerham Press. Mr Malcolm Horton has been appointed managing director.

Mr J. R. C. Sayers has been made managing director of Tandy Corporation (Branch UK).

Dundonian may sell its funeral interests

By Philip Robinson

Dundonian, the group whose shareholders' perks include a free cremation, is talking seriously with potential buyers about selling off its crematorium, funeral parlours and graveyards.

That part of Dundonian's activities, which comes under its financial services arm, contributed £230,000 to group pretax profits last year. But Mr Max Lewinsohn, chairman, says that the growth potential would just not keep up with the expectations he has for property, mining and personal finance.

Group profits before tax for the 12 months to the end of last March rose by 80 per cent to £1.83m on turnover up from £4.6m to £7.6m. Shareholders are getting a free scrip issue of one new share for every four now held and the dividend is lifted from a gross 4.28p to 5p with a 3.21p final. In the stock market the shares climbed 5p to 77p.

Of the £1.8m profits, Algrey Developments, bought 18 months ago from Johnson & Firth Brown for £5m, contributed £1.25m, against the £500,000 it added during a six-month period last year.

Mr Lewinsohn said that the housing market had been flat, but in the past three months had picked up markedly.

Property now contributes around 60 per cent of profits, oil and natural resource mining around 15 per cent and financial services 25 per cent.

Disposal helps Tanks to top £12m

Taxable profits of Tanks Consolidated Investments leapt from £4.8m to £12.2m in 1980 boosted by the sale of Tanaust and the dividend goes up from 17.1p to 20p gross.

The gross dividend from Union Minière declared in respect of 1980, amounted to £1.43m compared with £1.68m. There was no dividend or debenture interest from the Benguela Railway Company in either year.

The results allow for the realized surplus on the disposal of the net assets of Tanaust at £12.03m based on the cash element of the consideration. In addition, the company has been alloted 11 million fully paid shares in Ashton Mining.

Inter City Inv omits dividend after loss

There is no dividend from Inter City Investment Group for 1980, compared with 0.85p gross, on a loss of £493,000 against a profit of £167,000 pretax.

Mr J Harris, the chairman, states that all sectors were affected by the recession, particularly in the last quarter and the fall in interest rates was too little and too late to have any material effect. He expects to see a recovery in the second six months.

Scotcros pays more despite profits dips

On sales of £37.1m against £35.5m, pretax profits of Scotcros fell from £2.1m to £1.5m in the year to March 31. The dividend was raised from 7.24p gross to 7.8p.

In the United Kingdom, the packaging and engineering divisions suffered a sharp drop in customer demand and profitability, but the effects were partially offset by improved sales and profitability in the food division.

In France, profits were 53 per cent up on last year, but part of this advantage was reduced by the higher value of the pound.

Interest charges more than doubled. While average interest rates were up on the previous year, a large part of the increase was due to the financing of substantial investment

KCA buys US oil services group

KCA International has bought Longhorn Mud Co, a Texas-based drilling fluids company for $550,000 (£267,000). KCA is already represented in the North American drilling fluids market by KCA Minerals. Longhorn is based in Mineral Wells, Texas with a supply warehouse in Abilene and supplies drilling fluids to over 20 rigs.

UK RESERVES

Figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves issued by the Treasury:

End of period	$m	£m	Change in month $
1980			
May	28,284	12,061	+276
June	28,172	11,952	−112
July	28,272	11,952	+100
Aug	28,291	11,817	+ 19
Sept	27,637	11,572	−654
Oct	28,026	11,496	+389
Nov	28,189	11,962	+163
Dec	27,476	11,487	−173
1981			
Jan	28,354	11,953	+918
Feb	28,434	12,908	+440
Mar*	28,212	12,583	−222
April	28,066	13,084	−146
May	26,487	12,798	−1,579

* Reserves revalued each year end-March.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	71	−1	4.7	6.6	11.3	15.6
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	49	—	1.4	2.9	20.2	46.7
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	+1	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	106	+1	6.9	6.5	4.0	8.2
129	103	James Burrough	129	—	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	318	—	31.3	9.8	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	4.0	4.0
224	202	Torday Limited	202	−1	15.1	7.5	3.4	7.5
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	+½	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	+2	15.0	19.5	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	43	—	3.0	7.0	6.6	10.5
109	81	Walter Alexander	101	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	8.9
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £845.50-846.50 a metric ton; three months, £870-70.50. Sales, 2,500. Cash cathodes, £839-841; three months, £860-60.50. Sales, 50 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £846.50-847.00; three months, £871-71.50. Settlement, £847. Sales, 7,600 tons. Cash cathodes, £839.50-840.00; three months, £860-61. Settlement, £840. Sales, 50 tons.

TIN. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £6,155-60 a tonne; three months £6,265-70. Sales, 210 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,155-60; three months £6,265-70. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6,145-50; three months £6,268-72. Settlement, £6,150. Sales, 415 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,165-70; three months, £6,268-72. Settlement, £6,170. Sales, 15 tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.36 a picul.

LEAD.—Afternoon.—Cash £342-42.50 per tonne; three months £350-50.50. Sales, 2,225 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £345.50-346.00; three months £353.50-354.00. Settlement £346. Sales, 6,250 tonnes.

ZINC.—Afternoon.—Cash £413.50-14.50 per tonne; three months £423.50-424.00. Sales, 5,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £420.50-421.00; three months £430.50-30.75. Settlement, £421. Sales, 11,775 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £224.35 ($458.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 514.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,048); three months, 529.40p (1,094c); six months, 546.10p (1138.70c); one year, 584.10p (1232.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 514-515p; three months 529.5-530.0p. Sales, 16 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 513.14p; three months, 528.15-529.0p. Settlement, 514p. Sales, 57 lots.

ALUMINIUM. — Afternoon. — Cash, £620-21 per tonne; three months, £640-40.50. Sales, 2,475 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £624.50-625.00; three months, £644-44.50. Settlement, £625. Sales, 2,300 tonnes.

NICKEL.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,020-30 per tonne; three months, £3,080-85. Sales, 168 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,040.50. three months, £3,090-3,100. Settlement, £3,050. Sales, 324 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier (pence per kilo): July, 59.20-59.40; Aug, 60.40-60.60; July-Sept, 60.60-60.80; Oct-Dec, 65.70-65.80; Jan-March, 66.70-66.80; April-June, 69.60-69.70; July-Sept, 72.70-72.80; Oct-Dec, 75.70-75.80; Jan-March, 78.60-78.70. Sales, two at five tonnes: 459 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were nominal.—Spot, 58-59.50. Cifs: July, 60.25-61.25; Aug, 61-61.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 894-895; Sept, 904-905; Nov, 900-901; Jan, 897-898; March, 895-898; May, 890-902; July, 902-920. Sales: 4,719 lots including 62 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 1,645).—June, 132-140; Aug, 128-135; Oct, 128-135; Dec, 128-135; Feb, 127-134; April, 127-134; June, 127-134. Sales: nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 846-847; Sept, 867-868; Dec, 904-905; March, 935-936; May, 952-953; July, 970-972; Sept, 988-990. Sales: 4,312 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 1) 80.12c; indicator prices (June 2): 5-day average 82.08c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5 higher at £220; the "whites" price was £4 higher at £234. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 223.75-223.95; Oct, 224.50-225.00; Jan, 223.50-223.75; March, 224.50-224.75; May, 224.50-225.75; Aug, 224-225; Oct, 223.00-223.75. Sales: 14,267 lots. Steady. ISA prices (June 1): daily 18.53c; 15-day average 15.38.

SOYABEAN MEAL was dull (£ per tonne).—June, 130.70-131.40; Aug, 131-131.40; Oct, 133-133.40; Dec, 134.70-135.40; Feb, 136.80-137.00; April, 137-139.60; June, 138-142. Sales: 13 lots.

WOOL.—New Zealand crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo). Steady. Aug, 380-385; Oct, 385-389; Dec, 388-390; Jan, 391-393; Mch, 393-397; May, 404-407; Aug, 412-414; Oct, 413-415; Dec, 415-417. Sales: 58 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — **WHEAT.** — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2 14 per cent: June, £106.50; Aug, £106.75 trans-shipment east coast seller. US hard winter 13½ per cent: June, £106.50; July, £106.25; Aug, £106.75 trans-shipment east coast seller. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: June, £116; Sept, £105.50; Oct, £102.50; Oct-Dec, £104 east coast sellers.

MAIZE. — French: first half June, £126.25 trans-shipment east coast seller. South African white unquoted. South African yellow: June-July, £90 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob Jun, £107; Aug, £97.75; Sept, £98; Oct-Dec, £102.75; Jan-March, £108.50 east coast sellers. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady: Sept, £95.30; Nov, £99; Jan, £102.60; March, £106; May, £109.25. Sales: 61 lots.

WHEAT was quiet: July, £116.80; Sept, £101.40; Nov, £105; Jan, £108.95; March, £112.50; May, £116. Sales: 117 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	£114	£111.40	£102.60
S West	—	£112	£102.50
W Mids	£117	£112.50	£102
N West	—	—	£101.20

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 2: GB Cattle 95.74p per kg lw (+0.30); UK Sheep 189.19p per kg est dcw (−3.18); GB Pigs 74.77p per kg lw (+1.08). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 18.8 per cent, ave. price 95.59p (+0.37); Sheep nos down 30.4 per cent, ave. price 188.49p (−4.30); Pigs nos down 25.1 per cent, ave. price 74.81p (+1.27). Scotland: Cattle nos down 5.4 per cent, ave. price 96.16p (+0.01); Sheep nos up 52.7 per cent, ave. price 187.26p (−0.98); Pigs nos down 15.1 per cent, ave. price 75.95p (−0.87).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE: June, $270.71; July, $272-72.25; Aug, $275.75-76.00; Sept, $280.75-81.00; Oct, $285.75-86.00; Nov, $290.50-91.00; Dec, $295.50-95.75; Jan, $300.25-01.00; Feb, $305-06.00. Sales 1,216 lots of 100 tonnes each.

EGGS: (The London Egg Exchange): In home-produced the market was quietly steady and a similar market existed for imported within the EEC.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer first-hand):

		Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
Brown	1's	5.50 to 6.00	5.50 to 6.00
..	2's	4.80 to 5.00	4.80 to 5.00
..	3's	4.40 to 4.60	4.40 to 4.60
..	4's	4.25 to 4.35	4.25 to 4.35
White	1's	5.30 to 5.35	5.30 to 5.35
..	2's	4.60 to 4.70	4.60 to 4.70
..	3's	4.40 to 4.50	4.40 to 4.50
..	4's	4.00 to 4.20	4.00 to 4.20
..	5's	3.60 to 3.90	3.60 to 3.90
..	6's	3.40 to 3.60	3.30 to 3.60
..	7's	2.85 to 3.00	2.85 to 3.00

Imported prices (in £) Current Arrivals

French brown	1's	5.70
	2's	4.50 to 4.60
	3's	4.20
	4's	3.90 to 4.00

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £59.10; Feb, £68.10; April, £75.30. Sales: 74 lots of 40 tonnes each.

New US traded options study

Washington, June 1.—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) reopens study tomorrow of a plan allowing commodity exchanges to trade options on certain futures contracts, a plan long-awaited by the futures industry.

The three-year pilot programme would enable United States commodity exchanges, after gaining a licence from the CFTC, to offer their customers new products involving sugar, gold coins and Government National Mortgage Association guaranteed certificates.

Discount market

The Bank of England gave large-scale help to the houses. This was channelled via outright purchases from the houses of a small quantity of Treasury bills, a small number of local authority bills, and a moderate amount of eligible bank bills.

Rates opened around 11¼ per cent. In the afternoon a steep decline saw books being ruled off in the area of 4 to 5 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar gave another strong performance, pushing forward from the outset as Eurodollar rates moved higher in response to the firmness of Fed funds in New York overnight.

Only towards the close did the dollar start to ease back as news that Citibank had cut its prime rate to 20 per cent prompted speculation that a further decline may be in the offing.

Sterling dropped to levels against the dollar not seen since March, 1979. At one time it dropped to 2.0340. The net loss at the close was 2 cents at 2.0380. The effective exchange rate index fell to 98.1 notwithstanding sterling gains against most major continental currencies.

The German mark dropped almost three pfennigs, from 2.3325 to 2.3682, after around 2.3700. Swiss francs fell from 2.0727 to 2.0900, while French francs weakened from 5.5490 to 5.5925.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 2	Market rates (close) June 2	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.0340-0470	$2.0375-0385	1.12-1.22c disc	3.15-3.25c disc
Montreal	$2.4560-4730	$2.4595-4605	1.45-1.55c disc	4.20-4.35c disc
Amsterdam	5.35-38fl	5.36-37fl	⅛c prem-⅝c disc	⅝c prem-⅛c disc
Brussels	78.20-80f	78.25-35f	30-40c disc	80-90c disc
Copenhagen	15.15-21k	15.20-21k	600-735ore disc	1490-1855ore disc
Dublin	1.3130-3200p	1.3140-3155p	34-48p disc	110-125p disc
Frankfurt	4.80½-84¼m	4.82¾-83¾m	⅛pf prem-⅛pf disc	⅛-⅝pf disc
Lisbon	126.20-127.30e	126.95-127.15e	65-135c disc	150-325c disc
Madrid	190.50-191.40p	190.65-85p	150-180c disc	Not available
Milan	2389-06lr	2392-93lr	18½-20½lr disc	54-57lr disc
Oslo	11.80-85k	11.81½-82½k	65-215ore disc	180-345ore disc
Paris	11.40-50f	11.40½-41½f	13½-14½c disc	30½-31½c disc
Stockholm	10.17-23k	10.17½-19½k	230-370ore disc	775-870ore disc
Tokyo	452-60y	455½-56½y	215-170y prem	565-490y prem
Vienna	34.00-20sch	34.05-10sch	3 prem-1gro disc	5 prem-6gro disc
Zurich	4.25½-30½f	4.27¾-28¾f	1¼-¾c prem	3¼-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was 98.1 down 0.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7870-1.8020
Bahrein	.7695-.7725
Finland	8.958-8.998
Greece	116.4-118.4
Hongkong	11.204-11.244
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	.5685-.5715
Malaysia	4.7935-4.8235
Mexico	48.80-50.30
New Zealand	2.3410-2.3610
Saudi Arabia	6.908-6.938
Singapore	4.383-4.423
South Africa	1.7315-1.7485

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	98.1	−27.1
US dollar	107.9	+1.8
Canadian dollar	87.1	−17.8
Schilling	111.4	+21.0
Belgian franc	105.6	+9.1
Danish kroner	85.7	−12.6
Deutsche mark	116.6	+37.8
Swiss franc	133.4	+77.4
Guilder	108.5	+13.8
French franc	83.1	−11.3
Lira	57.7	−55.7
Yen	142.9	+37.5

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5510-1.5550
† Canada	1.2063-1.2066
Netherlands	2.6160-2.6210
Belgium	38.38-38.41
Denmark	7.4530-7.4570
West Germany	2.3675-2.3690
Portugal	62.30-62.50
Spain	92.30-92.40
Italy	1170.75-1170.75
Norway	5.8140-5.8180
France	5.5900-5.5950
Sweden	5.0080-5.0120
Japan	223.00-223.20
Austria	16.63-16.66
Switzerland	2.0990-2.1010

* Ireland quoted in US currency. † Canada $1 : US $0.8287-0.8290.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 3/10/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11¼ Low 5

Week Fixed: 11½-11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⁲⁷⁄₃₂	2 months	11¹⁹⁄₃₂
3 months	11½	3 months	11⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	11¾-11²³⁄₃₂	3 months	12½
3 months	11¾-11²³⁄₃₂	4 months	12½
4 months	11¾-11⅝	6 months	..
6 months	11¾-11⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅛-12⅞	7 months	12⅞-12⅝
2 months	13¼-13	8 months	12⅞-12⅝
3 months	13¼-13	9 months	13½-13⅛
4 months	13¼-13	10 months	13⅝-13⅛
5 months	13-12⅞	11 months	13⅝-13⅛
6 months	12⅞-12⅝	12 months	13⅛-12⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12⅛-12	6 months	12⁷⁄₁₆-12⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	12¹⁵⁄₃₂-12⅜	12 months	12⅝-12½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11⅞	3 months	12½
7 days	12	6 months	12⅝
1 month	12¼	1 year	13

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11½-11½ Close 3

1 week	11¹³⁄₁₆-11⅝	6 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	12⅛-12⅛	9 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	12¹⁵⁄₁₆-12¹³⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13 6 months 13⅛

Finance House Base Rate 12%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.5154	+1.76	+1.46	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	8.01552	+1.22	+0.92	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.54639	+0.05	−0.25	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.04349	+0.80	+0.50	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.82825	+0.54	+0.24	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.693754	+1.26	+0.96	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1263.63	+0.06	−0.24	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 16¼-17¼; seven days, 18⁷⁄₁₆-18¹¹⁄₁₆; one month, 18⅛-18⅜; three months, 18⅛-18½; six months, 16⁹⁄₁₆-16⁷⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $473.50 (an ounce); pm, $474.00 close, $476.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $487-490 (£238.25-239.75).
Sovereigns (new): $118-120 (£57.75-58.75).

Wall Street

New York, June 2.—Worries about the interest rate outlook pushed the New York stock market lower, with the decline accelerating towards the close of trading. More banks lowered their prime rate to 20 per cent today, but other short-term interest rates rose for the second straight day, raising questions about whether a substantial downturn in interest rates is imminent.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 10.48 points lower to 987.48. Declines outpaced advances more than two to one as volume narrowed to 53,930,000 shares from 62,170,000 yesterday.

Weakness in the oils was a big factor in the overall market decline. Active Atlantic Richfield fell 1⅛ to 41⅞, while Exxon eased ⅜ to 65, also in active trading. Mobil lost 1⅞ to 54⅝, Standard Oil of California slipped ¼ to 36⅝ and Standard Oil of Indiana 1⅛ to 49⅝. Texaco eased ⅛ to 34 and Superior Oil dropped 5⅝ to 184.

Metal and mining issues showed some strength, with Amax up ¼ to 54⅜, Newmont gaining 1⅛ to 62¼ and Phelps Dodge ¼ to 42⅞. Volume leader Kennecott climbed 1½ to 61½ after the Federal Trade Commission said it would not challenge the proposed merger of Kennecott and Standard Oil of Ohio. Sohio lost 1⅞ to 43⅝.

Among other actives, IBM declined ¼ to 59⅞, LTV eased ⅛ to 24½ and American Telephone slipped ⅜ to 56⅛.—Reuter.

	June 2	June 1
Allied Chem	34½	34¼
Allied Stores	28¼	28
Allis Chalmers	25⅞	26
Alcoa	32⅝	32¾
Amax Inc	54⅜	54⅛
Amerada Hess	27⅛	29½
Am Airlines	19⅝	20¼
Am Brands	40⅝	40⅝
Am Broadcast	30⅞	31⅛
Am Can	40	41½
Am Cyanamid	34½	33⅞
Am Elec Power	15⅞	15½
Am Home	34	34¼
Am Motors	3⅞	4
Am Nat Res	41⅝	40⅝
Am Standard	42½	42⅞
Am Telephone	56⅛	56½
AMF Inc	25¾	25¾
Armco Steel	34	34¼
Asarco	40⅝	41½
Ashland Oil	39¼	39⅝
Atlantic Richfield	41⅞	43¼
Avco	29⅝	29⅝
Avon Products	34	35
Bankers Tst NY	31⅛	31⅞
Bank of America	25	25⅜
Bank of NY	39	39⅝
Beatrice Foods	22⅜	22¼
Bendix	60	60⅝
Bethlehem Steel	25⅝	25¾
Boeing	31⅛	32⅜
Boise Cascade	45½	45⅞
Borden	27½	28⅛
Borg Warner	47⅞	48⅛
Bristol Myers	55¼	54½
BP	30⅛	31⅜
Burlington Ind	22⅝	22⅜
Burlington Nthn	56⅝	59½
Burroughs	42⅝	42
Campbell Soup	29	29¼
Canadian Pacific	38½	38
Caterpillar	69⅝	70
Celanese	64⅝	63¾
Central Soya	13⅝	13½
Chase Manhat	52	52
Chem Bank NY	58⅛	58
Chrysler	6¼	6⅜
Citicorp	27½	27½
Cities Service	39⅛	39½
Clark Equip	32⅞	33⅞
Coca Cola	37	37¼
Colgate	17	17⅛
CBS	59	60
Columbia Gas	32⅞	33½
Combustion Eng	38	41
Comwlth Edison	19	19¼
Conoco	52⅞	52⅝
Cons Edison	28	28¼
Cons Foods	31⅞	32⅜
Cons Power	19⅝	18⅝
Continental Grp	35⅝	36
Control Data	75½	80⅞
Corning Glass	69	71
CPC Intnl	35	34⅝
Crane	40⅝	40½
Crocker Int	37⅞	37⅞
Crown Zeller	41⅝	43
Dart & Kraft	50⅞	50⅝
Deere	42⅝	42
Delta Air	78	80
Detroit Edison	11⅝	11⅝
Disney	64⅛	62⅞
Dow Chemical	32	32¼
Dresser Ind	41⅝	42⅝
Duke Power	18¼	18
Du Pont	50	49⅝
Eastern Air	12	12⅝
Eastman Kodak	78	77½
Eaton Corp	38	36⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	22¼	22⅝
Equitable Life	12⅝	12⅝
Esmark	69⅛	69
Evans P. D.	22½	23⅛
Exxon Corp	65	65⅜
Fed Dept Stores	40	40⅝
Firestone	12⅝	13
Fst Chicago	18½	18⅝
Fst Nat Boston	43⅛	43

	June 2	June 1
Fst Penn Corp	4⅛	4⅛
Ford	23⅝	23⅝
GAF Corp	15½	15¼
Gen Dynamics	31½	31⅞
Gen Electric	65⅞	66
Gen Foods	32⅞	32⅞
Gen Mills	33⅝	35⅝
Gen Motors	53⅝	53⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅝	4⅝
Gen Tel Elec	30⅛	30⅝
Gen Tire	27⅝	27⅝
Genesco	10½	10
Georgia Pacific	28⅝	28⅝
Getty Oil	61¼	62⅝
Gillette	31	31
Goodrich	24⅝	25⅛
Goodyear	19⅝	18½
Gould Inc	24⅞	25⅛
Grace	44⅝	45
Gt Atlic & Pacific	5⅞	5⅞
Greyhound	19⅝	20⅛
Grumman Corp	27	27⅝
Gulf Oil	31½	31½
Gulf & West	18⅝	19
Heinz H J	34⅝	35½
Hercules	23⅝	23½
Honeywell	88⅛	89⅝
IC Inds	37⅞	39⅛
Ingersoll	73⅝	74⅞
Inland Steel	32⅝	32½
IBM	59⅞	60⅛
Int Harvester	17⅛	17
INCO	21⅞	22⅛
Int Paper	47⅞	47⅝
Int Tel Tel	32⅝	32⅝
Irving Bank	51⅝	52
Jewel Co	40½	40½
Jim Walter	23⅞	23¾
Johns-Manville	20⅝	21⅛
Johnson & John	37⅞	38⅝
Kaiser Alumin	24⅝	24⅝
Kennecott	61½	60
Kerr McGee	65	69⅝
Kimberly Clark	68½	69
K Mart	22	22⅞
Kroger	23⅛	23⅝
L T V Corp	24½	24⅝
Litton	68⅝	68⅝
Lockheed	37⅞	38⅝
Lucky Stores	15⅝	15⅞
Manuf Hanover	36⅞	36⅝
Mapco	33⅞	34⅞
Marathon Oil	45½	47
Marine Midland	21½	21⅛
Martin Marietta	73⅞	74⅛
McDonnell	37⅞	38
Mead	29	31⅛
Merck	100⅝	102⅛
Minnesota Mng	57⅞	59⅝
Mobil Oil	54⅝	56½
Monsanto	78⅝	77½
Morgan J. P.	58½	59½
Motorola	62	63½
NCR Corp	66⅝	67⅝
NL Industries	34⅞	37
Nabisco	29⅝	30⅝
Nat Distillers	25⅝	25⅛
Nat Med Ent	25⅝	26⅝
Nat Steel	28	28⅛
Norfolk West	44⅝	45⅛
NW Bancorp	29⅛	29
Norton Simon	15⅝	16⅛
Occidental Pet	27⅞	28
Ogden	39⅝	39
Olin Corp	24⅝	24⅞
Owens-Illinois	30⅝	30⅝
Pacific Gas Elec	21½	21
Pan Am	5½	5⅛
Penney J. C.	34	34½
Pennzoil	37⅞	38⅞
Pepsico	35	34⅛
Pfizer	53	52⅞
Phelps Dodge	42⅞	42⅝
Philip Morris	51⅞	52⅝
Phillips Petrol	35⅛	36⅞
Polaroid	29½	29⅝
PPG Ind	49	50⅛
Proctor Gamble	70⅝	72

	June 2	June 1
Pub Ser El & Gas	17½	17⅝
Raytheon	109	109
RCA Corp	24⅛	24½
Republic Steel	31	31⅛
Reynolds Ind	43⅛	43⅛
Reynolds Metal	35⅝	35⅝
Rockwell Int	41	41⅝
Royal Dutch	31⅝	32⅞
Safeways	32⅝	33
St Regis Paper	35⅞	36
Santa Fe Ind	26⅛	27⅞p
SCM	29⅝	29⅞
Schlumberger	90½	90⅛
Scott Paper	18½	18⅛
Seagram	51½	51⅞
Sears Roebuck	19	19½
Shell Oil	39	41⅛
Shell Trans	30	32
Signal Co	31⅞	32⅛
Singer	21⅛	21⅛
Sony	20⅛	20⅝
Sth Cal Edison	29⅝	29⅞
Southern Pacific	49½	51
Southern Rly	84	84⅛
Sperry Corp	52	52⅝
Std Brands	27⅞	28⅛
Std Oil California	36⅝	36⅞
Std Oil Indiana	49⅝	51⅛
Std Oil Ohio	43⅝	45⅛
Sterling Drug	22⅝	23⅛
Stevens J. P.	18⅛	18⅛
Sunbeam Corp	19⅝	19⅞
Sun Comp	32⅝	32⅛
Teledyne	161	168
Tenneco	37⅞	38⅞
Texaco	34	34⅛
Texas East Corp	45½	48½
Texas Inst	107⅞	108½
Texas Utilities	18⅝	19
Textron	34⅞	36½
TWA	26⅛	27⅞
Travelers Corp	48⅛	48⅞
TRW Inc	61	60½
UAL Inc	27⅞	28⅝
Union Carbide	56½	55
Union Oil Calif	38⅞	39⅛
Un Pacific Corp	50	52⅛
Uniroyal	9	9⅛
United Brands	13½	13⅛
US Industries	9⅞	9⅛
US Steel	33	33
Utd Technol	58½	58⅛
Wachovia	28	27⅝
Warner Lambert	23½	23½
Wells Fargo	31⅛	31⅛
West'n Bancorp	40⅛	40½
Westinghse Elec	32⅝	33⅝
Weyerhauser	34⅝	35⅝
Whirlpool	27⅞	28
White Motor	2⅞	2⅞
Woolworth	23⅝	23½
Xerox Corp	54½	54⅛
Zenith	21⅛	20⅞

Canadian Prices

	June 2	June 1
Abitibi	27	27⅛
Alcan Alumin	38½	38⅝
Algoma Steel	48	48⅛
Bell Telephone	18⅝	18½
Cominco	69⅝	69⅞
Cons Bathurst	27⅞	28
Gulf Oil	26⅝	27½
Hawker Sid Can	22⅝	23
Hudson Bay Min	30½	30⅛
Hudson Bay Oil	32⅝	32⅝
Imasco	38½	38⅝
Imperial Oil	34⅞	34⅝
Int Pipe	15½	15⅝
Mass.-Ferguson	4½	4⅝
Royal Trust	12⅝	12⅝
Seagram	63½	62⅝
Steel Co	36⅝	36⅝
Thomson N 'A'	22	22⅞
Walker Hiram	29	28⅝
WCT	14⅛	14⅛

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.0425 (2.0527); three months, 2.0755 (2.0797); Canadian dollar, 1.2062 (1.2065).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was: 395.31 (398.58); The futures index was: 396.07 (396.54).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 987.48 (997.96); transportation 420.63 (430.92); utilities 106.22 (107.35); 65 stocks, 381.17 (386.99).

New York Stock Exchange index, 75.89 (76.91); industrials, 87.97 (89.22); transportation, 75.67 (77.36); utilities, 38.24 (38.60); financial, 77.26 (77.91).

US Commodities

GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM.—July, $558.60 bid; Sept, $571.80 asked; Oct, $578.40 bid; Dec, $591.70 bid; Jan, $598.40 bid; March, $611.70 bid; April, $618.40 bid; June, $631.80 bid; July, $638.50 bid; Sept, $652.00 bid. NY COMEX.—June, $473.00-475.50; July, $480.30; Aug, $486.50-487.50; Oct, $499.50-500.00; Dec, $511.50-513.00; Feb, $525.50; April, $538.50; June, $551.50; Aug, $564.50; Oct, $577.60; Dec, $590.80; Feb, $604.10; April, $617.00.

SILVER futures closed little changed. The active July was unchanged at $10.67 an ounce after fluctuating from $10.69 to 10.55. Floor brokers said the day's narrow range of 16 cents was generated mostly by day traders who reacted briefly to news of additional prime rate reductions to 20 per cent.—June, 1,055.30c; July, 1,065.00-1,069.00c; Aug, 1,085.00c; Sept, 1,097.00-1,099.00c; Dec, 1,145.00-1,146.00c; Jan, 1,161.30c; March 1,192.00-1,192.20c; May, 1,222.60c; July 1,253.20c; Sept, 1,283.80c; Dec, 1,330.30c; Jan, 1,345.80c; March 1,376.80c.

COPPER prices closed 0.75 to 0.85c lower. June, 79.50c; July, 80.60-80.70c; Aug, 81.90c; Sept, 83.00-83.15c; Dec, 86.80-86.90c; Jan, 87.95c; March, 90.15c; May, 92.40c; July, 94.55c; Sept, 96.80c; Dec, 102.05c; Jan, 101.30c; March, 103.50c.

SUGAR futures closed bid limit up 0.50c on fresh demand prompted by a Reuter trade report from New York of continued Venezuelan buying interest. July, 18.89-18.95c; Sept, 19.00c; Oct, 18.60c bid; Jan, 18.70c bid; March, 18.85c; May, 19.00c bid; July, 19.14c bid; Sept, 19.15c bid; Oct, 19.17c bid.

COTTON futures were: July, 85.70-85.90c; Aug, 85.25 bid-84.00c asked; Oct, 80.50-80.30c; Dec, 78.65-78.80c; March, 80.35-80.40c; May, 81.70 bid-81.90c asked; July, 83.10 bid-83.50c asked; Oct, 83.17 bid-83.50c asked.

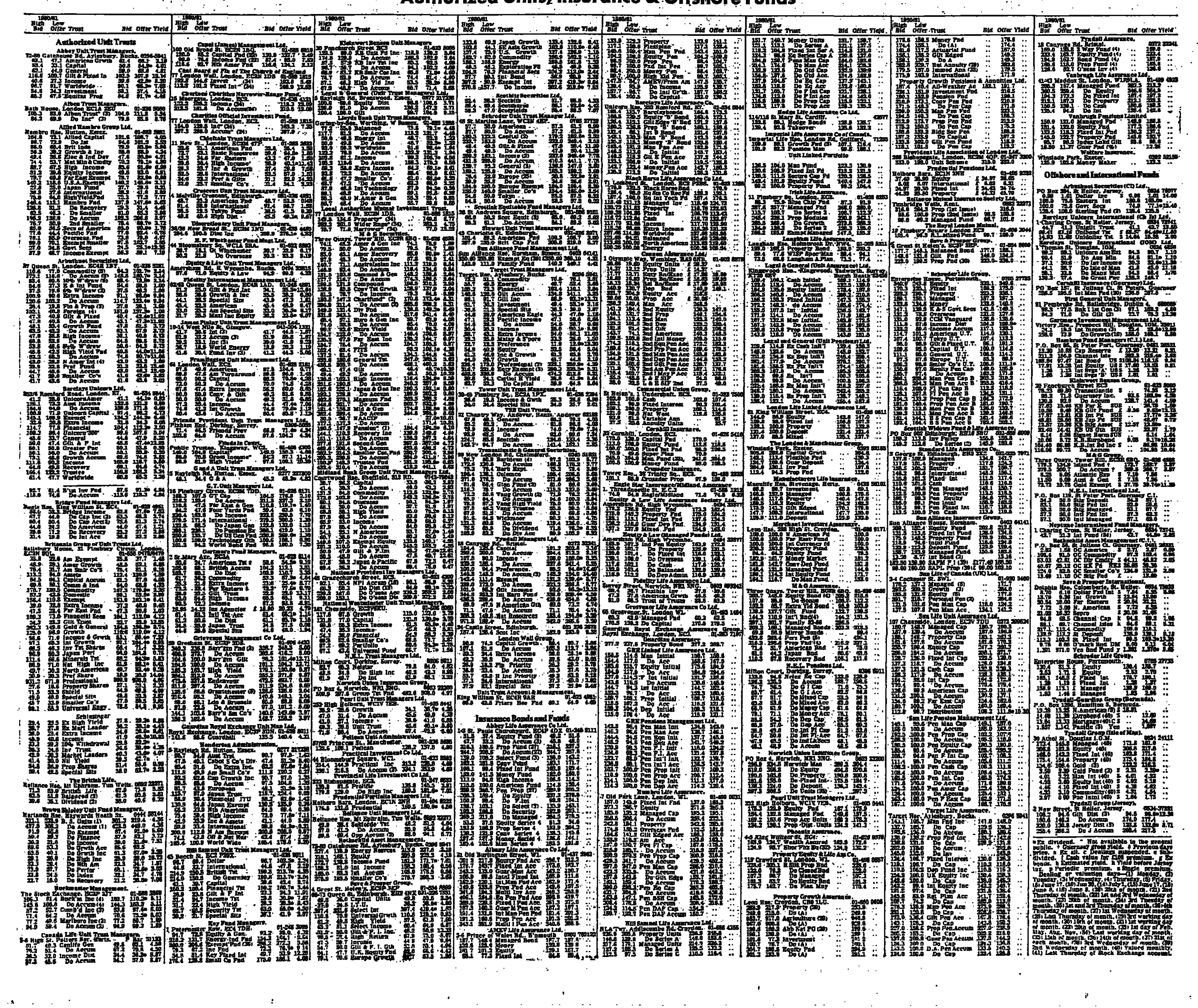
COFFEE futures gained 1.74 to 1.22 cents, with spot July up 1.25 cents at 111.82 cents a lb. Lightly traded deferred contracts closed up 3.15 cents to down 0.85 cent. July, 111.00-113.00c; Sept, 112.00-112.25c; Dec, 110.50-11.00c; March, 108.25c; May, 112.40 bid-112.90 asked; July, 107.55 bid-109.00 asked; Sept, 111.00 bid-111.05c asked.

COCOA futures were: July, $1,590-1,563; Sept, $1,680-1,651; Dec, $1,787-1,758; March, $1,870-1,838; May, $1,920-1,905; July, $1,970-1,970.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. Futures closed down five to 1½ cents a bushel, near the bottom of a 12½ cent range. Oil ended 0.17c a lb lower to up 0.03c. Meal finished down $1.80 to $0.50 a ton. SOYABEANS. July, 756½-744c; Aug, 760-748½c; Sept, 760-748½c; Nov, 771-760c; Jan, 789-777c; March, 808½-796c; May, 822-812c; July, 831-825c. SOYABEAN OIL. July, 22.88-22.90c; Aug, 23.30c; Sept, 23.66c; Oct, 24.00c; Dec, 24.70c; Jan, 24.85c; March, 25.35 bid-25.45c asked; May, 25.62 bid-25.70c asked; July, 25.96 bid-26.05c asked; Aug, 26.10 bid-26.20c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL. July, $215.00-215.10; Aug, $216.50-216.80; Sept, $217.50-218.00; Oct, $219.00; Dec, $225.00-224.50; Jan, $227.00; March, $234.00; May, $236.00 bid-237.00 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat futures closed two to 4¼ cents a bushel lower in moderately active trade. Prices settled near the bottom of a 4½ cent range. Corn futures ended at or near day's lows, down 2½c to 1c a bushel in hectic trade. WHEAT. July, 405-401½c; Sept, 422¾-419c; Dec, 448-443½c; March, 470½-465c; May, 479-475c; July, 482½-479c. OATS. July, 215-210c; Sept, 206-205½c; Dec, 214½-211½c; March, 225½-220½c; May, 227-226½c. CORN. July, 350-346c; Sept, 356-351½c; Dec, 359½-354½c; March, 372-367½c; May, 378½-373½c; July, 383½-379c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds



Stock Exchange Prices

Rights issue fears

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 1. Dealings End, June 12. § Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99 13/16	91	Exch	9 1/2%	1981	99 5/8	..	9.535	11.558
98 5/32	85 1/2	Exch	3%	1981	98 5/32	..	3.056	11.568
100 15/16	93 5/16	Exch	12 3/4%	1981	100 15/16	..	12.630	10.526
97 13/16	88	Treas	8 1/2%	1980-82	97 7/8	-1/16	8.685	12.117
95 1/8	81 5/8	Treas	3%	1982	94 1/8	..	3.187	11.897
102 5/8	90 1/2	Treas	14%	1982	101 7/16	-1/16	13.801	11.954
95 13/16	85 5/8	Treas	8 1/4%	1982	95 7/8	•-1/16	8.605	12.494
96	85 3/4	Exch	9 1/4%	1982	95 1/2	-1/8	9.685	13.048
94 15/16	84 7/8	Exch	8 3/4%	1983	94 7/8	•-1/16	9.223	12.388
89 1/8	76 1/2	Exch	3%	1983	88 3/4	..	3.380	10.286
99 7/16	85 3/4	Treas.	12%	1983	97 7/8	-1/16	12.261	13.354
94 1/16	84 1/8	Treas	9 1/4%	1983	93	-1/16	9.947	13.137
102 7/8	94 1/4	Exch	13 1/2%	1983	100 5/16	-1/8	13.457	13.329
94 1/16	84 1/8	Exch	10%	1983	93 5/16	•-1/8	10.716	13.198
87 1/2	76 1/4	Fund	5 1/2%	1982-84	85 7/8	..	6.405	11.917
97 7/16	86 3/4	Exch	11 1/4%	1984	95	-1/4	11.843	13.495
104 3/16	94 1/2	Exch	14%	1984	101 1/16	-1/16	13.855	13.540
80 5/8	68 3/4	Exch	3%	1984	80	•-1/8	3.750	10.882
98 1/2	88	Treas	12%	1984	96 3/16	-1/16	12.475	13.422
108 3/4	97 5/8	Treas	15%	1985	104 3/16	-1/16	14.399	13.515
98 7/8	95	Exch Cv	12%	1985	95 1/2	-1/16	12.564	13.517
75 3/4	68 15/16	Treas	3%	1985	75	-1/8	4.000	10.928
103 3/4	88 1/2	Exch	12 1/4%	1985	95 9/16	-1/16	12.817	13.587
97 7/8	93 3/4	Exch	11 3/4%	1986	93 9/16	-1/16	12.557	13.629

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Atlantic Resources	105
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100‡)	£1 1/2 prem+1/2
Crouch Group £1 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Part‡)	£1/2 prem+3/16
Intasun 10p Ord	87+2
Laing Props 8 3/4% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100‡)	£5 3/4 prem
Leeds (City of) 13 1/2% Red 2006 (£97 3/4b)	£45 5/8
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£93 1/2
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	21 1/2
Newcastle Water 7 3/4% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£97 1/2
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1‡)	18 1/2-1
Swansea (City of) 13 3/4% Red 2006 (£96 3/4)	£94 1/2
Treasury 11 1/2% 1985 (†‡)	£27 3/16-1/16
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1996 (†‡)	£97-1/8

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Allied Irish Bnk (IR£1‡)	..	14 prem
Amal Power (190‡)	July 10	20 prem
Barratt Dev (64‡)	July 13	21 7/8
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	570+5
Cadbury Schweppes (77p)	July 3	4 prem-1/2
Change Wares Units (60‡)	..	5 disc-7
Fine Art Dev (55‡)	Aug 11	11 prem-1/2
GRE (250‡)	July 24	35 1/2 prem+7 1/2
Horizon Travel (206‡)	July 24	35 1/2 prem+4
NEI (70‡)	July 24	7 prem+1/2
Smurfit Jef (128‡)	July 3	23 1/2 prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £80 paid. b £20 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

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Law Report June 2 1981

Court of Appeal

Motor dealers win appeal against prison sentences

Regina v Hartley
Regina v Hartley

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreha and Mr Justice Stocker

Motor dealers appealed successfully against immediate prison sentences passed when they pleaded guilty to fraud by selling at a discount foreign cars which they imported but could not be registered or licensed for use in England in the absence of numbered type approval certificates.

Their Lordships allowed appeals by Thomas Hartley, aged 41, and his son, Thomas Hartley, aged 19, of Cleveleys, Lancashire, who each received concurrent sentences of nine months' imprisonment at Inner London Crown Court (Judge Evans) last April on their pleas of guilty to 11 counts of obtaining property by deception. The father's sentence was reduced to four months and the son's to three months both suspended for two years.

Mr W. N. Denison, QC (assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals) for the appellants, said that the prosecution had conceded that the essence of each offence was the sale of a motor car without a numbered type approval certificate. Under the Road Traffic Act, 1972, as amended such an offence was triable only summarily and the maximum penalty was a fine of £200. The case was the first of its type and the prosecution had proceeded for fraud under section 15 of the Theft Act, 1968.

The judgment

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellants traded as Thomas Hartley (Junior) Ltd in Blackpool.

The Motor Vehicles (Type Approval) (Great Britain) Regulations, 1979, [S I 1979 No 1092] required certain formalities before a foreign car could be licensed to travel on roads in England. The first requirement was the Minister of Transport's approval certificate for the model. Once the model had been so approved a secondary, numbered type approval certificate was required in respect of each imported car.

The deception practised by the appellants was that the Mercedes and Porsche cars which they imported were capable of being registered in this country having been manufactured to British specifications. As a result of their representations the appellants obtained the full value of the various cars, less a discount. However, the cars could not be lawfully registered or licensed in this country and consequently were of considerably lower value than if they were properly certified. According to Mr Denison's guess the difference was about £1,500 for each car.

In the upshot, when the frauds came to light, the appellants immediately took steps to put matters right. They agreed with manufacturers, such as Mercedes, that the Blackpool company should go out of business, Mercedes would inspect the cars of their manufacture and, where possible, would issue the necessary type approval number. All the costs were paid by the appellants.

Succinct plea

Thus the purchasers who had originally been defrauded — although put to inconvenience and delayed in their full enjoyment of their cars — suffered no financial loss. They obtained in the end what they had paid for at a discount price, but somewhat later than would have been the case had the transaction been honest from the beginning.

Mr Denison urged in a powerful and happily succinct plea that immediate imprisonment was not a form of punishment which, in the exceptional circumstances of the case, was necessary. Each appellant was of good character and had good employment. He submitted that, if imprisonment was necessary at all, it could properly be suspended.

Their Lordships agreed with that. The type of fraud was unusual. Credit had to be given for the pleas of guilty. Even more credit had to be given for the elaborate steps they had taken to put right the injury they had done so that everything was back to normal.

The offences could properly have been met by the father receiving four months' imprisonment suspended for two years and the son three months also suspended for two years.

Chancery Division

When proceedings 'relate to' land

Selim Ltd v Bickenhall Engineering Ltd

Before Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor

[Judgment delivered May 15]

Proceedings begun by a landlord in the county court under section 1(3) of the *Leasehold Property (Repairs) Act, 1938*, seeking leave to commence an action against the plaintiff company (assignee of two leases) for breaches of repairing covenants in the leases—the proceedings being prior to possible action by the landlord for forfeiture— were held to relate sufficiently to land as to be an "action or proceeding pending in court relating to land or any interest in or charge on land" within section 17 (1) of the Land Charges Act, 1972. The action was therefore registrable as a pending land action under section 5 of the Land Charges Act, 1972, and the court refused an application by the company that cautions registered in respect of the leasehold properties in the Land Registry in favour of the landlord should be vacated.

Mr Martin Pascoe for the plaintiff company; Mr William Elland for the landlord.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR said the two properties in question were houses devised by separate leases and each had been assigned to the plaintiff company. Some months earlier, the defendant company, the landlord had served on the assignor notices under section 146 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, in respect of disrepair of the premises. The assignor served a counter-notice under section 1(3) of the Leasehold Property (Repairs) Act, 1938, the effect of which was to prohibit the landlord from taking any proceedings, by action or otherwise, for the enforcement of any right of reentry or forfeiture for breach of repairing covenants or for damages for such breach without the leave of the court. After the assignments to the company, the landlord applied to the county court seeking leave to commence an action against the plaintiff company for breach of the repairing covenants in the leases.

Breaches

The title to each leasehold was registered at the Land Registry with good leasehold title. The company, wishing to sell the leasehold interests, gave instructions for the houses to be sold at auction on April 27, 1981. However, on April 2, the landlord's solicitors wrote to the company's solicitors to say that they had registered cautions against each of the houses and, despite protests, the landlord refused to remove the cautions. Both houses were sold at the auction with warnings about the dilapidations and the commencement of enforcement proceedings, and the company expected that the purchasers would require the cautions to be vacated before they would complete. The company had accordingly applied to the court under section 82 of the Land Registration Act, 1925, seeking vacation of the cautions. The writ also claimed damages.

It was accepted that there had been breaches of the repairing covenants and the only question between the parties was whether the landlord's application to the county court was or was not a "pending land action" and so a "pending action" within sections 5 and 17(1) of the Land Charges Act, 1972.

The term "pending land action" had been discussed in recent cases, among them *Heywood v BDC Properties Ltd (No. 2)* ([1964] 1 WLR 267) and *Calgary and Edmonton Land Co Ltd v Dobinson* ([1974] Ch 102). In the *Heywood* case, the application for vacation of a registration failed because neither party was making any claim to land against the other; the plaintiffs there were only seeking a declaration that there was no contract relating to land between the parties. In the *Calgary* case, a summons in the Companies Court to prevent the disposal of a company's land was held not to be a pending land action for it sought no proprietary right in the land but merely to restrain any disposition of land.

There had to be some restriction on the literal width of the words "relating to land" in the definition in section 17(1) of the *Act of 1972*. The question was what that restriction was. In the *Calgary* case no attempt was made at any exhaustive definition, and no attempt would be made now.

First step

The present proceedings were not seeking only to restrain disposition of the land: they were a first step towards the launching of further proceedings which might merely claim damages or might seek forfeiture of the leases or both. On any reading of the phrase "relating to land" in section 17(1), proceedings for forfeiture of a lease of land would fall within it and there seemed nothing which prevented proceedings to destroy an interest in land from being a pending land action within the section.

There was another consideration. In *Whittingham v Whittingham* ([1979] Fam 9) there was some discussion of the need to take into account whether, if an action was not registered, a third party, acquiring the land before judgment, without notice, would take free from a plaintiff's claim. In the case of leaseholds, it seemed important that a purchaser should, by searching, be able to discover pending proceedings for forfeiture, because otherwise he might be purchasing something which, on service of the proceedings for forfeiture, had ceased to exist. Proceedings which, if successful, would destroy an interest in land must, it would seem, on any fair reading of the words in section 17(1), be included in proceedings which "relate to" that land.

That was not the end of the matter. The present proceedings in the county court were not for forfeiture of the leases but, on one view, were at best at one remove from such proceedings. The landlord's application merely sought leave to commence an action against the company for breach of the repairing covenants in the leases. Under section 1(3) of the Leasehold Property (Repairs) Act, 1938, such leave was needed both for proceedings for forfeiture and for proceedings claiming damages.

Preliminary

There was nothing to show in the applications that proceedings for forfeiture would be commenced — with or without a claim for damages — but it was probable that forfeiture would be sought, and in any case a solicitor's affidavit filed on behalf of the landlord stated in terms that leave would be sought to take forfeiture proceedings; indeed reference was made in the next paragraph to the prospects of obtaining forfeiture itself of both leases.

In those circumstances, it seemed that the proceedings in the county court might fairly be regarded as a preliminary stage in the forfeiture proceedings the landlord wished to take. It was doubtful whether an action for damages for breach of covenant was by itself a "pending land action" but it seemed that proceedings for leave to commence an action which might include a claim for forfeiture of a lease — and was intended to do so — would sufficiently "relate to" the land under lease to be regarded as a "pending land action". The court would so hold. It followed that the company's claim for vacation of the registrations failed.

Solicitors: L. B. Marks & Co; Slowes.

(Continued on page 28)

". . . How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them!— Psalm 139: 17."

BIRTHS

BAIRD.—On May 23rd, 1981, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, W.6, to Alex (nee Sim) and Allan—a daughter (Tessa Aemilia).
CLARKE.—On 31st May, 1981, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Christopher and Caroline—a son (Edward), a brother for Henrietta and Louisa.
CRAWFORD.—On 1 June, at Princess Mary's R.A.F. Hospital, Halton, to Elizabeth (nee Wheatcraft) and Geoffrey—a daughter (Alexandra Elizabeth).
GILBEY.—On May 31st, at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, to Felicity (nee Fotheringham) and Thomas a son.
HARROW.—On 31st May, 19.30 hrs, at Luton and Dunstable Hospital, to Leslie Elizabeth (nee Stevens) and David—a second daughter, Stephanie Pauline Elizabeth, sister to Lorraine Elizabeth.
HOCKRIDGE.—On May 25th, 1981, in Sydney, Australia, to Lynette and Stephen—a daughter.
PARTRIDGE.—On June 2nd, in Guernsey, to Caroline (nee Schofield) and James—a son, Simon John Schofield.
REYNOLDS.—On May 30th, to Beatrice and Clyde—a son (Peter Richard Neill).
SQUIRE.—On May 28th at Worthing, to Wendy and Roly—a daughter Tula Joy.
SULIVAN.—On May 31 to Jane (nee Ellwood) and Tim—a daughter.
THORP.—On 1st June, at Princess Alexandra, Harlow, to Jean (nee Barclay) & Clive—a son (Oliver Clive), a brother for Thomas.
WAYMOUTH.—On June 1st, at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Victoria and Nigel—a son.
WILLIAMS.—On June 2nd, 1981, to Frances (nee Impey) and Robert—a son (Thomas Maurice Bennett), a brother for Edward and Catherine.

MARRIAGES

HOOLE: ANDREAS.—On Wednesday, May 27th in Munich, Philip Andrew to Ingeborg Maria.
READ : GAYWOOD.—On Saturday, May 9th, at Ash, Simon, younger son of Dr and Mrs Peter Read, of Hartley, to Janette, only daughter of Mr James Gaywood of Longfield and Mrs Joan Butler of Shortlands.
RONEY: VENIS.—On 1st June at The Kensington Register office, Richard to Danielle.

DEATHS

BARNES.—On 31st May, 1981, in the Middlesex Hospital, peacefully after a short but severe illness, Isobel Mary, loving and much loved wife of James F. Barnes, of The End House, The Grove, Highgate Village, London, N6 6JU. Cremation at Golders Green on Thursday, 4th June, at 3.20 p.m. (East Chapel). No flowers at her particular request, but donations, if desired, to the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.
BARTRAM.—On 1st June, Robert Appleby, aged 87, of The Deanery, Lanchester, Greatly loved husband of Sandy and devoted father and grandfather. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Friday, 5th June, Lanchester.
COBB JOHN ANTHONY CROFTON. On May 31st, 1981, suddenly, dear husband of Alesia, memorial service at St Andrews Church, Nuthurst, Horsham, Sussex, on June 17th, at 3 pm.
CROSS.—On June 1st, Frederick Victor, C.M.G., C.Eng., F.R.I.N.A., of 21 Durham Ave., Bromley, beloved husband, father, grandfather and friend. Funeral Service at St. Mary's, The Avenue, West Wickham, Kent, Monday, 8th June, at 11 a.m., followed by cremation at Beckenham Crematorium. No flowers, but if desired, donations in his memory to The Treasurer, c/o The Vicarage, The Avenue, West Wickham, Kent.
DICKINSON, MILDRED FRANCES, aged 81 years, of Spilsby, Lincolnshire, at the Pilgrim Hospital, Boston, on 1st June, from an infection of tetanus, notwithstanding devoted care and nursing. Funeral service at Dalby Church, Lincolnshire, on Thursday, June 4th, at 2.30 p.m.
DRUMMOND-HAY of Seggieden, Major James.—On 23rd May, 1981. Dearly loved by all his family and a wide circle of friends. The funeral took place on 27th May.
DUNLOP.—On Monday, 1st June, 1981, suddenly while on holiday in France, John Cathcart Hamilton, of Stevenson House, Haddington, East Lothian. Dearly loved husband of Aline Betty and father of Alasdair and Julia. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.
FERGUSON.—On June 1st, 1981, as the result of an accident at home on May 28th, Charles A. Ferguson, Group Vice-President for European Operations, The Procter & Gamble Company. Memorial service at the American Protestant Church, 19 Kattenberg, 1170 Brussels, at 11 a.m., on June 4th. No flowers by request of the family. But donations may be sent to the American Protestant Church, Brussels, or the Salvation Army, Brussels, or the American Cancer Society.
GALLIFENT. — On 28th May, peacefully, at the Middlesex Hospital, London, Athol, only son of Archibald Gallifent of Colchester, after the bravest of fights against multiple cancer. Remembered with great affection by his family and friends. A memorial service will be announced later.
GILES.—On Sunday, May 31st, Margaret Joy (nee Whitehead), widow of John Brett R.N. and Robert Giles, R.M., beloved mother of Susan, Jenifer and Martin, and loving grandmother to their families. Funeral service at St John the Baptist, Puttenham, on Friday, June 5th, at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only. Donations if wished to Age Concern.
GORDON.—On June 1st, peacefully in Camberley, May, widow of Brigadier J. K. Gordon, D.S.O. and beloved mother of Benita and John. Funeral at Easthampstead Crematorium at 10 a.m. on Friday, 5th June. Family flowers only. If wished, donations to R.U.K.B.A., 6 Avonmore Rd., London, W.8.
GOULD.—On 1st June at Salisbury Infirmary, Charles Thomas, aged 87, dearly loved husband of Dorrie. Funeral service on 5th June at St. Mary's, Fordingbridge, at 9.00 a.m. Flowers and enquiries to John Shering, Fordingbridge 52276.
HARE.—On June 1st, 1981, peacefully and suddenly, Alice Catherine, aged 82 years, widow of William Peter, beloved mother of Rosina and mother-in-law of Patrick. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Broadwindsor, Dorset, on Monday, 8th June, at 12 noon. Flowers and enquiries to A. J. Wakely & Son, 91 East Street, Bridport. Tel: (0308) 23726.
HASLER.—On June 2nd, 1981, Dr. John Kenneth, of 25 Treves Rd., Dorchester, Dorset, aged 82 years, dearest husband of Olive, father of John, Margaret and Celia and grandfather of William, James, Mark, Peter, Thomas, Simon and Andrew. Service at Dorford Baptist Church, Dorchester, on Monday, June 8th, at 2.30 p.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, but donations if desired may be sent to Dorset County Museum, Dorchester. Further enquiries to Grassby & Sons Ltd., 16 Princess St., Dorchester, Dorset. Tel. Dorchester 2558.
JEANS. — On May 31st, Daisy Dorothy, widow of George Jeans. Funeral Christchurch, Epsom, June 8th, 3.15 p.m. No flowers please. Donations to Christchurch, c/o 96 Westhill, Epsom.
KARSLAKE.—On June 1st, Kate, of South Molton, youngest daughter of the late Lt. Col. J. B. P. and Mrs Karslake. Funeral at George Nympton, Monday, June 8th, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only.
KEIGHLEY.—On May 30th, at Chalfonts and Gerrards Cross Hospital, after a long illness, Frank Keighley, of Gerrards Cross, Bucks, aged 81 years, loving and much loved husband, father and grandfather, who will be sorely missed. Funeral service will take place at Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, on Friday, 5th June, at 1 p.m. No flowers, but donations, if desired, to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.
KING. — On May 31st, at the Warneford Hospital, Oxford, Francis William King, formerly of Winchester College and Kirkby Stephen, aged 73. Funeral Friday, June 5th, at 3.30 p.m. at St. Andrew's, Headington, Oxford. Memorial service, July 12th, 3.30 p.m., at St. Michael's, Winchester.
LIND-SMITH.—On May 31st, at Roxburgh House Home, Alix, wife of His Honour Gerard Lind-Smith, of Pitthouse, Wellesbourne, Warwick, aged 78. Funeral at St Peter's, Wellesbourne, on Friday, June 5th, at 12.00 noon, followed by private cremation.
MAULE.—On 31st May, 1981, Donald Watson, of The Limes, Orston, at the City Hospital, Nottingham. Dearly loved husband of Nancy. "Until we meet again my darling Farewell". Funeral service at Orston Methodist Church on Thursday, 4th June at 2 p.m., followed by cremation at Grantham, 3.15 p.m. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Orston Methodist Church, c/o Rev. A. Wright or William Roberts, Funeral Director, Pottesford, Nottingham. Tel., Bottesford 42301 or 42012.
MEE.—On May 31st, peacefully, in hospital, Ellen C. Mee, CBE, MA, formerly H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools, Ministry of Education, widow of Frederick G. Mee, MC Croix de Guerre, BA. Funeral at Beckenham Crematorium Monday, June 8th, at 1.40 pm. Family flowers only. No letters please.
MITCHELL.—On 31st May, 1981, unexpectedly after a long illness, Carmelle Marguerite Marie, the loved wife of Wing Commander Jack Mitchell, R.A.F. and mother of Jacqueline, Anthony, Andrew and Michael, R.I.P. Carmelle will be taken to the Catholic Church of the Sacred Hearts, Bletchley, on the evening of Wednesday 3rd June and the Requiem will be celebrated on Thursday, 4th June, at 10.30 a.m. Flowers and enquiries to Gurney's Funeral Service Ltd., 52 Church St., Wolverton, Milton Keynes, telephone 0908 312181.

DEATHS

NOAKES.—On June 1st, 1981, peacefully passed into the presence of the Lord, Geoffrey, aged 75 years, loving and beloved husband of Diana, father of David, father in law of Valerie, and grandfather of Patricia, Jacqueline and Simon. Funeral private.
PELLE.—On June 1st, 1981, at the Brompton Hospital, Allan Francis, younger son of the late Archdeacon and Mrs J. H. F. Pelle, of Worcester, aged 65. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Battersea, at 2.15 pm. on Friday, June 5th.
RAYNES.—On May 31st, peacefully at Redhill General Hospital after a very short illness, Mary Alice Victoria, aged 80, of St. Richard's Cottage, Outwood Lane, Bletchingley, Surrey, sister of the late Father Raymond Raynes, C.R., and beloved aunt of Anthony, Patricia, Dick and Gill. Requiem mass at 11 a.m., on June 8th, at St. Mary's, Bletchingley, followed by private interment at Streatham Cemetery. Donations to St. Mary's Restoration Fund.
RITSON, SIR EDWARD HERBERT, K.B.E., aged 88, at Salisbury General Hospital, on 31st May, 1981. Service at St. Mary's, Dinton, on Friday, 5th June, at 3 p.m. No flowers.
SMALLWOOD.—On May 28th, 1981, W.F.D. St C. suddenly in France, beloved husband of Mary and father of Steven, Charles, Matthew, Margaret and Francis, brother of John. Funeral arrangements will be given later.
SPEED.—On 20th May, Esther, devoted wife of Alfred, of 5 Moore Road, Berkhamsted, Herts.
SUMNER.—On 30th May, 1981, peacefully, Maud Sumner, of Hawk House, Wrenbury, near Nantwich, Cheshire, aged 92 years. Beloved wife of the late Philip Sumner and mother of Alice, Freda, Arthur, Cynthia and George. Funeral service at Wrenbury Parish Church, near Nantwich, at 11 am on Thursday, 4th June, followed by cremation at Crewe Crematorium. By request, family flowers only please, donations will be given to Wrenbury Church and Barony Hospital Comforts Fund. Enquiries please to A. W. Burrows and Son, Funeral Directors. Tel. 027 074 243.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MACKINNON.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Michael Alexander Mackinnon will be held on Saturday, June 27th at three o'clock in the chapel of Shrewsbury School.

IN MEMORIAM

CUTLER.— EAC in ever loving memory. Winifred.
ZUS. DOROTHEE ELISABETH MARIA GLYNN (nee Vervoort) died 2nd June, 1971. In loving memory by her daughters, Maureen and Palsie.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ROYAL GALA PREVIEW of "Barnum", starring Michael Crawford, in aid of St John Ambulance. Tickets still available for Monday, 8th June. Contact: 01-235 5231, ext. 007, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE CLUB PREMISES AT 36 PALL MALL ON 8TH JULY 1981 AT 1.45 PM.

J Gordon, Secretary

BARKER, Harold Barker late of 54 Mornington Terrace Camden London NW1 died at Camden on 6 August 1979 (Estate about £7,000).
BOWN, Lilian Frances Bown spinster late of 85 Main Street Ratby Leicester died there on 2 October 1980 (Estate about £9,000).
CLARIDGE, William James Claridge late of 121 Barrington Street Tiverton Devon died in Tiverton on 13 October 1980 (Estate about £7,700).
CONNOR, Vernon Lavard Connor late of Plumstead Lodge Old Peoples Home Plumstead Common Road Plumstead London SE18 died there on 24 January 1981 (Estate about £6,000).
JACKSON, Alfred Charles George Jackson otherwise Alfred Jackson late of "Bradmead" 195 Cedars Road Clapham London SW4 died in Stockwell London SW9 on 5 July 1980 (Estate about £15,000).
MITCHELL, Nora Mitchell spinster late of Oakwood Elderly Person's Home Royston Barnsley South Yorkshire died at Barnsley on 13 March 1980 (Estate about £6,100).
OSWELL, Rona Ford Oswell otherwise Rona Oswell spinster late of 24 Highfield Road Bognor Regis West Sussex died at Chichester West Sussex on 1st December 1980 (Estate about £5,900).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 33 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

MARIE CURIE.—A living tribute. Please support generously by donation, "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, now in its 33rd year of service to those in need—124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.
HAVE A RIGHT ROYAL FEAST ! ! See Wine and Dine Today.
FREE HOLIDAY in Spain, one month from 8th August, offered in return for help with children 11, 6 and 4. Suit university or medical student during vacation. Write Box 2699 F, The Times.
IVC, London's largest, longest established, non-commercial leisure organisation for young (20-35) professional people offers its 4,500 members about 500 events a month. For details ring 240 2525 or write to Tricia Fraser (T.), 3-5, The Piazza, WC2E 8HF.
TREAT YOUR HOME to a Resista carpet. See For Sale.
FIFE. Georgian residence/hotel/offices. See Country Property.
A LOVELY HOUSE for a happy family.—See property today.
YOUNG WIDOW with 2 grown up daughters, sufferer of rare kidney disease (not on dialysis), seeks kindly benefactor able to offer accommodation in Switzerland.—Box 0087 G, The Times.
FORT PICKLECOMBE, Cornwall, Superb Waterside Flat. See Country Prop. Today.
BRIGHT ? Join Mensa IQ test from Mensa (B), FREEPOST Wolverhampton WV3 1BR. Tel: 0902 26050.
LEMONADE, VODKA, GIN and other Good Mixers wanted for Pimm's Party.
KAWI KG2 Grand piano.—See Musical Instruments today.

THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION

responded in 1980 to around 26,000 requests for help and advice from people suffering from:

ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, EMPHYSEMA, ANGINA, CORONARY THROMBOSIS and STROKE

as compared with 12,000 in 1977. It also expanded considerably its work in STROKE RESEARCH and REHABILITATION.

Please help us to help even more by Donation, "In Memoriam" gift or Legacy.

The Chest, Heart and Stroke Association (T), Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JE.

Views sought on the work of the Schools Council

Individual schools, parents, teachers and members of the general public are invited to play a part in the review of the work of the Schools Council being undertaken by Mrs. N.K. Trenaman, Principal of St Anne's College, Oxford, as announced by the Secretary of State for Education and Science on 5th March, 1981.

The Schools Council's membership largely consists of representatives of collective bodies whom Mrs. Trenaman is already consulting. That is why she particularly invites opinions from "customers" over a wide area:

The review is looking from first principles at the functions, constitution and methods of work of the Council, concentrating on the period since 1978. Mrs. Trenaman will consider whether its functions are necessary and desirable and if so whether the Schools Council, with or without adjustment of its procedures and organisation, should exercise them in future or whether they could be carried out as effectively by the existing bodies.

There is no formal time limit but as Mrs. Trenaman means to report by 30 September she would appreciate contributions as soon as possible.

Anybody seeking to express a view on the work of the Council should write to the Secretary of the Review, Mr. Stephen Crowne at the following address:

Review of the Schools Council for Curriculum and Examinations
Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH.

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ALSO ON PAGE 27

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(Continued on page 27)

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Terry Jones who tonight takes over the presenter's job from Robert Kee in Paperbacks (BBC 1, 11.00)

● WESTMINSTER MAN (ITV, 9.00), a pot-pourri of categorized thoughts from back-bench MPs of yesterday and today, offers only crumbs of comfort to back-benchers of tomorrow. There's no sense of nobility in the calling, no feeling that what they do in the House can sway the destiny of the nation: a complete absence of idealism. ("Like an old folks' home, with people sitting around hoping for something to happen . . . Question Time is a monumental sham, good only for the tourist trade . . . most back-benchers are wasting their time . . . sick of talking tripe during election time . . . family life strained to breaking point . . . a lion in the constituency, a mouse in the House . . . average professional life of only 11 years . . . so many MPs are also lawyers that the most important party isn't Tory or Labour but the Lawyers' Self-Preservation Society . . .") And there's the depressing reminder that the MP who twice lost his seat is now a labourer in a steel mill. This anatomy of the nation's political lemmings has been brilliantly edited by Robert Oliver.

● SO YOU THINK YOU CAN DRIVE? (BBC 1, 8.10) comes hard on the heels of the second showing of that horrific Man Alive programme on road deaths, and the two are inextricably linked. But what tonight's film does is to define the ways in which the road user, pedestrian and motorist alike, can stay Man Alive and not end up Man Killed. It is surely all to the good that the format it has chosen to ram home its safety-first lessons is the popular quiz in which we, the viewers, can pit what wits we have been careful enough to retain against the wits of the competing teams of celebrities.

● This is Derby Day, and you need to be a dedicated sporting type to have no doubts that three-and-a-quarter hours on ITV (starting at 1.30) and two hours on radio (Radio 2, 2.00 pm) is not too much time to devote to some horses racing across a stretch of only one-and-a-half-miles. With its team of experts, ITV is taking it all very seriously. But the fact that Larraine Chase, the cockney comedienne, will interview the personalities on Epsom Downs leads us to infer that the radio coverage will be far more pragmatic in approach.

● Two worthwhile repeats on Radio 4 today: Peter Terson's play RATTLING THE RAILINGS, (3.02) about an impossible old widower (Timothy Bateson), which stars Elizabeth Proud, adapter of the current Sunday night serial Cold Comfort Farm, and portrayer of the book's author Stella Gibbons; and Trevor Hill's pre-Ena Sharples portrait of Violet Carson in A PITY SUCCESS HAS COME SO LATE IN LIFE (7.45).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Polluted Water; 7.05 Melts to Minerals; 7.30 The National Grid.
10.00 For Schools, Colleges: Merry-go-Round; 10.12 Words and Pictures; 10.30 Brazil; 10.50 Mind Stretchers (houses); 11.02 Everyday Maths.
11.25 You and Me: What Can You Hear? (r). Closedown at 11.37.
12.05 For Schools, Colleges: Kontakte. German lesson, number 24. Closedown at 12.30.
1.15 News and weather forecast.
1.30 Bagpuss. Closedown at 1.45.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: North American Indians (totem poles); 2.18 Twentieth-Century History, Mr Kennedy and Mr Khruschev; 2.45 Descubra España: Spanish lesson. Closedown at 3.00.
3.55 Play School: Peter Wiltshire's story Jumping Flea; 4.20 Hong Kong Phooey: Cartoon.
4.30 The Enchanted Castle: Part five of the E. Nesbit story. Jimmy and Gerald are trapped in the passage behind the Temple of Flora — thanks to the magic ring (r).
5.00 John Craven's Newsround; 5.05 Wildtrack: Two reports — one on the Japanese seaweed that is invading the Isle of Wight, the second on the puffins on the island of Stokholm; 5.35 Paddington: Paddington and the Old Master.
5.40 News: with Peter Woods;
5.55 Regional news magazine;
6.20 Nationwide. Barry Rose, master of the cathedral choir at St Paul's, talks about what, musically, is in store for us at the Royal Wedding in July.
6.45 The Wonderful World of Disney: Part one of Child of Glass, about a little girl who haunts an old mansion.
7.30 Showaddywaddyshow: The rock and roll group's guest is Kiki Dee (repeat from BBC 2).
8.10 So You Think You Can Drive? Road safety quiz. Match your answers against those of Angela Rippon, Mollie Sugden, Sally Thomsett, John Craven, Arthur Marshall and Derek Nimmo. Also, hints on driving in Europe.
9.00 News: with Peter Woods.
9.25 Sportsnight: England takes on the US, Ethiopia and Belgium in an athletics match at Crystal Palace. Among the runners: Steve Ovett, Miruts Yifter and Craig Virgin. Also, highlights from last night's Royal Albert Hall fights involving Dave "Boy" Green and Gordon Ferris.
10.30 Alan Price: Concert from the Royal Exchange, Manchester. With Georgie Fame (from BBC 2).
11.00 Paperbacks: Terry Jones is the new presenter of this paperbacks programme. The panel includes Fidelis Morgan, J. L. Carr and Paul Theroux, who talks about Ford Madox Ford's novel The Good Soldier, recently adapted as a Granada TV play.
11.35 News. Closedown at 11.40.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales [illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Materials Under Stress; 7.05 The Passover Among Yemeni Jews; 7.30 Perfect Solids.
10.20 Gharbar: Advice and information for Asian women viewers. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1 3.55 (Jumping Flea). Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 Open University: Conflict in the Family; 5.15 Governing Schools: the Community; 5.40 Language Development; 6.05 The Split Screen; 6.30 Appearance and Reality.
6.55 Take the Mike: BBC Community Programme Unit studio discussion in which 100 people living in Liverpool express their viewpoints about the rationalization of maternity and paediatric services in the city which have brought big increases in waiting lists for all sorts of treatment. The presenter is Bob Azurdia.
7.25 News: with subtitles for the hard of hearing. 7.35 Did You See . . ? The week's TV programmes are discussed. Lord Lichfield comments on the Lord Snowdon photography films, and Susan Howatch and Len Deighton will pass judgment on Paperbacks, the books programme, and Private Schulz, the comedy serial by Jack Pulman. The presenter is Ludovic Kennedy.
8.10 The Myth of the Mound Builders: The research that has helped to explain the astonishing man-made earthworks built by early Indians in Ohio, Illinois and the Mississippi valley.
9.00 Rhoda: Ida has tried to hide the fact but it finally gets out — Rhoda's and Brenda's father has left their mother.
9.25 Private Schulz: Part 5 of Jack Pulman's comedy about a German plan to undermine Britain's economy with forged fivers. Tonight — a change of plan: Neuheim (Ian Richardson) is told to send the forged notes to the Austrian alps to help the German resistance.
10.15 Personal Pleasures, with Sir Hugh Casson: A visit to those areas of the Lake District with Ruskin associations — the museum in Coniston and his home Brantwood.
10.45 Newsnight: Bulletins and comment.
11.30 The Pursuit of Power: Roy Hattersley is interviewed by Robert McKenzie (first screened last Thursday night). Ends at 12.15.

Thames

9.30 For Schools: Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace; 9.50 Areas; 10.10 Looking after the young; 10.35 Electric Phoenix; 11.05 Visit to Ironbridge Gorge Museum; 11.17 Life in the future; 11.34 Peruvian peasants' struggles.
12.00 The Munch Bunch: Walking, talking vegetables; 12.10 pm Rainbow: the theme is flight.
12.30 About Britain: Dartmoor men and Monuments. Includes Crockern Tor and Cowsic Valley.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news.
1.30 Derby Day 1981: The big race itself doesn't take place until 3.35, but before that, there is much "atmosphere" coverage from Epsom Downs, and we also show the following races: the 2.00, the 2.35 and the 4.20. The Derby Stakes commentator will be Graham Goode.
4.45 Into the Labyrinth: Episode 4 of this serial about three time-travelling youngsters who are transported to Arabia, ruled by the wicked witch Belor. Ron Moody plays a sorcerer; 5.15 Here's Boomer: a dog restores a lost girl to her parents.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.25 Help! The useful information available free from Education Advice Centres.
6.35 Crossroads: Now it's out — Barbara Hunter's marriage is fast heading for the rocks.
7.00 Where There's Life . . . : Medical experts Miriam Stoppard and Rob Buckman answer questions from a studio audience.
7.30 Coronation Street: Rita wants to adopt a child, but Len isn't interested. And more about Albert Tatlock's street fall — was it a none-too-subtle blackmail attempt?
8.00 The Video Entertainers: Established and budding artistes put on a show. First in a new series.
8.30 Have I Got You . . . Where You Want Me? New series. Comedy about a couple (Ian Lavender, Kim Braden) who have been going steady for 10 years.
9.00 Westminster Man: An investigation into what motivates men and women to become MPs (See Personal Choice).
10.00 News. And Thames area headlines.
10.30 Film: Villa Rides! (1968) An American pilot (Robert Mitchum) joins forces with the Mexican hero Pancho Villa (Yul Brynner). Their adversary is the ruthless General Huerta (Herbert Lom). With Charles Bronson. Very spectacular.
12.45 Close: Jane Lapotaire reads from Gurdjieff's Bringing Up Children.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 9.00 News. 9.05 Midweek. 10.00 News. 10.02 Gardeners' Question Time. 10.45 Story. 11.00 News. 11.05 Baker's Dozen. 12.00 News. 12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.27 The Buckingham Palace Connexion.† 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Afternoon Theatre.† 3.50 Letter from a Globe-Trotter. 4.00 Choral Evensong.† 4.45 Story. 5.00 PM. 6.00 News. 6.30 My Music.† 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Checkpoint. 7.45 A Pity Success Has Come So Late in Life: Violet Carson recalls her Manchester childhood. 8.45 Analysis. 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 The Lord of the Rings (13).† 11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 11.15 Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 am News.

VHF

10.30 Listen with Mother. 10.45-11.20 For Schools: the Music Box; Dance Workshop. 2.00 pm For Schools: Movement and Drama; Books, Plays, Poems; Nature. 11.00 Study on 4: Ochen' Priyatno. 11.30-12.10 am Open University 1912 — Year of Cubism; Cytoplasmic Inheritance.

Radio 3

7.00 am News. 7.05 Your Midweek Choice.† 8.00 News. 8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued). 9.00 News. 9.05 Week's Composer Chausson.† 10.00 Schutz Choir of London recital: Schutz, Nigel Osborne, Strauss.† 11.30 BBC Symphony Orchestra concert: Mozart, Weber, Mendelssohn.† 1.00 pm News. 1.05 Concert Hall Cello and piano recital: Bach, Bloch, Prokofiev.† 2.00 Music Weekly.† 2.50 NCOS Orchestra Concert by the Orchestra of the National Centre for Orchestral Studies: Brahms, Walton, Ravel.† 4.05 Piano Music recital: Patrick Piggott, Schumann, Cyril Scott.† 4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Natalie Wheen.† 7.00 Mozart Recital.† 7.30 Scientifically Speaking: John Maddox talks to Dr Graham Smith, Director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory in Sussex. 8.00 College Concerts 1980/81: Concert, part 1.† 8.50 Six Continents. 9.10 College Concert part 2.† 9.40 Perlman and Zuckerman Violin Duo recital: Leclair, Bartok.† 10.00 The Pope's Divisions: The Roman Catholic Church Today. 10.25 David Mason piano recital: Beethoven, Judith Bingham, Chopin. 11.00 News. 11.05-11.15 Borodin on records.†

VHF

5.55 am-6.55 Open University: The Role of Interest Groups; Science and Belief; Tamla Motown. 11.15 pm-12.35 am Open University: Fictions in Arguments; Technology and the Individual; Marx and 1848; Economics and Education Policy.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 David Hamilton.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Bob Kilbey.† 2.00 pm Derby Special.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs.† 10.00 Stop the World. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.15 Brian Matthew. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

[illegible] Listening Post 12.45 The Jason Explanation. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Yours Faithfully. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network U K 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 My Music 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.35 Granada Reports 5.15-5.45 Square One 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 10.30 S.W.A.T. 11.25 Darts World Knock Out Cup 12.00-12.30 am. George Hamilton IV

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News 1.25 pm-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News 10.32 Hagen 11.30 Mind over Matter. 12.00-12.05 am In a Looking Glass.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Square One. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 News. 10.35-12.40 am Film: The Sergeant (Rod Steiger).

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35-7.00 Scene Midweek 10.35 Film: Alcatraz Express (Robert Stack). 12.20 am Weather followed by God in Hastings

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.36 Mary O'Hara at the Gaiety. 11.35 Faith for Life 11.41 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 4.45 Railey's Bird 5.15 Dick Tracy 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Into the Labyrinth. 10.28 News. 10.35 Show Extra. 11.00-12.25 am Film: Cat Creature

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Fialabalam. 4.45-5.15 Sirapon Y Byd 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 10.35-11.00 Music in Camera.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.28 News. 10.36 Mary O'Hara at the Gaiety. 11.35 Epilogue, followed by Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe 11.30 News 11.35-12.05 am Beachd Laithean.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 5.15 Teatime Tales 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Toye's Talkback 6.30-7.00 Report 10.30 Encore for the Arts 11.15 Scottish History 11.40 Beachd Laithean 12.10 am-12.15 Late Call

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes 6.00-6.35 Calendar 10.30 Brass in Concert 11.15 Mind over Matter 11.45-12.15 am Paris by Night

Ulster

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 4.43-4.45 News 5.15 Cartoon 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00-8.00 World Cup Soccer 10.30 Coronation Street 11.00 Where There's Life 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 University Challenge 6.00-6.35 Lookaround 10.30 Monte Carlo Show Neil Sedaka 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News 6.00-6.35 About Anglia 10.30 Film Lives of Jenny Dolan (Shirley Jones Stephen Boyd) 12.15 am Big Question

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 STUTTGART BALLET Until June 13. Evgs 7.30. Mat Today & Sat 2.30. Today: Lady of the Camillias. Tomor, Fri & Sat: Traume, Hedda Gabler & Forgotten Land (Sinfonia). Mon & Tues: Swan Lake.

COLISEUM June 15 to July 11 NUREYEV FESTIVAL June 15 to 30 GISELLE with the London Festival Ballet. Rudolf Nureyev will dance at every performance.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf.

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET. Ton't at 8.00, Sat at 7.30 Paquita Checkmate, Elite Syncopations. Tomor & Tues at 7.30 Sinfonietta, The Two Pigeons. Fri at 7.30, Checkmate, Brouillards, Paquita.

THE ROYAL OPERA Mon at 7.30: Luisa Miller.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Few tkts still available some August perfs only. Ton't & Fri. 5.55. Sun. 4.55. Il barbiere di Siviglia. Tomor & Sat. 4.55. Le nozze di Figaro. Sold out. Tel for possible returns. Box Office 0273 812411/813424.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 Tel 01-837 1672/1673 3856. Credit cards 10 am to 6 pm. 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. Tonight until Sat Eve at 7.30. GUILDHALL OPERA Tonight, Tomor & Sat. The Marriage of Figaro. Fri. Ten Belles Without a Ring plus La Cambiale di Matrimonio. Tkts £1 to £4.50. June 8 to 20. Merce Cunningham Dance Company.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs. at 7.30, Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0. JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Tony Britton returns tomorrow. Now Booking through to October. For Group Bookings telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, HANK WILLIAMS—THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp. bkgs. 836 3962. 379 6061. Eves. 8. Thurs. mat. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8.15 "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCKOUT'". S. Times. DENIS LAWSON Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80 MARVELLOUS MUSICAL Sunday Times. PAL JOEY "TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE. Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY NICHOLAS NICKLEBY Part 1, 2.00 pm, Part 2, 7.00 pm Few day seats and returns avail. But seats avail. for Beaumont's THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE "Riotously funny". Times. "Fabulous and imaginative". F. Times. Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse Piccadilly.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8, Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663 OPENS JUNE 10 at 7.00 FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY CLIVE JAMES PAMELA STEPHENSON RUSSEL DAVIES in CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES An epic with 1,000 voices. Red. price preview June 9 at 8.0.

CAMBRIDGE Earlham St., WC2 01-836 6056/836 7040. Credit Card bkgs 930 0731 (4 lines)/836 7040. (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group booking only. 839 3092. WELCOME BACK FOR A LIMITED SEASON. THE EVER POPULAR AFRICAN MUSICAL IPI-TOMBI Evgs. 8.0 Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.45. Prices from £3.50-£6.50. LAST PERFS. ENDS JUNE 13.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini & Rossi Ltd. TOM BAKER in FEASTING WITH PANTHERS. Ton't 7.0, tomor 2.30 & 7.0.

COMEDY THEATRE 01-930 2578 Panton St., S.W.1. cc BOX OFFICE OPEN The award winning musical hit BILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR OPENS TONIGHT at 7.0. Subs. evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30

COTTESLOE NT's small auditorium—low price tkts. Ton't, Tomor 7.30 DON JUAN by Moliere, trans John Fowles. Ton't, Tomor 6.00 Lunka Janiurek's specially commissioned new play IN BOXES directed by Nicholas Wright. 45 mins Platform perf all tkts £1.20.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Eves 8, Sat 6 & 8.45. FOUR WEEKS ONLY CARL CHASE in HANK WILLIAMS THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE The Liverpool Everyman production. Directed by Ken Campbell & Terry Canning. "A dynamic mix of music, truth & myth . . . a great performance" Times. "ROOT-TOOTIN', FOOT-STOMPIN' STUFF". Fin Times. STALLS FROM £2.90.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108. THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS "A SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO". S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOTS OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL". Sun "EXHILARATING" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED . . . WILL RUN 150 YEARS". BBC Radio 4. "A MARVELLOUS MUSICAL". Now mag. Evgs. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri./Sat. 5.30/8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

DUKE OF YORK'S S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565; 930 0731 (4 lines) (9.30-6.0. Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group bookings 836 3962; 379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Saturdays 5.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90 FRANCES DE LA TOUR ACTRESS OF THE YEAR Swet awards '80, BEST ACTRESS New Standard Drama Awards '80. BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS 1980 Drama Awards and DAVID DE KEYSER BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR Drama Awards of the Year 1980 in TOM KEMPINSKI'S DUET FOR ONE BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards '80 "THE AMAZING NEW PLAY." D. Tel. "VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED." Sunday Times

DUCHESS cc 01-836 8243. Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0 Sat 5.30 & 8.30 FRANCIS MATTHEWS GEORGE SEWELL and LYNETTE DAVIES in "Best Thriller for Years" S. Mir. THE BUSINESS OF MURDER BY RICHARD HARRIS "Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational" Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. Evgs 8. Mat Sat 4.30. TRANSLATIONS by Brian Friel "THE PREMIERE OF A NATIONAL CLASSIC. A RESPLENDENT CAST" I. Wardle, The Times.

GARRICK S&CC Box off Tel. 836 4601. MIKE LEIGH'S SMASH HIT GOOSE-PIMPLES "THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE — IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT 3 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Preview tonight 7.45, opens tomor. 7.0, sub evgs 7.45. Mat Sats 2.30. Shaw's THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832 DEBORAH KERR IAN CARMICHAEL in OVERHEARD a new play by PETER USTINOV Evgs. Mon-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30. Sat. at 4.30.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Now booking. Reduced price prevs from 27 June. FRANK FINLAY IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING PRODUCTION OF AMADEUS by PETER SHAFFER Directed by PETER HALL "TREMENDOUS PLAY . . . GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." BERNARD LEVIN, TMS.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. From Ton't Dnr 7.0. Show 8.0. PEOPLE SHOW CABARET.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 OPENS JUNE 11 at 7.0. RED. PRICE PREVIEWS Tonight until June 10 Evgs. 7.30 also this Sat. at 2.45. MICHAEL CRAWFORD in the Broadway Musical BARNUM Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055, 01-734 8961 for instant credit card reservations.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Reduced price previews from Tomor. Evgs 7.30 (Mon 7.0) HAVING A BALL (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale. Dir: Alan Dossor. With Julie Walters. LYRIC STUDIO: Eves 8.0. BRITANNICUS by Racine. "A triumphant stirring success". N Std.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. DINSDALE LANDEN NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TAKING STEPS "A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News. LAST WEEK MUST END SAT.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Last perfs Ton't, Tomor. Fri 7.45, Sat 3.00 & 7.45. THE ELEPHANT MAN, by Bernard Pomerance.

MAYFAIR 629 3036 (Green Pk Tube). Last two weeks, must end June 13 QUENTIN CRISP "Continual laughter."—S. Tel. "Not to be missed."—D. Mail.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. All standby 45 mins. before start. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880.

NEW LONDON THEATRE. C.C. Drury Lane, WC2. 405 0072 (nearest Underground Covt Gdn) Evgs 8.0. Tues, Sat 3.0 & 8.0. Credit card and telephone bookings from 9 a.m. CATS THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices) The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre), St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2. 01-240 2150. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. LATECOMERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED WHILST AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PROMPT ARRIVAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED & BARS OPEN 1 HOUR PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Ton't 7.15, Tomor 2.00 (low price mat) & 7.15 AMADEUS, by Peter Shaffer.

OPEN AIR REGENT'S PARK CCS 486 2431. THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. Evgs 8.00 Mats Wed, Thur and Sat, 2.30.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Roger's & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PHOENIX, cc S. 01-836 2294 SATYRICON Mon-Thurs. 8.00. Fri. Sat. 6.00 & 8.30. Decadent prices £2-£6. "Poisonous Fun" Times. "Recommended" Time Out. "Outrageous" N. Standard. Not suitable for children

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 5 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's hit comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499 Grp sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0. EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846. PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales box office 379 6061.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031. PENELOPE KEITH PETER JEFFREY BARBARA FERRIS MOVING A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail. LAST 7 WEEKS.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS. 01-748 3354 Ton't & Tomor 7.30 INGE LONNROTH & TANDY BEAL—double bill of contemporary dance.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE CO. Last week. Evgs, 8. Brian Cox Dilys Hamlett Derek Griffiths & John Phillips in HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO DECLARE? with Susan Littler as Zaza, '. . . not to be missed . . . crackling with energetic desperation, guilty panic and lust' The Times Max Wall Trevor Peacock in WAITING FOR GODOT Opens Tues June 9 at 7. Sub. Evgs. 8. Mat. Thurs. 2.30 & Sat. 4.30. Until June 27.

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745. "THE BEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEAGULL THAT I HAVE SEEN" Obs. Chekhov's comedy in a new version by THOMAS KILROY. Evgs 8. Mat. Sat. 4.15. All seats £2. Last Week.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Evgs. 8.0 Thurs. 3.0, Sats. 6.0 & 8.45. SUSAN HAMPSHIRE GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S HOUSE GUEST with PHILIP STONE "A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER. IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D. Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore" Sun. Mirror.

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group Bookings Only 01-839 3092. TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG "This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances" D. Mail. Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50, £2.50. O.A.P's £4.00 (Wed. Mats. only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

ST GEORGE'S Tufnell Pk. 607 1128 Tonight & Tues 7.30 MACBETH Tomor Fri & Sat 7.30 SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL & THE LOVES OF HENRY VIII. "Love in many moods—shines, touches and amuses" Stage.

ST GEORGE'S Tufnell Pk 607 1128. Tonight, Thursday & Friday 7.30 SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL & THE LOVES OF HENRY VIII "Love in many moods—shines, touches and amuses" Stage. Tues & Wed 7.30 MACBETH.

ST. MARTIN'S, cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45, Sats 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0 & Saturdays 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis Group sales box office 379 6061. NO MATINEE THIS THURS.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in AS YOU LIKE IT, tonight & Fri 7.30. ". . . irresistible" Times. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, tomor 2.00. HAMLET Thu 7.30, Sat 1.30. Special offers: Balcony seat/pizza or lasagne £4.95. Stalls or circle seat/3 course meal £13.50. Call (0789) 293226. Also Shakespeare Stop-over. Call (0789) 67262.

THEATRE ROYAL Stratford E15 534 0310. Lindsay Anderson prodn of HAMLET. Mon-Sat 7.30 "thrilling" The Times. "Fine production" D. Tel "dashing . . . very impressive Hamlet from Frank Grimes" Gdn.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd, NW6. 328 8626. Many British Artists present the Inter Action Prod of SHOW TRIAL. Artists enquiry into the Arts Council. Devised by Ed. Berman. Evgs. 7.30. Last week.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45 Group Sales 01-379 6061. ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer

VAUDEVILLE s cc 836 9988 EVENINGS 7.45 Mats. Wed. 2.45; Saturdays 4.0. DONALD SINDEN DINAH SHERIDAN GWEN WATFORD POLLY ADAMS in PRESENT LAUGHTER "THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS" . . . "A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S Tms. Grp. Sales Box Office 379 6061.

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Seats avail ton't 7.30 pm. OUTSKIRTS by Hanif Kureishi—joint winner of the George Devine Award 1980. 'A fine play' Times. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00 in advance from Aldwych Box Office.

WHITEHALL. Box Office Tel: 930 6692/7765. Credit Card 839 6975. Whitehall's Latest Farce: "ANYONE FOR DENIS?" by JOHN WELLS, directed by DICK CLEMENT. Mon.-Sat, evenings 8.15 p.m., Sat. Mat. 5.00.

WINDMILL THEATRE, cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly, Mon-Sat. 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon.-Fri 8.00. Sat 6 & 8.45. Belt & Braces in Dario Fo's ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST The West End's longest running farce! "A brutally funny political satire". S. Times. "A BIG HIT". Newsweek.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1, 437 2981. 8th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2, 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun), 4.50, 8.00.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES (X) Progs. 4.40 (Sat/Sun only), 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town, 485 2443 (opp. Tube) ANDRZEJ WAJDA'S ROUGH TREATMENT (AA) Progs. 1.15 (Sat & Sun only), 3.35, 6.10, 8.45. Last perf. bookable, same day only.

CURZON, Curzon St. W1. 499 3737. BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sunday) 4.05, 6.20, 8.40. Opening June 18: Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A)

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) IT'S MY TURN (AA) Cont. Progs. 2.00 (not Sun.) 4.15, 6.20, 8.30 p.m.

EMPIRE Leicester Square 437 1234. A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Seats bookable for the last evening performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11 am to 7 pm (not Suns). Credit card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200 Sep progs daily. 12.30, 4.00, 7.30. Now RITZ, Leicester Square THE FIRST DEADLY SIN (AA). Sep progs daily 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220 727 5750. MELVIN AND HOWARD (AA) 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. THE THIRD MAN (A) & LORD OF THE FLIES (AA) 11.15 pm.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8402 1177. Russ Sq Tube. A CHANGE OF SEASONS (AA) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. THE CHINA SYNDROME (A) & THE HARD CORE LIFE (X) 11.00 pm. Lic'd Bar.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1201/485 2446. Camden Twn Tb. FLASH GORDON (A) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Last day A NIGHT AT THE OPERA (U) & A DAY AT THE RACES (U) 11.00 pm. Lic'd Bar.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL. Stratton St. Green Park Tb. KAGEMUSHA (A) 5.30, 8.20.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) GREEN ICE (AA) Sep progs Dly 2.05, 5.10, 8.15 Seats Bookable W/Ends. Last Eve. Prog.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra perf. Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. "It is all stunningly beautiful" S. Times.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A). Sep. Progs. Dly. 3.35, 5.50, 8.55.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE (X). Sep Progs Drs Open Sun-Sat 1.00, 4.15, 7.30 All seats bookable in Advance at Theatre Box Office or by Post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W.2 (723 2011/2) IT'S MY TURN (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs Open 3.30, 7.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 2.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
**1. ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
**2. THE FAN (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*3. THE LONG GOOD FRIDAY (X) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*4. COAL MINER'S DAUGHTER (A) Sep progs daily 1.00 (not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
**No smoking area.
*No smoking.

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN 226 3520. Winner of 2 Oscars. MELVIN AND HOWARD AA 3.30, 5.40, 7.30, 9.30. (Evg Perfs bookable on 226 3791 after 4 pm).

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Joan Micklin Silver's HEAD OVER HEELS (A) starring John Heard. 3.10, 5.10, 7.10, 9.10. Ring 435 9787 after 3 pm for Advanced Bookings.

STUDIO 4. Oxford Circus 437 3300 Lic'd Bar. SUPERMAN II (A) Sep Perfs Dly 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Lte Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. Seats Bkble.

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W.1. British Art 1900-60 Richard Long. 629 1578.

BERNARD DE CLAVIERE. Equestrian paintings. June 3-19. Mon-Fri. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. PARTRIDGE Fine Arts Ltd.: 144-146 New Bond St., London W.1.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum). TREASURES FOR THE NATION, until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING, until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5, Suns, 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 7984 LESLIE HURRY Artist of Dream and Theatre.

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY, 178 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 584 7566. Paintings by: Sutherland, Nicholson, Hitchens, L. S. Lowry, John Peploe, M. Smith, Spear, Lowndes, etc. Daily 10—6. Sats. 10—1.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St. St James's SW1. 839 3942 HENRY MOORE: Aquatints and etchings 1978-80 A selection of recent bronzes also on view. Until 25 June. Mon-Fri 10-5.30; Sats 10-12.30

GOYA TO CHAGALL Sims Prints for Collectors Mon.-Fri., 10—6; Sats. 10.30—1. WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 7, Royal Arcade, Albemarle Street. W.1.

LOUISE WHITFORD GALLERY, 25a Lowndes Street, SW1. 235-3155. "Dreamers and Academics". 1981 exhibition until 5th June. Mon-Fri. 10-6.30 pm Sat 10-1 pm.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W.1. 499 5058. Fine prints by: Braque, Matisse, Miro, Picasso. Folon, Hamaguchi.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St W1. IRVING PENN. 60 photographs in platinum metals: images 1947-1975. Until 19 June.

NEW ART CENTRE, Gallery I: MARY POTTER. Gallery II: Epstein, Hitchens, Matisse, Moore, Pasmore, Picasso, Piper, Sutherland until June 25th, weekdays 10-6, Saturdays 10-1. 41 Sloane Street, SW1. 235 5844.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, Crisp Rd, W6 01-748 3354. Ends Sun! Daily 12 to 8 pm DAVID HOCKNEY—Paintings and drawings for 'Parade'. A French triple bill for the Metropolitan Opera, New York.

ROYAL ACADEMY Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20 Exhibs open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays.

ROY MILES Summer Show of Post Impressionist & Victorian Paintings 6 Duke Street, St. James's, SW1 Gallery hours: Mon.-Fri. 9.30 am-5.30 pm. Sat. 11.00 am-1.00 pm

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, St James's SW1. 930 5347. Paintings by Helen Lessore, Monday-Friday 10-5, until 19th June.

Classified Guide

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French U-turn on nuclear tests

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 2

The new Socialist Government announced today that nuclear tests in the Pacific would be resumed—four days after it had made it known that they would be suspended.

The official explanation is that between Friday and today, M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, has had the opportunity to study the test programme and consult President Mitterrand.

The Government was forced into announcing the suspension of the tests after press leaks that transport aircraft loaded with equipment for the Pacific Test Centre on Mururoa Atoll had not left France on schedule.

There has been similar confusion over the construction of the Plogoff nuclear power station. It is still not clear whether it will be halted or "frozen"—temporarily until Parliament can be consulted over the whole nuclear power programme.

The hesitations of the Socialists on the nuclear tests issue is strongly reminiscent of those of President Giscard d'Estaing when he first took office seven years ago.

He dismissed M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, a confirmed opponent of nuclear tests and the new Minister for Reforms, 11 days after his appointment, because he had publicly criticized the Government's decision to resume them. But the President then ordered one of the tests scheduled for June, 1974, to be cancelled, and announced that testing would from 1975 onwards take place underground, instead of in the atmosphere, to take into account the protests of the New Zealand Government and French ecologists.

The decision taken seven years ago to switch to underground testing was unpopular with both the scientists and the military, because they said it would delay the development of the nuclear deterrent which proved to be the case.

The decision taken last week to suspend the tests "temporarily" was equally unpopular with them as it threatened to delay the development of a new generation of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons. These included the multiple warheads for the M4 missiles to be fitted to the nuclear submarine force, and the tactical missile Hermes as well as the medium range missiles which will be fitted to the Mirage IV aircraft.

The previous government had also scheduled a number of tests in the Pacific this year in connexion with research on the French neutron bomb, about which M Hernu had expressed strong reservations before the election. He maintained it implied a dangerous drift in French nuclear strategy, and the acceptance of the principle that a forward nuclear battle was possible. He had also indicated that this question would need to be re-examined. M Giscard's d'Estaing's Government had not taken a final decision about the development of a neutron bomb.

The misgivings of the experts, combined with the Gaullist and Giscardian opposition, probably explain today's decision. The Defence Ministry has not said when the tests will be resumed.

If it satisfies the experts and the military, the decision to resume testing antagonizes the ecologists. M Brice Lalonde, their candidate for the presidency, expressed surprise over it.

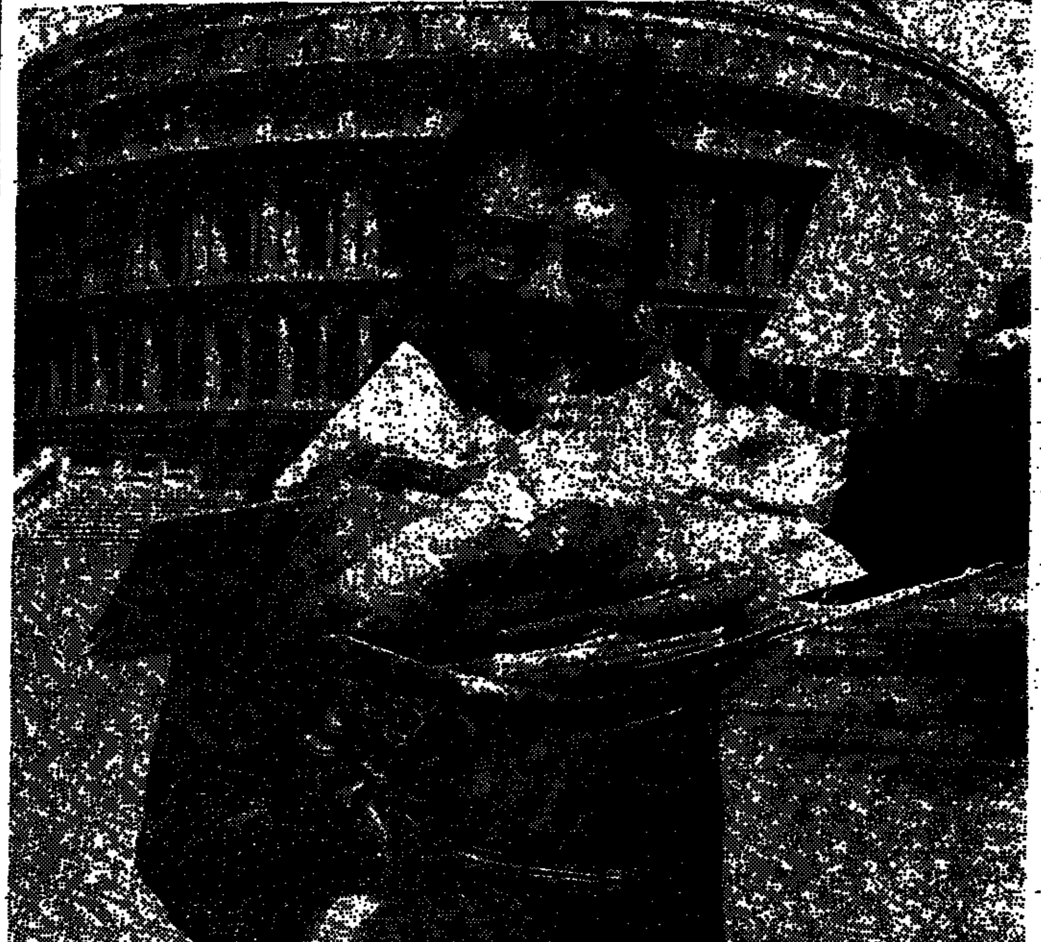
In a statement issued today, he said the announcement without any explanation "gives the impression that the Government has not only given way to the pressure of the Army, but also displayed incoherence and secrecy. The ecologists want explanations. They strongly hope the Government undertakes not to test the neutron bomb, to make the Pacific a nuclear-free zone, and to work for disarmament."

The Plogoff case is still unclear, M Pierre Joxe, Minister for Industry, refused at a press conference today to go back on it. He emphasized that the Government would not impose nuclear power on Frenchmen, and would abide by the decision of the newly-elected parliament, which would be called upon to decide on the role of nuclear power in French energy production.

If the outgoing majority is returned, then presumably the large-scale nuclear programme designed to meet half the French power requirements by 1990 would go ahead.

Leading article, page 17





Mr David Wilson-Johnson, a singer with the BBC Symphony Orchestra Chorus, drawing the first name yesterday in the ballot for tickets for the last night of the Proms.

ILEA to abolish streaming

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Inner London Education Authority said yesterday that it would press ahead with plans to reverse education spending cuts, eliminate streaming of pupils, end selectivity in admission to church schools, cut the price of school meals, and increase the number of coeducational school places.

At his first press conference since becoming leader of Britain's largest education authority three weeks ago, Mr Bryn Davies was at pains to emphasis that the new left-wing leadership intended to be open, outward-looking and receptive to the views of parents, teachers pupils, and others.

"We do not intend to run the authority as a dictatorship", he said with a smile in answer to one anxious questioner. "There is a lot of work to be done in implementing our manifesto, and inevitably it is likely to be a slow and undramatic process."

The authority would stick to the £780m budget agreed for 1981-82, which is 2 per cent less than last year, but next year it would fight to restore those cuts already made "so that standards can continue to improve".

He seemed unclear about which cuts would be restored, how much money would be involved, and what effect it was likely to have on the rates. It appears, however, that the intention is to reverse the 4 per cent cut made in 1980-81, which would mean raising at least £30m more than at present.

Most of the cuts made so far by the authority have been offset by the fall in the number of pupils. The resources generated by reversing those cuts would therefore be in a sense extra money which Mr Davies said the authority would use to implement such proposals as increasing nursery education, cutting the price of school meals from 35p to 25p (at first experimentally), and greatly expanding provision for the young unemployed.

The level of youth unemployment was the greatest immediate concern of the authority, he said. The number of young people out of work in inner London had more than doubled over the past year while the number of notified job vacancies had dropped by two-thirds.

The colleges of further education were turning young people away for want of places. The authority would look closely at education and training for the 16 to 19 age group.

Turning to the voluntary schools, Mr Davies said that many, particularly the Roman Catholic schools, were cooperating in ending selectivity in admissions. He had no reason to suppose that the difficulty could not be resolved amicably in others. The authority would look particularly at the voluntary schools' right to interview pupils before admission.

On streaming (the division of pupils into broad ability group's, Mrs Frances Morrell, deputy leader and chairman of the schools committee, said that the authority was "unambiguously opposed. We think it is unfair and inefficient."

In the first year of secondary education, only 17 of the authority's 179 secondary schools still practised streaming; she saw no reason why a solution should not be reached.

In the later years, the authority would want to consult parents and teachers on alternatives to streaming before going ahead with its abolition.

The authority plans to increase the proportion of places in mixed schools from th epresent 44 per cent to at least half.

Storms swamp campers

By Frances Gibb

Thunderstorms in many parts of Britain yesterday flooded homes and roads, cut power supplies and saturated campsites and sports grounds.

At Charmouth, Dorset, a group of 44 school children aged between nine and 11, and six adults were evacuated to a village hall after their campsite was swamped.

Mr Christopher Walsh, the teacher in charge, said: "The rain came off the hills in a torrent and went right through the tents."

Mr Robert Fox, a farmer from Kirkhouse Green, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, was on the telephone when his house was struck by lightning, and he was flung the length of his hall. Police, who were alerted by a neighbour found him stunned but otherwise unharmed.

Floods swept through shops, houses and hotels in Bournemouth, Torquay, Teignmouth and Dawlish and the River Axe burst its banks at Axminster, Devon. Emergency services were inundated with calls and police had to cope with hundreds of false burglar alarms set off by the storm.

Hundreds of people were left without electricity for several hours after cables in Dorset were struck by lightning.

Floods, fallen trees and landslides blocked main roads in Sussex, Hampshire and Kent and speed limits were imposed on parts of the M4 and M1. Train services into St Pancras, London, were disrupted after a line slipped at Glendon, near Kettering, Northants.

In Northamptonshire, an estimated £1m worth of damage was caused by severe flooding in many parts of the county. Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough were the worst affected.

The London Weather Centre said that the storms, which had come from the Bay of Biscay and swept north-eastwards across Southern England, were, not unexpected for the time of year. "We usually have one or two violent storms like this around June or July."

Between one and two inches of rain fell in three to four hours, the centre said. Bournemouth airport received the most, with 1½ inches, while one inch fell at Heathrow and just over one inch at Gatwick. London had about three quarters of an inch.

Racing at Salisbury was cancelled and the beleaguered Gloucestershire v. Australians' cricket match at Bristol was abandoned.

The Australians have now lost 49 of a possible 79 hours' preparation for the Prudential Trophy series against England which is due to start at Lords tomorrow.

Liberals drop out in Warrington pact

By Richard Evans, Political Staff

Liberal Party leaders will today urge their constituency officials in Warrington not to contest the forthcoming Parliamentary by-election and instead to back a Social Democratic candidate.

The election pact was hammered out by leading figures in both parties at Westminster yesterday and it leaves the SDP in the clear to try to win the traditionally safe Labour seat. But Mr David Steel, the Liberals' leader, insisted as part of the agreement that the SDP give his party "first refusal" at any forthcoming by-election.

With Mrs Shirley Williams virtually certain not to contest the Warrington seat there was increased speculation that the SDP candidate will be Professor David Marquand, former MP for Ashfield, or Mr David Williams, the son of the outgoing MP whose appointment as a judge caused the by-election.

Mr Roy Jenkins, a member of the SDP's collective leadership, appeared confident of his party's chances when interviewed on ITVs *News at One*. "I would not pretend Warrington is the easiest seat but I think it is perfectly possible that we could win it and we shall fight to win it."

Social Democrats are due to hold their first public meeting in Warrington on June 11 and there are contingency plans to elect their candidate soon afterwards. The SDP's national steering committee is likely to provide three or four names from which the local organization can choose.

The SDP candidate will have to go before local Liberal officials in Warrington and seek their support for the election campaign.

Although the speed with which the two parties have reached the electoral agreement will help the Social Democrats in the Warrington campaign, it does raise a question about the future reentry of Mr Jenkins and Mrs Williams into the House of Commons.

With the Liberals demanding the right to field their own candidate in the next by-election it must reduce the chances of Mr Jenkins or Mrs Williams finding a suitably winable seat in the forthcoming months.

Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, last night delved into Welsh political history in an attempt to win over to the SDP the support of the principality's, up to now, reluctant voters.

A recent region by region breakdown of the SDP's national membership showed less than 1,500 came from Wales, but Dr Owen reminded his Cardiff audience that twice before the Welsh had changed the political map of Britain.

After initiating 30 years of Lloyd George Liberalism the "*native radicalism* in the in the Welsh" had given the Labour Party its essential breakthrough.

"In the 1980s the Welsh people face a similar change. A Bennite Labour Party has absolutely nothing in common with the values and beliefs of the majority of the Welsh people."

☐ Dr Owen also said yesterday that the top names in the party must decide for themselves if they want to contest the vacant Warrington seat (our Cardiff Correspondent writes).

Referring to Mr Roy Jenkins and Mrs Shirley Williams, he said: "I understand the wish for them to stand. Everybody must make their own personal choice."

Campaign for Benn

Continued from page 1

Meacher MP, also has two other MPs on its executive, Mr Stuart Holland and Mr Bob Cryer. The pamphlet, *Trade Unions and Socialism*, is the work of a trade union advisory committee whose convener is Mr Tony Banks, a key figure in the "Benn for deputy Labour party leader" campaign group.

It was written by Mr Peter Rowlands, secretary of Hounslow Trades Council and local college lecturer and is being published as part of the build up for a conference in Central Hall, Westminster, on July 18, where Mr Benn and Mr Bernard Dix, deputy general secretaary of Nupe, will be among the speakers.

The paper argues that the formation of a new rank and file trade union network should be seen as a means of linking the efforts of the various "Broad Lefts", of mobilizing around particular struggles and campaigns, of promoting left policies and leaders in the unions, "and of linking that to the left in the Labour Party

Trade Unions and Socialism, 70p, Labour Co-ordinating Committee, 9 Poland Street, London W1

☐ Mr Benn's campaign to win the deputy leadership of the Labour Party was publicly backed yesterday by the left wing leadership of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen

Mr William Ronksley, president of the union, which is expected to cast its 27,000 block vote for Mr Benn, told the train drivers' conference in London that Mr Denis Healey, the present deputy leader, was "the first monetarist."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of Royal Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, visits Royal Bath and West Show, Shepton Mallet, 10.30.

Princes Margaret presides at Annual Council Meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Friends Meeting House, Euston Road, 2.10.

The Duke of Gloucester presents awards and the National Association of Shopfitters 1980 Design Prize, Hilton International Hotel, 12, later, accompanied by The Duchess of Gloucester, takes the salute at Beating of the Retreat by Massed Bands of the Household Division, Horse Guards, 9.28.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers visits 2nd Battalion in Berlin.

Beating Retreat: Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, 9.30.

Short ceremony to celebrate 177th anniversary of the birthday of Victorian free-trader Richard Cobden, Statue of Richard Cobden, near Mornington Crescent tube station, Camden High Street, 1.

Talks, lectures

The formal garden—"Our drift is a noble, princely and universal Elysium" (John Evelyn) by Sarah Bowles, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Turner and the sublime by Geoffrey House, 11.30; "The work of the BM Research Laboratory" by Paul Craddock, 1.15, British Museum.

Sovereignty (4) The Nationality Bill by Timothy Raison MP, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.15.

Henry V introduction to the film, with excerpts by Colin Sorenson, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10.

Islamic masterpieces of The Chester Beatty Library, Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, 7.

The education service in the 1980s by J. R. G. Tomlinson, Chairman of the Schools Council *for Curriculum and Examinations* and Director of Education Cheshire County Council, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, 6.

Exhibitions

Iveagh Bequest: recent bronzes by Anthony Caro, Kenwood, Hampstead Lane, 10-7.

The Prince and The Paper: Charles Windsor Through the Headlines, Church Farm House Museum, Greyhound Hill, Hendon, 10-5.30.

Herbert Holt 1894-1978, Lewis Textile Museum, Exchange Street, Blackburn, 9.30-6.

Berthold Lubetkin—England's avant-garde architect of the Thirties, Arnolfini Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 11-8.

Leslie Hurry (1909-1978): Theatre Designs, Browse and Darby Gallery, 19 Cork Street, 10-5.30.

The Northern and Western Isles in the Viking World, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, 9.30-5.

Exhibition of Worcester Blue and White Porcelain 1751-1790, The Dyson Perrins Museum Trust, Severn Street, Worcester, 10-5.

Lunchtime music

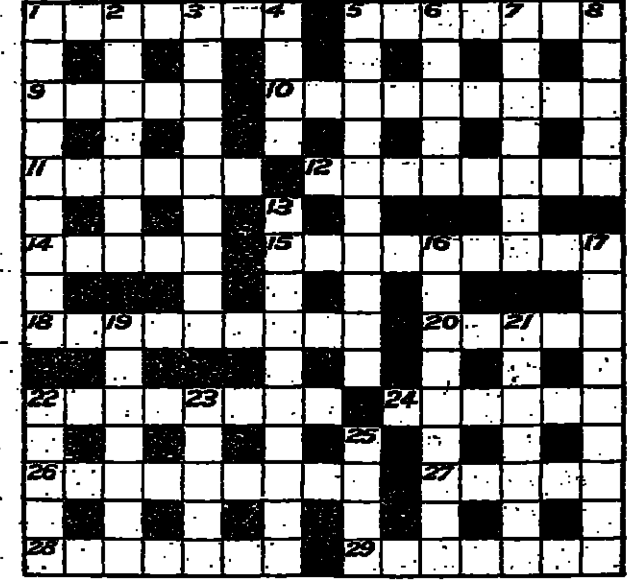
Tony Piccolo, piano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

Richard Townend plays Mendelssohn, St Margaret Lothbury, 1.30.

Julia Henry, oboe and Andrew Wright, piano, St Olave, 1.05.

Organ recital by David Watt, St. Bride's, 1.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,542



ACROSS

1 Position fencer took by lake for a bird (7).
5 Perhaps one caulking a vessel? (7).
9 About to enter enclosure as Robin might do (5).
10 In Ancient Britain, chief transvestite writer? (9).
11 A sort of row with riders (6).
12 Blockhead appears to teach it badly, going from sublime to ridiculous (8).
14 Defeat the most evil (5).
15 Windy fighter? (9).
18 Dire scene wrecked the home (9).
20 Goes mad about right monstrous creatures (5).
22 Man of straw has a topping job (8).
24 Complaint Peg corrected, about rent (6).
26 Nasty attack? (9).
27 Part for this man in the picture (5).
28 Money helps in making one's mark (7).
29 Can't hope to do this! (7).

DOWN

1 Of the best society—Tenniel, perhaps? (3-6).
2 Prince helped someone to a a seat? (7).
3 Agreed to cheat court expert about Holy Writ (9).
4 European drink, say (4).
5 Gargantuan production (10).
6 Light sort of song (5).
7 Intoxicated with marijuana served on board (4, 3).
8 Poe's sort of tintinnabulary rhyme? (5).
13 Fairies' child makes money on fish (10).
16 Athenian orator is taken to ring and boxes (9).
17 Londoner's boat in port overcome by stormy sea (4-5).
19 Pinch a bit? (7).
21 Revised price, a pound for a duplicate (7).
22 Soldiers "full of strange oaths" 2 (5).
23 Continue to preserve principle (5).
25 Look after the beginning of the end (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,541

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): British Nationality Bill, report stage. Lords (2.30): Debate on development aid policy. Countryside (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

Derby Day travel

A special London Transport express bus service will run today from Morden Underground station for the Derby at Epsom. The service will be frequent from about 10 am until the end of racing. The single fare will be £1 for adults (50p for children). An express service will also operate on Oaks day, Saturday, June 6

Roads

London and the south-east: The southbound carriageway of the M1 will be closed from the M10 intersection, junction 7 to junction 5 at Watford, between 8 pm and 6 am. Diversion via the M10, A405 and A41 is signposted. Stretches of the M4 are closed on weekdays from 9 pm to 6 am. Those affected are between junction 3 (Feltham) and the start of the motorway, westbound, and between junction 2 (the north and south circular roads) and the start, eastbound. From 8.30 pm to 10.30 pm many roads in the vicinity of Horseguards Parade and Buckingham Palace will be closed. These include South Carriage Drive, Piccadilly, Constitution Hill, Queens Gardens, The Mall and Horse Guards Approach Road.

The West: Delays between Salisbury and Stockbridge on the A30, at St Thomas Bridge, as all traffic is being controlled by temporary signals.

Inquiries to the Automobile Association on 01-954 7373.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.88	1.81
Austria Sch	35.60	33.50
Belgium Fr	83.00	79.00
Canada $	2.52	2.43
Denmark Kr	15.66	14.96
Finland Mkk	9.28	8.88
France Fr	11.85	11.35
Germany Dm	5.00	4.76
Greece Dr	119.00	113.00
Hong Kong $	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pd	1.36	1.30
Italy Lit.	2430.00	2330.00
Japan Yn	479.00	453.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.29
Norway Kr	12.27	11.67
Portugal Esc	129.00	123.00
South Africa Rd	2.21	2.06
Spain Pta	192.50	183.50
Sweden Kr	10.60	10.05
Switzerland Fr	4.44	4.22
USA $	2.10	2.03
Yugoslavia Dnr	79.00	74.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Stock markets

New York: The Dow Jones industrials average closed 10.48 points down to 987.48. Tokyo: Share prices closed sharply lower. Hongkong: Share prices closed mixed, although the Hang Seng index closed at a new 8-year high of 1731.11 after rising 13.10, dealers said. Zurich: Share prices closed mostly higher on renewed foreign demand. Paris: The Bourse was weaker and share prices extended yesterday's sharp decline.

FT index down 2.2 at 54.70.

First Night

Billy Bishop Goes to War, Comedy Theatre.—7 pm.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond St: Fine Old Master Paintings, 11; Japanese Prints, 11 and 2.30; Sotheby's, Belgravia: Furniture and Works of Art, 11; Christie's, King St: Clocks, Watches and Scientific Instruments, 11; Christie's, South Kensington: Carpets, Objects of Art, Clocks and Barometers, 10.30 and 2; English and Continental Pictures, 10.30 and 2; Furniture; 1; Phillips, Blenheim St: Chinese and Japanese Ceramics and Works of Art, 11; Toys and Models, 12.

Church music

St Paul's Cathedral: June 5, Concert by the combined choirs of St Paul's, Southwark and Guildford Cathedrals, 6.30

Brompton Oratory: June 7, Polyphonic Mass, 11.

Christ Church, Spitalfields: June 4, Dame Janet Baker sings the part of Dido, Queen of Carthage, 7.30

Canterbury Cathedral Chapter House: June 4, Monteverdi's Magnificat sung by the Canterbury Singers, 8

Lincoln Cathedral: June 5, Concert by the Laurie Irving Jazz Band, 7.30

Norwich Cathedral: June 6, Concert by Cambridge Jubilee Youth Choir, 7

Durham Cathedral: June 6, Concert by the Northern Regional Brass Band, 7.30

Guildford Cathedral: June 7, Cathedral Choir sing a special Eucharist for Whit Sunday, 10.30

Hereford Cathedral: June 6, Royal School of Church Music Diocesan Choral Festival, 5.30

St John's, Smith Square; June 6, Concert by the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra, 7.30

The papers

In an editorial headlined "an unneeded weapon", the Washington Post yesterday urged Congress to reconsider tentative plans to build a new chemical weapons plant. Economic matters seized the attention of Frankfurter Allgemeine. The paper said that Germany's SPD and FDP could hope to stay in power if they cut Government spending. On the international scene Süddeutsche Zeitung said that society and politicians must rethink their attitude to the third world. And in Paris Les Echos reported that Saudi Arabia fears a turn in France's Middle East policy.

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, today says that the Conservatives should stand down in the Warrington by-election and give the SDP a clear run. The Birmingham Post advocates that industry should be able to seek not local authority contracts for such services as refuse collection. The Northern Echo says taxpayers expect better productivity from railwaymen if the tax payer is to invest huge sums of money.

Today's sport fixtures

Racing: Epsom Derby; Ripon.

Cricket: County championship: Lancashire v Surrey, at Old Trafford; Hampshire v Middlesex, at Basingstoke; Yorkshire v Essex, at Headingly; Nottinghamshire v Gloucestershire, at Trent Bridge; Sussex v Somerset, at Hove; Warwickshire v Northamptonshire, at Edgbaston; Worcestershire v Glamorgan, at Hereford. Other match: Oxford University v Leicestershire, at Oxford.

Tennis: French open championships, at Roland Garros, Paris; Beckenham tournament; Northern tournament, at Manchester.

Golf: British amateur championship, at St Andrews; British women's amateur championship, at Conway, north Wales.

Athletics: England v United States v Belgium v Ethiopia, at Crystal Palace.

Polo: Queen's Cup, at Smith's Lawn, Windsor.

Horse show: Royal Bath and West, at Shepton Mallet.

Cycling: Milk Race, from Scarborough to Middlesbrough.

Our address

Entries for consideration in The Times Information Service should be submitted to Cyril Bainbridge, The Times, London, WC1X 8EZ.

Weather

The general situation: a trough of low pressure will be slow moving over W areas. Pressure will also be low over N Germany.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Cloudy with rain in places, then brighter with scattered showers; wind NW or W, light; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Central S, SW, NW England, Wales: Showers, heavy in places, but dry later, sunny intervals; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Midlands, Channel Islands, Central N England: Sunny periods, scattered showers; wind SW, light; max temp 16 to 19C (61 to 66F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny periods, isolated showers in afternoon; wind SW or S, light; max temp 15 to 18C (59 to 64F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers, heavy at times, bright intervals; wind S, fresh, veering SW; max temp 13 to 16C (55 to 61F).

Central Highlands, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry at first, then showers, heavy in places, sunny periods; wind S, fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry at first but rain will reach W areas

Sea Passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind variable, becoming W light; sea slight or moderate. English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate, locally fresh at first; sea mainly slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S to SW, fresh, locally strong to gale in N Irish Sea; sea moderate, locally rough in N Irish Sea.

Sun rises: 4.48 am	Sun sets: 9.10 pm
Moon rises: 5.56 am	Moon sets: 10.17 pm

First quarter: June 9

Lighting-up time

London 9.40 pm to 4.17 am
Bristol 9.50 pm to 4.27 am
Edinburgh 10.19 pm to 4.2 am
Manchester 10.0 pm to 4.14 am
Penzance 9.55 pm to 4.46 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R (June 4) 23.17-23.24; SW; 70 S; ENE. Seasat 22.49-22.59; NNE; 80 E; SSW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R (June 4) 0.55-1.3; W; 70 NNW; ENE. Seasat 22.49-22.58; NE; 65 SE; SSW.

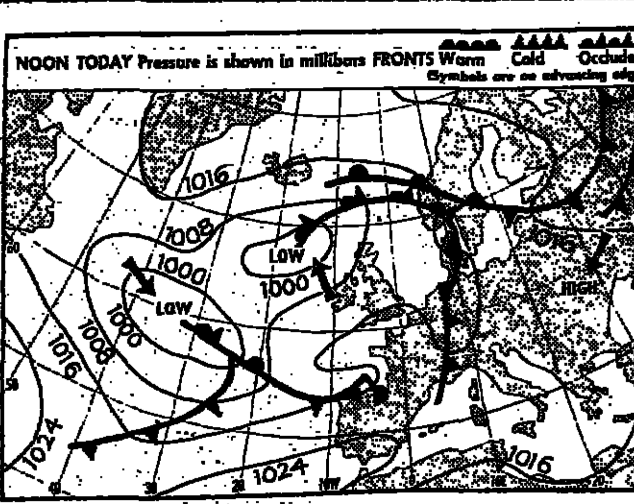
Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Yesterday's weather

Temperature at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	14	57	Inverness	c	14	57
Birmingham	f	17	63	Jersey	f	17	63
Bristol	c	16	61	London	s	19	66
Cardiff	c	16	61	Manchester	f	17	63
Edinburgh	r	12	54	Newcastle	d	13	55
Glasgow	r	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	13	55
Guernsey	s	15	59				

Personal column; Births, Marriages and Deaths are today on Page 28



NOON TODAY

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
Aberdeen	2.26	4.3	2.45	4.4
Avonmouth	8.43	13.8	8.57	13.8
Belfast			12.16	3.5
Cardiff	8.28	12.7	8.42	12.8
Devonport	7.20	5.5	7.44	5.6
Dover			12.20	6.7
Glasgow	1.51	4.6	2.23	4.7
Harwich	12.45	4.1	1.20	4.1
Holyhead	11.37	5.8		
Hull	7.32	7.6	7.52	7.8
Leith	3.38	5.7	4.0	5.9
Liverpool	12.13	9.6	12.37	9.7
London Bridge	2.54	7.2	3.23	7.2
Lowestoft	10.55	2.5	11.16	2.6
Margate	12.44	4.9	1.27	4.8
Milford Haven	7.31	7.4	7.52	7.4
Oban	7.8	4.1	7.18	4.1
Portland	8.30	2.2	8.48	2.3
Portsmouth	12.24	5.0	12.51	4.9
Shoreham	12.7	6.4	12.34	6.4
Southampton			12.10	4.6
Swansea	7.41	9.9	8.0	9.9
Tees	4.52	5.6	5.14	5.7
Walton-on-Naze	12.39	4.3	1.8	4.3

Tide measurements in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	6.8	.10	20	68	Rain am
Gorleston	8.2	.32	22	72	Rain am
Lowestoft	8.7	.35	22	72	Sun pds
Margate	9.4	.50	21	70	Sun pds
S COAST					
Hastings	11.8	.14	17	63	Sunny
Eastbourne	12.5	.28	17	63	Sunny
Bognor	9.3	.45	16	61	Sun pds
Southsea	10.3	.61	18	64	Sun pds
Sandown	9.9	.65	17	63	Sunny
Bournemouth	9.0	1.27	17	63	Sun pds
Exmouth	5.9	.72	15	59	Shwrs am
Torquay	3.9	.89	17	63	Sun int
Falmouth	4.7	.21	15	59	Shwrs pm
W COAST					
Morecambe	5.1	.38	19	66	Rain
Blackpool	3.8	.63	19	66	Rain
Anglesey	3.5	.48	16	61	Shwrs
Ilfracombe	7.8	.63	18	64	Sun pds
Newquay	9.1	.07	16	61	Shwrs

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 20C (68F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 15C (59F). Humidity, 7 pm, 59 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.67 in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 5.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,016.1 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Weather abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	22	72	Copenhagen	s	20	68	Malaga	s	26	79	San Francisco			
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Corfu	s	30	86	Malta	f	25	77	Santiago			
Alexandria	s	25	77	Dallas				Melbourne	r	13	55	Seoul	s	24	75
Algiers	s	26	79	Dublin	c	14	57	Mexico City				Singapore	c	30	86
Amsterdam	s	25	77	Dubrovnik	s	28	82	Miami				Stockholm	c	21	70
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	s	20	68	Milan	s	28	82	Strasbourg	s	28	82
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	s	31	88	Montreal				Sydney	f	19	66
Barbados				Frankfurt	s	27	81	Moscow	s	23	73	Tangier	s	21	70
Barcelona				Funchal	s	21	70	Munich	s	28	82	Teheran			
Beirut	f	24	75	Geneva	s	26	79	Nairobi	f	24	75	Tel Aviv	f	23	73
Belgrade	s	30	86	Gibraltar	s	23	73	Naples	s	30	86	Tenerife	s	18	64
Berlin	s	29	84	Helsinki	s	20	68	New York				Tokyo	c	23	73
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	24	75	Nice	s	24	75	Toronto			
Biarritz	s	24	75	Innsbruck	s	29	84	Oslo	s	15	59	Tunis	s	25	77
Boulogne	s	15	59	Istanbul	s	21	70	Ottawa				Valencia	s	25	77
Bordeaux	s	22	72	Jeddah	s	34	93	Paris	f	22	72	Vancouver			
Boston				Johannesburg	s	15	59	Prague	s	27	81	Venice	s	26	79
Brussels	s	24	75	Las Palmas	f	22	72	Reykjavik	f	11	52	Vienna	s	29	84
Budapest	s	30	86	Lisbon	c	18	64	Rhodes	s	25	77	Warsaw	s	27	81
Cairo	s	32	90	Locarno	s	26	79	Riyadh	s	42	108	Washington			
Capetown	f	15	59	Los Angeles				Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	s	25	77
Casablanca	s	21	70	Luxembourg	s	25	77	Rome	s	30	86				
Chicago				Madrid	f	21	70	Salzburg	s	30	86				
Cologne	s	30	86	Majorca	s	23	73	Sao Paulo							